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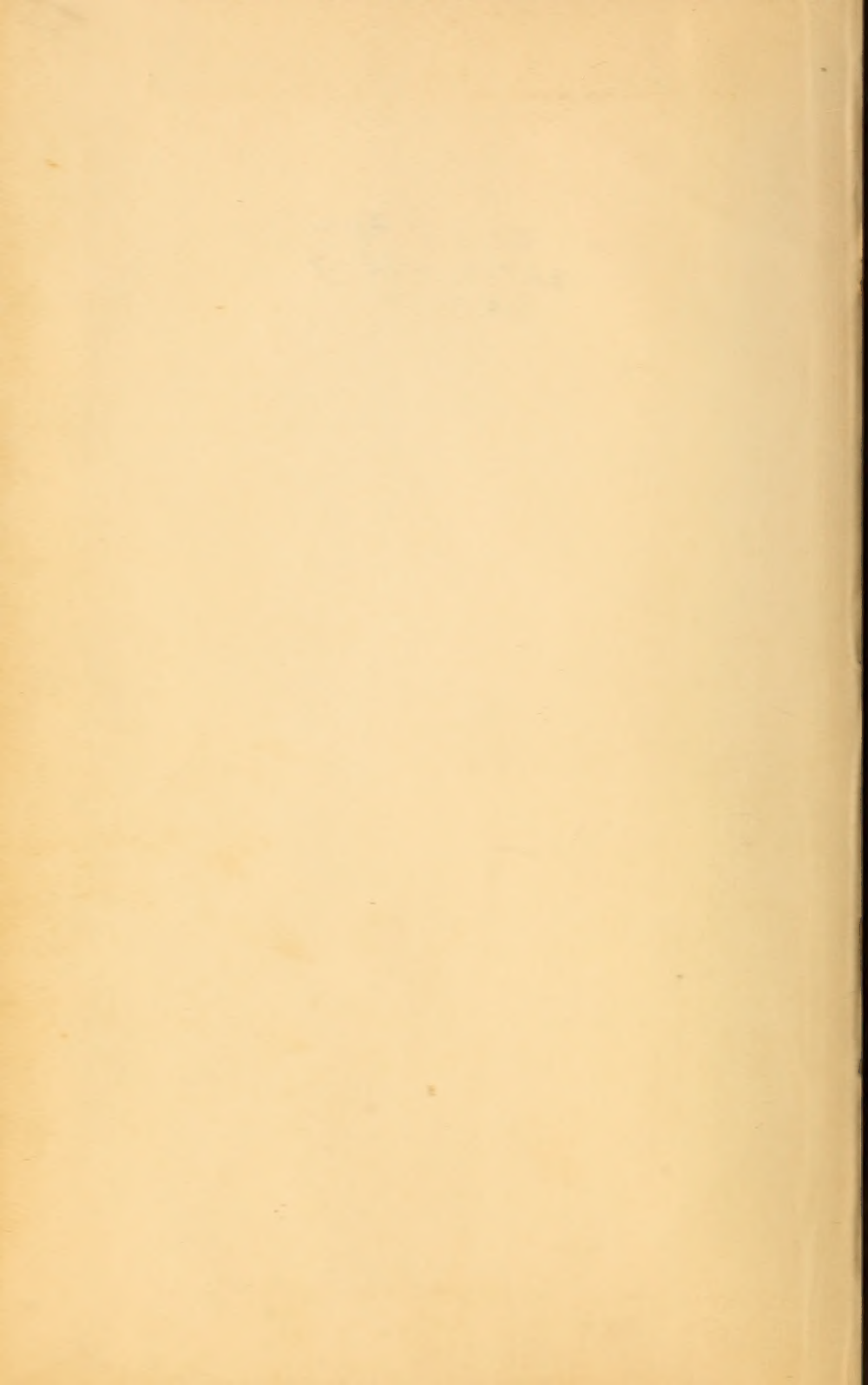
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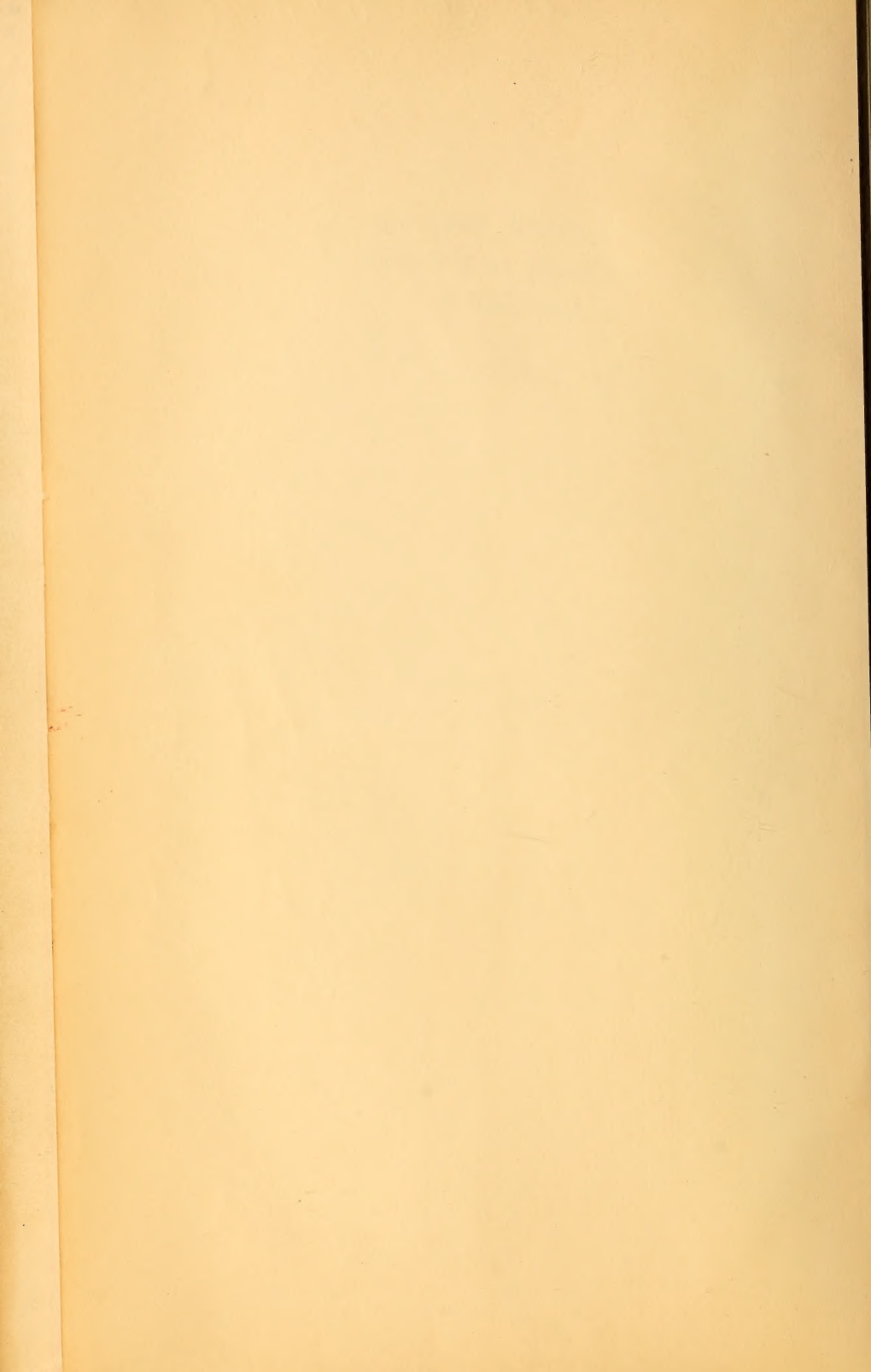
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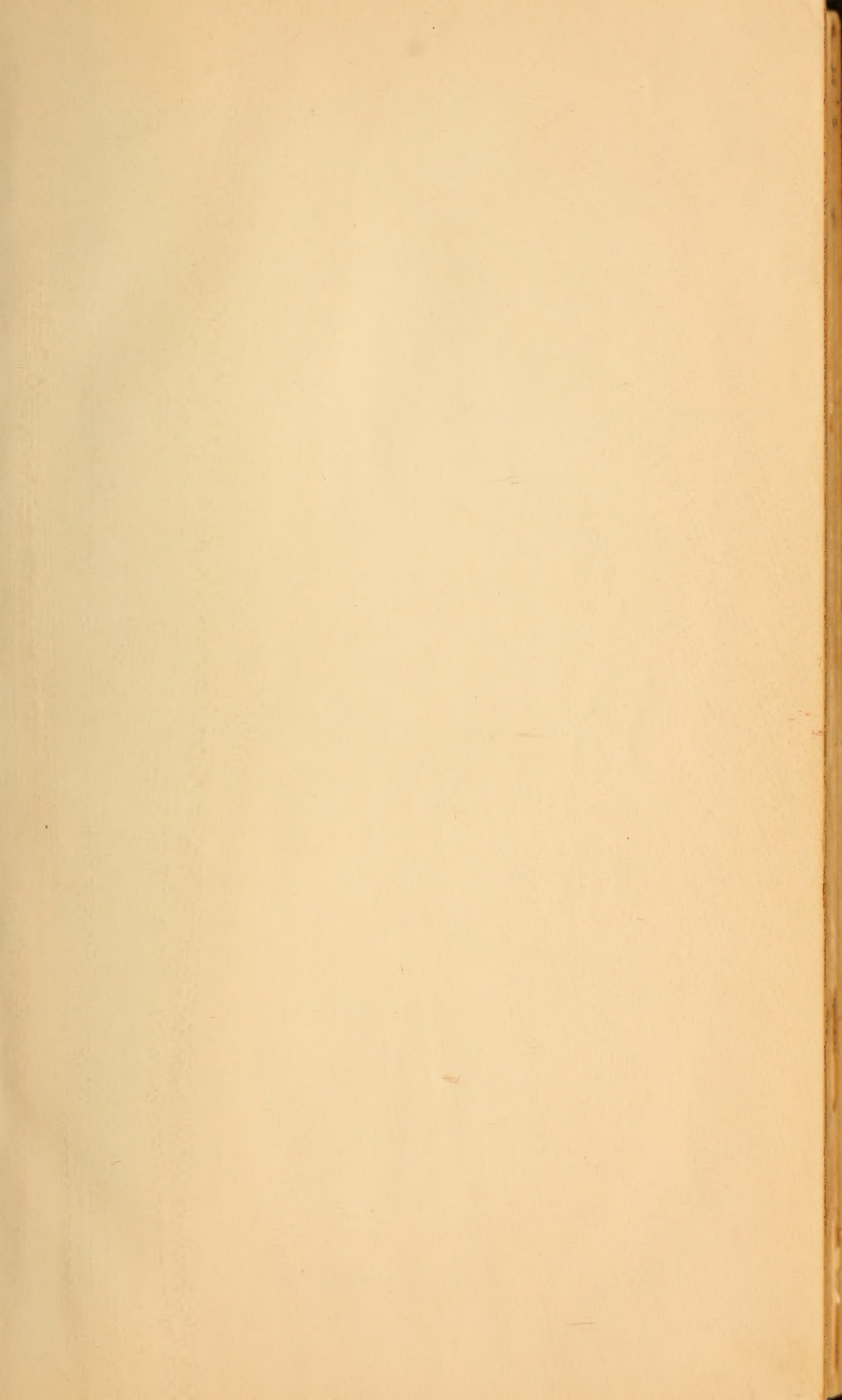


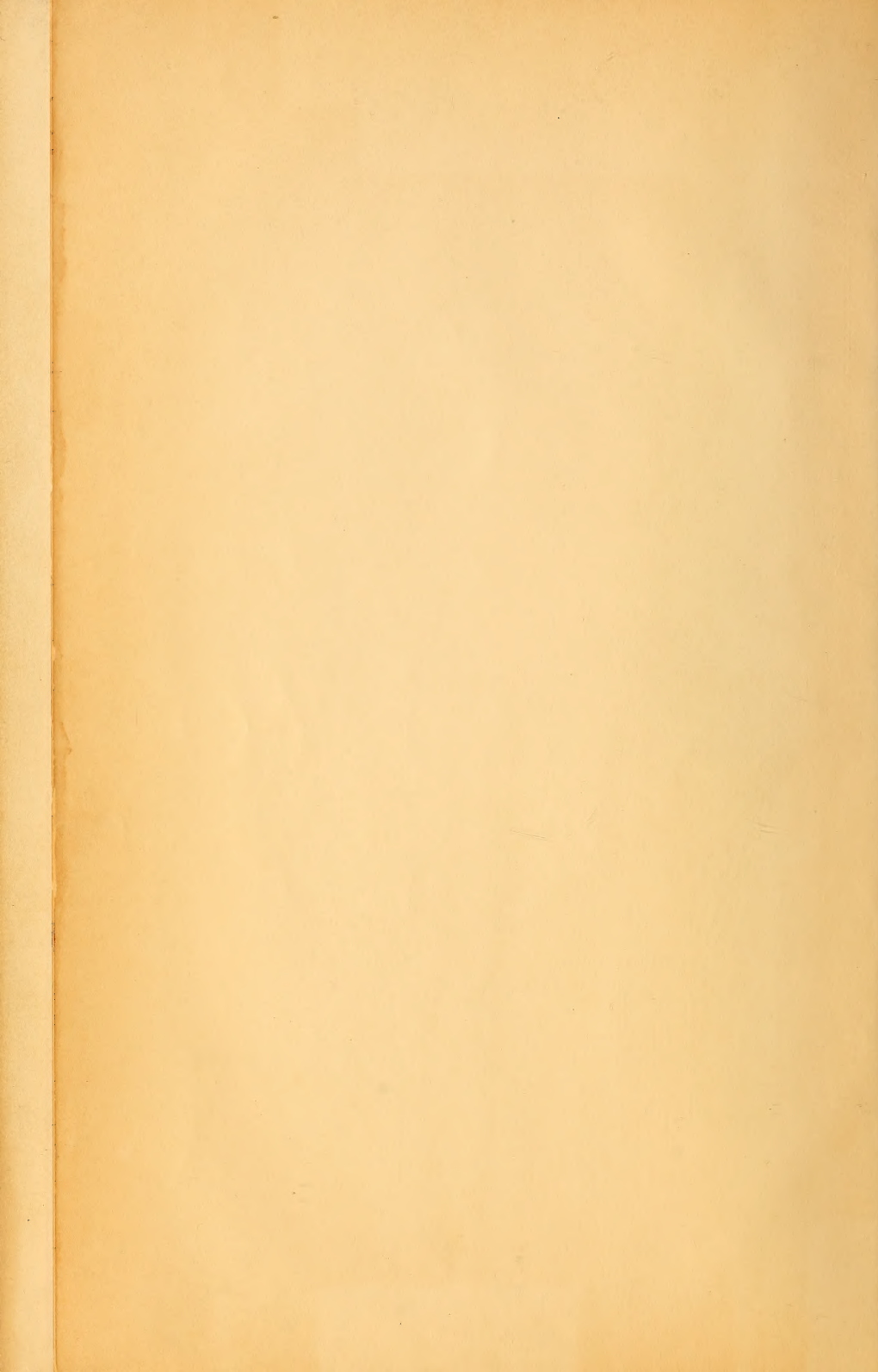
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MARINE CORPS
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U. S. Marine Corps.

Annual REPORT

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OF THE

COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

1891.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1891.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps, a general synopsis of its service during the past year, and such recommendations as, in my judgment, the circumstances demand, in order that the corps which I have the honor to command may be able to meet the increased duties and responsibilities that have devolved upon it, owing to the rapid and important changes that have taken place in the Navy, of which this corps forms a considerable part.

I have made a personal inspection of all the different posts, except Mare Island, Cal., and the guards stationed at Sitka, Alaska, and the naval station Port Royal, S. C., and found them in excellent condition, and rendering as effective service as their diminished numbers would allow.

The increased demand for sea service has rendered it necessary to so reduce the number of men on shore as to make it impossible to furnish sufficient men for guard duty at the different navy-yards without a severe strain upon the enlisted men; in fact this strain has been so great as to cause considerable dissatisfaction and discontent in the ranks, and has resulted in the corps losing many of its old soldiers, and to deter others from joining it. It is not an unusual occurrence for the enlisted men to be forty-eight hours on guard consecutively, with but twenty-four hours off, thus allowing them only one night in three to "sleep in." At no army post in this country is such severe guard duty performed.

These facts lead me to earnestly urge an increase of 25 sergeants, 25 corporals, and 350 privates in the number of men to be appropriated for at the next session of Congress.

Frequent calls have been made during the past year upon these headquarters for marines to serve on board different ships of war, which it has been impossible to comply with; the many letters on file from commanding officers of ships urging an increase of the strength of the guards, the establishment of a post at Port Royal, S. C., and the numerous letters commending the services of the marines, adds another and a strong argument why an increase of men is desirable.

No additional legislation is required to accomplish this end save the necessary appropriation, as the strength of the corps is, by law, 3,000 enlisted men.

If it is contemplated by the Government that the Marine Corps shall keep pace with the gradual rise of the Navy (and from the nature of its

duties one may be considered the necessary consequence of the other), immediate steps should be taken to make applicable to it certain means which, by practical experiments, have proven very beneficial when applied to the Army and Navy. In this connection your particular attention is called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to prevent desertions from the Army, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1890. The question as to whether this act did or did not apply to the Marine Corps was submitted to the Department from these headquarters in July, 1890, and by the Department referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion thereon. In his reply thereto, dated July 31, 1890, he held "that the only section of said act that applied to the Marine Corps was section 1, and mentions the fact that the military establishments of the United States consists of three principal organizations, the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Each has an organization distinct from that of the others, as plainly appears in the Revised Statutes, and each is the object of a distinct annual appropriation by Congress."

Section 1 of said act is of a penal character when viewed by itself, but when considered in connection with sections 2, 3 and 4 of the same act loses this nature, and the application of the four sections to the Army has proved very beneficial in many directions, principally in reducing the number of desertions. I therefore respectfully request that the attention of Congress may be called to this state of the case, and that the necessary legislation may be had to apply the entire act to the Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps is to-day the only regular military organization in the United States whose officers are not required to be examined, mentally and physically, before being promoted. The act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for examination of certain officers of the Army, and to regulate promotion therein," met a long-felt want in the Army, and if sections 1 and 3 of said act were made applicable, by legislation, to the Marine Corps, it would, in my judgment, necessitate increased diligence and application on the part of the officers, resulting in their being better equipped, mentally and professionally, for all official duties that may devolve upon them. I therefore urgently solicit your aid in accomplishing this end.

I am constrained to recommend that in any legislation that may be had for the corps, that appropriations be made for twelve quartermaster-sergeants, being one for each post, and one each at the offices of the quartermaster at headquarters and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa. The small increase of pay these sergeants would receive, and the holding out to them, as a reward for faithful service, of positions of this character, would prove a great incentive for men to remain in the service. At all army posts a quartermaster or commissary sergeant is deemed necessary, and at posts in the Marine Corps their services would be of as much importance. Few opportunities exist in the corps whereby the honest and faithful services of the old non-commissioned officers can be rewarded, and in view of the fact that at the different posts the commanding officers are called upon to perform the duties properly coming under the charge of a quartermaster or commissary sergeant, it seems very proper that some means should be afforded whereby they can be relieved from this class of duties.

While the marines are very useful in protecting Government property at our different navy-yards, still it is as artillerymen aboard our new floating batteries that their importance must be felt and acknowledged in the future. From all the ships of war where the marines are allowed

to man the secondary or main batteries come very gratifying reports as to their adaptability for this service; and, in order that still greater efficiency may be secured, a school of application has been established at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. (with the Department's approval), from which most excellent results must ensue.

It is believed that the course of instruction, as laid out in General Order No. 1, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, dated May 1, 1891 (a copy of which is herewith appended), is sufficiently broad to meet all present requirements; and that the noncommissioned officers and privates who take this course, will, in all essentials, be the peers of any of the enlisted men in the service, and will thus be able, both as artillerists and infantrymen, to fill a want seriously felt in the Navy.

Congress having recognized the desirability of an improvement in the corps in this respect, and having specially appropriated a sum of money sufficient to procure guns (Hotchkiss and Gatling) for the purpose of instruction in artillery work, has thus given its stamp of approval to a more extensive field of operation for the Marine Corps.

As the marines are now only stationed at the secondary battery by the courtesy of the captain of the ship, and in many cases are not allowed to man the battery as gun's crews, whereas the ship would be more efficient if the members of the guard were stationed at the secondary guns, I respectfully request that an order be issued requiring the marines to man the secondary battery.

At several posts, particularly at Mare Island, Cal., Boston, Mass., navy-yard, Washington, D. C., League Island, Pa., excellent facilities exist for long-range target practice, and reports received therefrom show a very creditable improvement in the marksmanship of the men. At other posts gallery practice is carried on with zeal and earnestness.

At the time of the trouble with the colored laborers on Navassa Island the marines of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, under command of Lieut. George T. Bates, U. S. Marine Corps, were landed to protect American lives and property, where they remained about three weeks, rendering most efficient service. For this service, Lieut. Bates and his men were highly commended in a letter from Commander Horace Elmer, U. S. Navy, commanding the *Kearsarge*.

By direction of the Navy Department, Capt. H. C. Cochrane, Lieuts. J. A. Turner and J. H. Pendleton, and forty enlisted men are now serving aboard the chartered steamer *Al-Ki*, in Bering Sea, upon special service.

By direction of the Department, a guard, consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and ten privates, has recently been detailed for duty at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., to protect the Government's interests against any outbreak that might occur there during the construction of the dry dock by contract, where a large number of laborers, many of them very vicious characters from the cities in the vicinity, are employed. These men have been quartered in tents since their arrival at the station, no provision having been made to house them, but in the first part of October a heavy northeast gale set in with rain; this was succeeded by a cold dry northeaster, which caused sickness in camp, and the doctor recommended that the men should be properly housed, whereupon the commandant of the station transferred the men to a large room known as the "Barracks," in the coal shed, temporarily. In view of the condition of the men at Port Royal, I respectfully urge that a temporary wooden structure, not to cost over \$400, be built.

The marines have rendered most efficient service since their arrival

at Port Royal, as shown by the following extract from a report made to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks by the commandant:

* * * * *

The services of the guard have been most valuable in maintaining order, preserving peace, and producing a moral effect upon the large force employed by the contractor.

It is therefore desirable that every precaution should be taken to preserve the health of the marine guard.

* * * * *

An increase of this force, with an officer to command it, has been asked for by the commandant of the station, and I respectfully recommend that his request may be complied with.

It therefore becomes necessary to ask Congress for an appropriation sufficient to erect a suitable temporary barracks for their accommodation, and I have directed the quartermaster to include in the estimates for the support of the corps, fiscal year 1892-'93, the sum of \$3000 to meet the demand.

At the time of the capture of Valparaiso, Chile, by the Congressional party, and the ensuing excitement, the marines of the South Pacific station, under command of Capt. W. S. Muse, U. S. Marine Corps, were landed to protect the American consulate. They were on shore August 28, 29, and 30, 1891, and performed this duty in such an efficient and trustworthy manner as to merit the expressed approval of the commander-in-chief of the station.

At the naval training station at Newport, R. I., the guard of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, consisting of thirty-nine men, has been quartered on shore in tents for a year, but the tents are now worn out and it is impossible for the men to live in them longer with any degree of comfort. Under these circumstances the Department has loaned a building for a temporary barracks, which, with a small outlay for repairs, will make the men more comfortable and contented for the present.

If it is the intention of the Department to make a permanent shore station at Coaster's Harbor Island a suitable barracks should be estimated for.

In order that the corps may be properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition, I have directed the quartermaster to ask for \$1,000 in his estimates to defray the necessary expenses, and Capt. R. S. Collum, assistant quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, has been detailed to prepare a suitable exhibit in the event of the appropriation being made.

The classification of the members of the Band U. S. Marine Corps was changed by the Department in November, 1888, increasing the members in the first and second classes, and reducing those in the third, and in May, 1890, the classification was again changed by the Department, making only two classes, with twenty in the first and ten in the second. After being paid under this new classification until July 1, 1891, the Treasury Department then held that it was illegal, checking the amount that had been paid, and refusing to pass any account for payment except under the original classification before any change was made. The checkage was not enforced, but by order of the Navy Department, upon the decision of the Second Comptroller, the original classification was restored and the men paid accordingly.

This decision was a great hardship to the men, as they had been classified and received their pay in good faith, and it caused great dissatisfaction and tended to destroy the efficiency of the band. In view of the above facts, and to establish the band on a firmer basis, I

earnestly request that the Department will recommend such legislation as it may deem proper to effect this result.

By authority of the Department a board to inquire into and report upon the subject of organization and promotion of officers was convened during the year, with orders, after investigation, to make such recommendations as might be found necessary to insure a condition of increased efficiency in the Marine Corps.

The board has made a report, which has been forwarded to the Department, recommending changes, which, if carried out, will relieve the present stagnation, particularly in the list of captains, many of whom entered the service at the commencement of the late war, and under the present régime will still hold the same rank when retired at the age of 64 years, and improve the condition of the enlisted men.

I trust that the views of the board will meet with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and that he may make such recommendations to Congress as he may deem proper to insure promotion to many worthy officers, and to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps.

Also, a board was convened to consider and report upon what, if any, changes were necessary in the uniform of the officers and enlisted men of the corps, and also to revise the standard samples of supplies used in the Marine Corps, to meet the demands of the service, the ones now in use having been established in 1881.

The board has made a preliminary report, recommending a number of additions and changes in the clothing and equipment of enlisted men, which could be made without material cost, and the recommendations having been approved by the Department, I directed the quartermaster to include the different articles in his proposals for supplies for the present year.

The following are the additions, viz: Canvas fatigue suits, leggings, mattresses, wire bunk bottoms, pillows, pillowcases, and sheets, and black helmets instead of shakos.

These changes will be of great benefit and comfort to the enlisted men of the corps, and will tend to decrease the number of desertions.

The quartermaster of the corps reports, as a result of his last inspection, that the barracks and officers' quarters at the different stations are in a better condition than ever before, and that with the addition of a dormitory to the barracks at League Island, and the introduction of electric light at the barracks at Mare Island, Cal. (for which last-named purpose Congress at its last session made a special appropriation of \$3,000), and in addition to the officers' quarters at Portsmouth, N. H., but little else in the way of repairs is needed. The new barracks at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., was completed and occupied in December last. Contracts for the erection of a barracks at Sitka, Alaska, have been awarded by the quartermaster to Mr. C. W. Young, of Juneau, Alaska, for the sum of \$5,955.68.

On October 1, 1891, there were 1,981 enlisted men in the corps, of whom 1,046 were on board ships in commission, and 935 doing duty at the several shore stations.

Since October, 1890, there have been 1,088 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by deaths, discharges, retirements, and desertions, and since the same date there have been 1,137 enlistments and reenlistments.

Colonel Commandant Charles G. McCawley was retired from active service, January 29, 1891, under operation of law, having reached the age of 64 years; and Lieut. Col. George P. Houston, on his own application, February 1, 1891, having served over 30 years; First Lieuts.

H. K. Gilman and William H. Stayton resigned on December 22, 1890, and June 30, 1891, respectively; Maj. D. M. Cohen, retired, died on May 29, 1891, and First Lieuts. S. L. Jackson and J. G. McWhorter on October 26, 1890, and June 27, 1891.

These with other casualties since July 1, 1890, caused seven vacancies on July 1, 1891, which were filled by graduates of the Naval Academy, and these young officers are now being instructed at the school of application, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

The usual estimates were forwarded to the Department on September 4 last, and a duplicate set is inclosed with this report as requested.

In concluding this report it may not be deemed inappropriate for me to call the attention of the Department to the death at his residence, Rosemont, Mont Co., Pa., on the 13th instant of Col. Charles G. McCawley, late commandant of the corps. Col. McCawley entered the Marine Corps as second lieutenant in 1847 and served continuously, passing through the various grades until he arrived at the command of his corps. He served during the Mexican and civil wars most creditably to himself both as a gentleman and an officer, as demonstrated by the fact that he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy.

The improvement of the corps during the period that Col. McCawley commanded it shows the impress of his indefatigable and conscientious work. He was buried at Abington Cemetery, Mont Co., Pa., October 16, 1891.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. MARINE BARRACKS,
Mare Island, Cal., October 16, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Marine detachment, consisting of three officers (First Lieuts. Turner and Pendleton and myself) and forty enlisted men, embarked by your telegraphic order of June 19th, last, for special duty in Bering Sea, in connection with the agreement between Great Britain and the United States for the arrest of seal poaching, returned on the 14th instant, having been absent nearly four months.

We went on board the steamer *Al-Ki*, a chartered vessel belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, at Mare Island, on the 21st, and sailed from San Francisco on the 22d of June. Arrived in Bering Sea July 2d, and at Iliuliuk, Ounalaska, Aleutian Islands, the same day, in advance of the other vessels ordered.

The U. S. S. *Thetis* arrived on the 3d, the *Mohican* on the 8th, and the *Alert* on the 9th of the same month, and the *Marion* on the 14th of August, making the combined force of marines present 5 officers and 113 men. H. M. S. *Nymphæ*, from Victoria, British Columbia, joined the fleet on the 7th of July, the *Pheasant* on the 12th, and the *Porpoise*, from the China station, on the 27th, each provided with a guard of marines.

While the men-of-war, together with the United States revenue cutters *Rush* and *Corwin*, were engaged in cruising and furnishing all sealing, whaling, and fishing vessels with notice of the President's proclamation and the orders of the British Government relative to the fur seal fisheries, the *Al-Ki* acted as harbor and prison ship at Ounalaska. The crews of vessels seized were promptly transferred to our custody upon being brought into port and were uniformly well treated.

Owing to the determined attitude of the combined Governments, and the custom of giving each vessel found a preliminary warning, but four seizures were necessary. These were the schooners *E. B. Marvin*, British, July 6th, the *La Ninfa*, American, July 14th, the *Ethel*, American, July 30th, and the *Otto*, British, August 31st. The total number of prisoners received was 48, including a dozen Nationalities and 7

Nootka Sound Indians, hunters. The crew of the *Otto* was not transferred to the *Al-Ki*.

Of these vessels, the first and the last were sent to Victoria for adjudication, and the others were towed to Sitka, 1,200 miles, by the *Al-Ki*, and turned over to the United States marshal for Alaska. A prize crew of 1 corporal and 3 privates was put aboard of the *La Ninfa*, and 2 privates on the *Ethel*, each crew containing an expert signalman, by whom communication was maintained with the towing steamer. This unusual duty was exceedingly well performed.

While at Sitka a public drill was given on shore, in the Plaza, August 14, in the presence of the governor of Alaska, the judge of the United States Court, the collector of customs, and other distinguished citizens, which elicited many compliments and gratified the inhabitants, Russian, American and Indian, of that quiet town.

August 15th the *Al-Ki* left for Ounalaska, arriving on the 20th. After September 1st, no sealing vessels were found in Bering Sea, and after the 15th the weather became generally stormy, and continued so until our departure, October 5th, when the mountains were all snow-clad.

The entire summer was cool and moist, with much fog, and either overcoats or rubber clothing were in use at some time each day.

The men were as comfortably quartered as circumstances would permit, and had liberal rations, save as to fresh meat, a privation common to all of the ships in the expedition. With a hauling seine we caught great quantities of fish, salmon, haddock, cod, trout, herring, and flounders, which partly supplied the absence of meat.

Very good clams were also obtained near the anchorage. This region furnishes neither vegetables nor fruits, except a few berries late in the season. These, salmonberries, and blueberries, grow wild and are very abundant and good. Daily liberty was given the men, who preserved excellent relations with the natives (Aleuts) as well as with the white citizens.

Throughout our absence drills and instructions were unremitting, and every officer and man is trained in boating, in the Army signal code, in skirmishing, the bayonet exercise, and target practice, in addition to his routine duties. The men were organized into boats' crews from the first day, and did all of the boarding and pulling required. An excellent rifle range up to 300 yards and four signal stations were established on Annak Island, and great interest was taken in the competitions.

The exhibition drill given in the village of Iliuliuk was highly praised by the United States officials and others present.

Much trouble was occasioned during the cruise by mutinous manifestations on the part of the sailors of the ship, who were foreigners, and "union men," and by some of the engineers' department.

The aid of the civil law was invoked twice, and on the third occasion the master of the vessel came to my office (September 9), and said: "Captain Cochrane, if the worst comes to the worst, can the Marines help me out" (referring to the attitude of his crew)? I replied: "Yes; you can set everyone of them on the beach, firemen and all, and we'll take the ship to San Francisco." He has reported to the steamship company that this declaration ended the troubles. In this connection I inclose extracts from the San Francisco press.

I am thankful to report the detachment of full strength and all well, and to be able to say that its conduct has been most creditable.

The total distance traveled is about 6,600 miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

HENRY CLAY COCHRANE,

Captain U. S. Marine Corps, late Commanding Detachment.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

General Order }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1891.

1. The colonel commandant takes pleasure in formally announcing to the Marine Corps the establishment of a School of Application at the headquarters of the Corps, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as contained in the following communication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1891.

"SIR: The Department is in receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, submitting for its consideration an outline of the course of instruction for a school

of application, at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, for officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Corps; and the course of instruction for the school, as proposed, is, in accordance with your recommendation, approved.

"Very respectfully,

"B. F. TRACY,
"Secretary of the Navy.

"The COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
"Headquarters, Washington, D. C."

2. Outline of course of instruction:

First. *Infantry tactics and small-arm instruction*.—To include the school of the soldier; school of the company; school of the battalion, and evolutions of the brigade; bayonet exercise; instructions for skirmishers; trumpet signals; ceremonies, and guard duty; position and aiming drills; target practice; estimating distances, and pistol practice.

Second. *Gunnery instruction*.—To include machine and rapid-fire gun drills; naval great-gun exercise; nomenclature and description of guns, carriages, mounts, and gun implements; description and mode of manufacture of gunpowder, projectiles, cartridges, fuses, and primers; pointing, sighting, sights, and range finding.

Third. *Torpedoes*.—The various kinds and their uses; how exploded; how used offensively and defensively.

Fourth. *High explosives*.—Gun cotton, nitroglycerine, dynamite, fulminates—how prepared, preserved, used; care necessary in handling.

Fifth. *Electricity*.—How produced; conductors and insulators; heating effects of currents, how applied to fire guns and torpedoes; simple electrical tests and measurements; telegraphy.

Sixth. *Field service and modern tactics*.—Exercises in application in summer camps; marches; duty of advanced guards; camps and bivouacs; outpost duty; patrols; signalling; street, bush, and open-country fighting; formations for attack and defense; importance of cover; care of wounded; application of the tourniquet.

Seventh. *Field intrenchments*.—To embrace the making on the ground of rifle pits, shelter trenches, gun pits, obstacles, and improvised field defenses.

In addition to the foregoing, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of sufficient intelligence will receive careful instruction in the use of the logarithms, solution of plane triangles, and the practical use in the field of angle-measuring instruments in making military reconnaissances and hasty surveys.

Non-commissioned officers will be instructed also in the duties of guards when embarked, landing and campaigning with the Naval brigade, and the best formation for fighting against superior numbers armed with inferior weapons.

Additional instruction for commissioned officers is left to the discretion of the colonel commandant.

DESIGNATION.

3. The school is officially designated the "School of Application of the United States Marine Corps," and it will be under the direct care and supervision of the colonel commandant.

ORGANIZATION.

4. The School of Application shall consist of a director of instruction, who shall have the immediate command of the school and post; instructors and assistant instructors, and such officers and enlisted men as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction.

5. The school shall have two divisions, one for commissioned officers and one for enlisted men.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. Instructors and assistant instructors shall, as far as practicable in the judgment of the commanding officer of the school, be exempt from all duties that will in any way interfere with their preparation for and proper performance of duty as instructors and assistant instructors.

7. Instruction will be given according to a regular programme, and in such manner and by such methods as the colonel commandant may hereafter prescribe, and which will be duly announced in general orders.

8. The instruction as prescribed shall be obligatory for all commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, and for such other enlisted men as may be assigned to the school for duty or instruction.

9. The course of instruction in military hygiene will be under the direction of the medical officer of the post.

10. Instructors and assistant instructors shall keep marks of all recitations and exercises, and shall submit the same at the end of each week to the director of instruction, who will forward them to the colonel commandant as a part of the weekly report of progress.

These marks will be used as aids in determining questions of merit and proficiency.

11. Maximum marks given for perfect recitations and exercises shall be 3; for a total failure 0; and between these limits according to quality, fractions expressed in tenths.

12. A board of three officers to be designated by the colonel commandant, shall be appointed to attend and witness the examinations at the close of each course of instruction at the school.

It shall be the duty of the board to examine into the actual condition of the school respecting its discipline, the methods of instruction employed, etc. The board shall report its observations and make any recommendations it may deem advisable to the colonel commandant.

13. The commanding officer of the school will make to the colonel commandant an annual report of the progress and wants of the school, and he will recommend such alterations in and additions to the programme of instruction and code of regulations as he may from time to time consider necessary or advisable.

14. With the course of instruction as outlined for the School of Application, and a modified course for branch schools at each post, together with the instruction, officers are able to impart to their guards on board ship, the Marine Corps will be enabled to keep pace with recent progress in the profession of arms, and to this end the colonel commandant confidently relies upon the coöperation of all the officers of the corps.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

No. 81.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1891.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your approval the usual estimates for the support of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

In addition to the usual estimates, I have asked in those of the quartermaster for \$2,500 for altering and enlarging the officers' quarters at Portsmouth, N. H., the quarters there being totally insufficient for the officers required to perform the necessary duty at that station.

Also \$3,000 for a suitable barrack at the U. S. naval station, Port Royal, S. C., for the use of a marine guard recently ordered to that station for the protection of Government property, as well as to insure greater security to those who are resident within its limits, as the construction of the dry dock will bring a great many vicious laborers to the island.

I also ask for \$1,000 to enable the Marine Corps to make a proper exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

The accompanying letter will explain the necessity for the several items of the quartermaster's estimates.

I have included in those of the paymaster an increase of pay for the chief clerks of the quartermaster, adjutant and inspector and my own office, to correspond with that allowed the chief clerk of the paymaster, also for the clerk of the assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia, Pa., to correspond with that of the one in Washington, D. C.

I also inclose a letter from the paymaster in relation to his estimates.

Trusting that the additional amounts asked for will meet the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Navy,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1891.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for the pay of officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and civil force of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

These estimates show an increase of \$8,221.32 over the estimates for the present fiscal year, viz:

Pay of officers on the retired list, increase	\$750.00
Pay of retired enlisted men, increase	8,871.32
	9,621.32
Pay of civil force, decrease	1,400.00
	8,221.32

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, District of Columbia.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893,
by the paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
PAY MARINE CORPS.		
Pay of officers on the active list: For 1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 1 judge-advocate-general U. S. Navy, 19 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants	\$181,300.00	
Pay of officers on the retired list: Three colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 quartermaster, 1 assistant quartermaster, 6 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants	44,362.50	
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates: One sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum-major, 50 first sergeants, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1,600 privates	404,700.00	
Pay of retired enlisted men: One sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 7 first sergeants, 11 sergeants, 2 first class musicians, 1 corporal, 2 drummers, 1 fifer, and 34 privates ..	19,760.00	
Undrawn clothing: Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn	35,000.00	
Mileage (Rev. Stat., p. 272, secs. 1596, 1623): Mileage of officers traveling without troops	9,000.00	
Commutation of quarters (act June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5): Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops, where there are no public quarters (acts Mar. 2, 1847, Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1)	4,000.00	
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE (act Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1),		
In the office of the colonel commandant (act July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2): One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted) (act June 30, 18, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1)	1,600.00	
One messenger, at \$80.94 per month (act Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1)	971.28	
In the office of adjutant and inspector (act July 28, 1864, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13): One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted) (act Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, 422, sec. 1)	1,600.00	
One clerk (act Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7)	1,496.52	
In the office of the paymaster (act July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3): One chief clerk (act Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1)	1,600.00	
One clerk (act Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1)	1,496.52	
One clerk (Navy Register)	1,257.12	
In the office of the quartermaster (act July 18, 1816): One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20, submitted) (act June 30, 1890, vol. 26, pp. 202, 203, sec. 1)	1,600.00	
One clerk	1,496.52	
One clerk	1,257.12	
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.: One clerk	1,400.00	
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.: One clerk \$1,257.12 (increase \$142.88, submitted)	1,400.00	
One messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	640.50	
Total pay of civil force	17,815.58	
	715,938.08	696,296.28

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1891.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual estimates for the support of the quartermaster department U. S. Marine Corps, fiscal year 1892-'93, and respectfully call your attention to the following changes in the amounts estimated for as against the amounts appropriated for the same objects present fiscal year (1891-'92), giving the reasons that in my judgment make these changes necessary and desirable:

Provisions (increased)	\$6, 000.00
Clothing (increased)	5, 000.00
Fuel (decreased)	2, 000.00
Military stores (increased)	2, 170.00
Transportation and recruiting (no change).	
Repair of barracks (increased)	32, 000.00
Forage (no change).	
Hire of quarters (no change).	
Contingent (decreased)	50, 000.00

Provisions.—In the naval appropriation bill, approved March 2, 1891, appear the words: "And no law shall be construed to entitle enlisted marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation thereof other than such as now are, or may hereafter be allowed to the enlisted men of the Army."

Consequently, contracts for present fiscal year, 1891-'92, were made upon the basis of the Army ration, at an average cost of \$17.81 per hundred rations. These expenses have been taken as the probable average cost of the rations for the next fiscal year (1892-'93), and figure up \$71,507.15.

Clothing.—Certain changes will have to be made in the uniforms of the enlisted men of the corps that will result in an increased expense during the next fiscal year chargeable to clothing. A board of officers, authorized by the Department, is now considering what changes are needed, and their introduction, if adopted, will cause a slightly increased expense, which will be confined to the first year, or, in other words, to the year of their introduction.

You are aware of the fact that on June 30, 1891, the supply of clothing on hand was so limited that you had to stop recruiting, and were unable to send the necessary men to sea for the reason that they could not be properly fitted out.

We have no surplus stock to draw upon, and no matter how carefully the clothing may be distributed during the fiscal year (1891-'92), you will have but little, on hand on June 30, 1892.

Fuel.—Based upon the contract price of fuel present fiscal year, 1891-'92, which is lower than prevailed the year previous (1890-'91), I have reduced the estimate for this article, as mentioned above.

Military stores.—Under this head has been included several items that have not appeared before, and for which, consequently, no appropriation was required.

The establishment, by order of the Navy Department, of a school of application for officers and enlisted men of the corps, at these headquarters, has been accomplished; consequently articles, such as models, instruments, text-books, markings, badges, and an increased amount of ammunition for the rifle, as well as a quantity of ammunition for the revolving cannon, become necessary.

Transportation and recruiting.—It is believed that the same amount as appropriated under this head for the present fiscal year will answer for the fiscal year 1892-'93.

Repair of barracks.—The increase under this head is explained as follows: "for the erection of a fireproof building for use as offices (and storage of records) of commandant, adjutant, and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster."

This item was included in last year's estimates, but did not receive the favorable consideration of Congress, though the Secretary of the Navy addressed the Naval Committee a strong letter upon this particular subject. It is a matter of so grave an importance, that I have again included it, trusting that the subject may impress the Naval Committee and receive the favorable consideration of Congress. In this connection, I respectfully call your attention to the reasons why the building is necessary, as set forth in my letter to your office dated September 29, 1890, in which were submitted the estimates for present fiscal year (1891-'92).

Twenty-five hundred dollars for altering and enlarging the officers' quarters at Portsmouth is asked for, upon the grounds of insufficiency of rooms at that post, and is strongly urged by its commanding officer.

The marine guard recently ordered to duty at the naval station Port Royal, S. C., are living under canvas. As a permanent force of marines will be required at

MARINE CORPS.

station, I have included the sum of \$3,000 with which to erect a suitable building at the above-named station.

Boards.—Remains the same as this fiscal year's (1891-'92) appropriation.

Contingencies.—Wire bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases, mess and kitchen utensils, of the same character as are provided in the Army for the use of the soldier having been adopted for the use of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, an additional sum of \$2,500 is asked for to meet the expense.

The item of \$1,000 is necessary to enable the Marine Corps to meet the necessary expenses connected with the exhibit that it is proposed to make at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LOWRY,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1891.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with the estimates of the quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887
by the U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanation.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount for current year.
PROVISIONS.			
For 1,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifers, and privates, and for commutation of rations for 11 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers; also for payment of board and lodging for recruiting parties: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter the enlisted men of the Marine Corps serving on shore duty shall receive the same rations or commutation therefor as are now or may hereafter be allowed to the enlisted men of the infantry of the Army.	\$71,507.15		
For amount required to be transferred to paymaster U. S. Marine Corps on account of rations to retired men, \$82.13 per annum.	4,188.63	\$75,695.78	\$61,188.63
NOTE No. 1.—The commutation in lieu of rations in kind at the rate of \$1.75 to these enlisted men; also commutation of quarters at \$21 and \$10 per month, authorized by order of the Navy Department, dated June 20, 1880, and July 30, 1885.			
NOTE No. 2.—There are 51 retired enlisted men at this date.			
CLOTHING.			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.		80,000.00	74,000.00
FUEL.			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking purposes, fuel for enlisted men, and sales to officers.		20,500.00	23,500.00
MILITARY STORES.			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day, \$939; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day, \$2,347.50; in all.			
For purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, spare parts for repairing muskets, text-books, models, instruments, and repairs thereof, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for transportation to and from ranges, for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition, etc.	3,286.50		
	9,000.00		
For purchase of ammunition.	2,000.00		
For purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories.	500.00	14,786.50	12,600.00
TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING.			
For transportation of troops and for the recruiting service.		15,000.00	15,000.00
REPAIRS OF BARRACKS.			
At Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Annapolis, Md., headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., Pensacola, Fla., Mare Island, Cal., and Sitka, Alaska, and per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repairs of barracks and other public buildings.	10,000.00		
For erection of offices at headquarters.	30,000.00		
For altering and enlarging officers' quarters at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.	2,500.00		
For erection of a building for Marine Barracks at Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., appropriation to be immediately available.	3,000.00		
For rent of buildings used for the manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,300.00	48,800.00	14,200.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893,
by the U. S. Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanation.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
FORAGE.			
Forage in kind for five horses of the Quartermaster's Regiment and the authorized number of officers horses.		\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
HIRE OF QUARTERS.			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them.	\$4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspectors' quartermaster's and paymaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia.	1,764.00		
At \$21 per month each.			
For hire of quarters for 3 enlisted men employed as above.	360.00		
At \$2 per month.		6,624.00	6,624.00
CONTINGENCIES.			
For carriage, freight, toll, cartage, funeral expenses of officers, stationery, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of deserters and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than 30 days, repair of gas and water fixtures, mess and kitchen utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, forks, spoons, etc., packing boxes, wrapping paper, twine, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, for carpenters' and police purposes, iron safes, public houses, carts, wheelbarrows and repairs of same, harnesses, public wagons, medicines and services of veterinarians, surgeons, hose, repair of fire extinguisher, hand fire engines, purchase and repair of stoves, ranges, grates, and furnaces, ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water and gas pipes, gas and electric expenses of the installation and maintenance of electric light, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses, offices and barracks and repairs of same and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify in all.		30,000.00	30,500.00
COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.			
For the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and material as may be deemed advisable to exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition.		1,000.00	
Total.		293,906.28	249,234.14

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONEL COMMANDANT
OF THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps, a review in general of its service during the past year, and with such recommendations as it is believed will increase its efficiency.

I have made a personal inspection of all the posts except Mare Island, Cal.; Sitka, Alaska, and the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., and found them in excellent condition. It is my intention to request orders to visit these three posts in the spring.

The varied employment of marines on detached service, which they are constantly called upon to perform, such as the recent necessity for a large battalion at the quarantine station at Sandy Hook, N. J., and another one for the ceremonies attending the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., have so depleted the force at the navy-yards, as to make it impossible for the duty to be properly performed, as the necessary number of sentinels to protect the Government property can not be maintained. A permanent guard to be kept at the Columbian Exposition during the coming summer, and the prospective demand for an increase of the number of men required for sea service, to be occasioned by placing in commission several of the new ships of the Navy, which are now nearing completion, will still further reduce the effective force on shore, and in consequence the duty on the men will be still harder.

It is believed that, had it been possible to leave a sufficient force of marines at the navy yard, New York, when the battalion was on duty at Sandy Hook, the recent disastrous fire at that yard, which occasioned so much damage to the engines of the U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, would not have occurred. The number of sentinels was necessarily reduced, and the buildings were not adequately protected, and made it possible for incendiaries to gain an entrance.

Owing to the limited number of men allowed the corps by present appropriation, and the extra demands that have been made during the past year, it is very rare that men have better duty than "day on and day off." In the Army there is an order that men shall never have less than five days off duty.

In view of these facts I again urgently recommend that the corps be increased, and that the strength as authorized by section 1596, Revised Statutes, be allowed. This can be easily accomplished by an increase

of appropriation, no new legislation being necessary, and I trust that the Department will agree with me in recognizing the urgent necessity for these additional men. In connection with this proposed increase of the corps I again renew my recommendation of last year, that provision be made for twelve quartermaster-sergeants, for duty at the posts and the assistant quartermasters' offices. These men are much needed.

In my report of last year I recommended that the act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, entitled "An act to prevent desertions from the Army, and for other purposes," be made applicable to the Marine Corps. As it has been shown in the Army that the passage of this act has been of great benefit to the enlisted men, and has accomplished the desired end in materially reducing the number of desertions, I again earnestly renew my recommendation that the necessary legislation be requested to make this entire act applicable to the Marine Corps.

By the passage of the act providing for the examination for promotion of certain officers of the Marine Corps, approved July 28, 1892, in accordance with my recommendation, the corps is now on an equality in this regard with officers of the Army and Navy, and it is certain that great benefit will be derived from its operation in making the officers more diligent in the study of their profession. Already three officers have been examined in accordance with this act, and the examinations will be made more stringent each succeeding year. I have submitted a proposed scope of the examination to the Department, which it is thought covers all points, and all that is required to make this operative is your approval and the issuing of an order from the Department.

The changes in the uniform recommended by the board of last year, and approved by the Department, have been made and are now in effect. It is thought they greatly improve the appearance of both officers and men.

The recommendation of last year in regard to the classification of the members of the band of the United States Marine Corps is again renewed, and it is hoped some action will be taken whereby the condition of these worthy men, who give so much pleasure to so many people by their excellent music, may be improved, and that the classification authorized by the Department in May, 1890, be again restored, as tending to still further improve the efficiency of a band which is national in its character, and which has so many demands made upon it for service.

Upon opening the bids for the new barracks at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., for which Congress appropriated \$3,000, it was found that the lowest bid was \$5,600, and the man who made it stated that the building could not be erected for a less sum. In view of this I have directed the quartermaster to include in his annual estimates the sum of \$2,600, necessary to build these barracks, and request that it be made immediately available, as the men are at present quartered in a temporary structure, which is not adequate for their comfort and convenience.

The quartermaster has also included in his estimates, by my direction, an item of \$15,000 for a barracks at the naval training station at Newport, R. I., to be made immediately available. The necessity for these barracks is fully set forth in my letter of the 3d ultimo, inclosing the annual estimates, and also in the accompanying papers, and I sincerely trust that, as this is to be a permanent station and is one of importance to the Navy, Congress will be urged to make the appropriation, in order that the marines stationed there, who are now quar-

tered in tents, may be made more comfortable, and on an equal footing in regard to quarters with the apprentice boys of the Navy under instruction there, who are lodged in a large well-heated building.

Since my last report the barracks at Sitka, Alaska, have been completed, and the men who were attached to the U. S. S. *Pinta* have been transferred on shore and a post of the Marine Corps has been regularly established. Regular details of a guard for the *Pinta* continue to be made as heretofore whenever required.

Electric light has been introduced into the Mare Island barracks and officers' quarters, and they are greatly improved thereby.

In order to encourage the enlisted men to save their money that they may have a little sum to start with should they desire to leave the service at the expiration of their enlistment, I recommend that the act of Congress approved February 9, 1889, entitled, "An act to provide for the deposits of the savings of seamen of the U. S. Navy," be made applicable to the Marine Corps, and that the necessary legislation be enacted to accomplish this end.

The Attorney-General, under date of July 31, 1890, decided that the act as passed does not apply to the Marine Corps.

During the past year all the posts but one have been supplied with the wire bunk bottoms, pillows, pillow cases, and sheets, and this, with the improvement of the ration and other benefits, has made the men very much more comfortable and contented, and as a consequence the number of desertions has been reduced 20 per cent.

The order recently received from the Department directing that the quartermaster pay to the commanding officers of posts at the end of each month a sum equivalent to the contract price of the number of rations saved by the latter for their commands, will materially improve the table by increasing the company fund, which is used for that purpose.

The "Instructions for Infantry and Artillery, U. S. Navy," having been adopted for use in the Marine Corps, the officers and men have rapidly perfected themselves in the new drill.

Until recently the marines on board nearly all the new ships of the Navy were assigned to duty to man the guns of the secondary battery, but an order has been issued by the Department directing that they be not so assigned, and as a consequence the men have been taken away from the guns. Wherever they served at these guns their proficiency in handling them has been commended. As marines are required to be instructed in artillery, and as it is thought the efficiency of all ships will be increased by their assignment to the secondary battery, I respectfully and earnestly solicit that the Department will issue an order to that effect.

During the cholera excitement in New York, and upon the establishment of a quarantine camp at Sandy Hook for the detention of emigrants, by order of the Department a battalion of marines, under command of Maj. R. W. Huntington, consisting of ten commissioned officers and two hundred and one enlisted men, was ordered there for patrol duty to prevent the escape of any of those detained. These men were housed under canvas and established a regular camp on this sand spit. They rendered the most efficient service to the country in helping to prevent the introduction of cholera. The battalion was formed from detachments drawn from the small force at the navy-yards at Boston, Brooklyn, League Island, Annapolis, Norfolk, Washington, D. C., and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., the United States receiving ship *Vermont*, and the U. S. S. *Atlanta* and *Minnesota*. In some

cases, notably that of the Marine Barracks, Washington, the men were prepared to start for Brooklyn, in heavy marching order, in forty minutes after the order to proceed was received. In Boston they were en route in less than one hour after the receipt of the order, and all reported in New York not later than the morning after the order was issued, and some the same day. This shows in a marked degree the discipline and efficiency of both officers and men, and the cheerfulness and ability of marines to perform, on the shortest notice, all and any duty that may be required of them, particularly in this case, which was attended with some danger and great exposure and discomfort. These men were isolated for over three weeks, having no communication with the outside world at all during that time, and they deserve the highest credit for the work they performed.

A battalion was organized at Brooklyn, and with the band of the U. S. Marine Corps, which was sent there by order of the Department, participated in the parade in New York on the 12th instant on the occasion of the Columbus celebration.

Another battalion, consisting of fifteen commissioned officers and four companies of thirty-six men each, with the band and field music of fifty men, under command of Maj. R. W. Huntington, will be sent to Chicago, Ill., from New York, by order of the Department, to participate in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Columbian Exposition there on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d instant. These men will leave New York on the morning of the 17th instant on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be quartered in one of the new buildings at Jackson Park, Chicago.

My recommendation of last year relative to the report of a board of officers convened for the purpose of suggesting a means of relieving the present stagnation in promotion among the older officers of the corps, particularly the captains, is again renewed.

The School of Application, established at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., under orders of May 1, 1891, has completed the first year of its existence, and the most excellent results have been obtained in the course of instruction to both officers and enlisted men, and show in a very gratifying manner the advisability of its establishment, and the benefit that will result to the corps. The first class of officers consisting of the seven young graduates of the Naval Academy who were appointed as second lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps July 1, 1891, completed their course April 1, 1892, and were assigned to duty at the different shore stations. The next class of five officers, appointments of July 1, 1892, is now under instruction here. Owing to the limited number of officers and men, and the duty that is required of them, it has been impossible to order as many here for instruction as I would like. Many officers and enlisted men have applied to be detailed, and I hope, if the corps is increased, to see large classes here in the future, and gradually to have everyone in the corps instructed at this school. The first annual report of Capt. D. P. Mannix, commanding the school, who has so ably and satisfactorily conducted its management, is inclosed herewith for the information of the Department, and to accompany this report.

On October 1, 1892, there were 1,877 enlisted men in the corps, of whom 911 were on board ships in commission, and 966 doing duty at the several shore stations.

Since October 1, 1891, there have been 905 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by deaths, discharges, retirements, and desertions,

and since the same date there have been 815 enlistments and reënlistments.

For the six months prior to July 1 last it was impossible to keep the corps up to its allowed strength, as owing to the demands for clothing for ships to be sent to Chile during the excitement there, all the available clothing was sent to the Pacific and South Atlantic stations, and in consequence there was a lack of it at the posts, and as the Department would not authorize the creation of a deficiency, enlistments had to be suspended, there being no clothing on hand for issue to recruits. The corps fell so far behind that it has been impossible since then to enlist up to the number allowed.

The following retirements among officers have taken place during the past year: Capt. W. S. Schenck, A. Q. M., Oct. 12, 1891; Col. W. B. Remy, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Navy, June 4, 1892; and Capts. L. E. Fagan and H. H. Coston, June 14, 1892, all for disability in the line of duty; also Col. C. D. Hebb, July 10, 1892, under operation of law, having reached the age of 64 years, and Maj. W. R. Brown, September 5, 1892, on his own application, having served over 30 years.

First Lieut. G. R. Benson died very suddenly April 29, 1892, at Sitka Alaska, a few days after he arrived there to command the marines, and Second Lieut. Julius Prochazka died on the 10th instant at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. The deaths of these officers is greatly regretted, as they had every promise of a long and useful career. Lieut. Prochazka contracted typhoid fever while on duty in camp near the quarantine station at Sandy Hook.

Second Lieuts. Leroy A. Stafford and John R. Edie resigned, the former June 30 and the latter July 29, 1892.

Six graduates of the Naval Academy were appointed as second lieutenants on July 1 last, one of whom (Lieut. Edie) resigned to accept an appointment as ensign in the Navy. Four vacancies at present exist in the grade of second lieutenant, to be filled from next year's graduating class.

The usual estimates were forwarded to the Department on September 3 last, and a duplicate set is herewith inclosed as requested. I also inclose the supplemental estimates from the paymaster and the quartermaster, with an explanatory letter from the latter, for the additional men requested to bring the corps up to the strength allowed by section 1596 Revised Statutes; and the report of Maj. R. W. Huntington, concerning the operations of the battalion of marines commanded by him at the quarantine station at Sandy Hook, N. J., received on the 14th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATES, PAYMASTER MARINE CORPS.

No. 113.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your approval the usual estimates for the support of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

In addition to the usual estimates I have asked in those of the quartermaster, for the sum of \$2,600, necessary to erect the barracks authorized to be built at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., and for which \$3,000 has already been appropriated. Also \$15,000 for quarters at the naval training station at Newport, R. I. This item is a very urgent one, and I request that the appropriation be made immediately available. The guard of the *Richmond*, now there, is stationed on shore in tents, and the men are subject to many hardships during the cold winter weather of that climate. The need for these barracks is fully set forth in the quartermaster's letter, and I trust the Department will urgently recommend that the appropriation be made. The quartermaster's letter, which I inclose, explains the necessity for the other items of his estimates.

I have included in those of the paymaster an increase of pay for the chief clerks of the quartermaster's, adjutant's, and inspector's, and my own office, to correspond with that allowed the chief clerk of the paymaster; also for the clerk of the assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia, Pa., to correspond with that of the one in Washington. The amounts are very small and I trust they may be granted, as the men who occupy these positions are very deserving. I also inclose a letter from the paymaster in relation to his estimates.

These estimates were prepared on the 1st instant, as directed by the Department in its instructions of July 19 last, but owing to the sickness of the quartermaster they could not be signed until to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for the pay of officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, and civil force of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

These estimates show an increase of \$16,844.63 over the estimates for the present fiscal year, viz:

Pay of officers on the retired list, increase	\$14,880.00
Pay of retired enlisted men, increase	4,894.63
Commutation of quarters, increase	550.00
	<hr/>
	20,324.63
Pay of officers on active list, decrease	\$1,980.00
Undrawn clothing, decrease	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	3,480.00
	<hr/>
	16,844.63

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, District of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy in connection with the estimates of the paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Detailed object of expenditure, and explanation.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.	
Pay of officers on the active list: For 1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants	\$179,320.00
Pay of officers on the retired list: Four colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 quartermaster, 2 assistant quartermasters, 8 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants	55,867.50
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates: One sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum major, 50 first-sergeants, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1,600 privates	397,261.92
Pay of retired enlisted men: One sergeant-major, 1 drum major, 3 first-class musicians, 9 first-sergeants, 12 sergeants, 2 corporals, 4 drummers and fifers, and 30 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year	24,654.63
Undrawn clothing: Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn	25,000.00
Mileage: Mileage to officers traveling without troops	9,000.00
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters	4,550.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.	
In the office of the colonel commandant: One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted)	1,600.00
One messenger, at \$80.94 per month	971.28
In the office of the adjutant and inspector: One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted)	1,600.00
One clerk	1,496.52
In the office of the paymaster: One chief clerk	1,600.00
One clerk	1,496.52
One clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the quartermaster: One chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted)	1,600.00
One clerk	1,496.52
One clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.: One clerk	1,400.00
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.: One clerk, \$1,257.12 (increase \$142.88 submitted)	1,400.00
One messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	640.50
Total pay of civil force	17,815.58
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	713,469.63
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893	687,540.85
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.	
Pay for additional 974 enlisted men: Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates (R. S., sec. 1596): 10 sergeants, 40 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 fifers, and 900 privates	153,384.00

ESTIMATES, QUARTERMASTER, MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

SIR: In submitting the annual estimates for the support of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I respectfully call your attention to the following changes in the amounts asked for, being for the same objects, as compared with the amounts appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 19, 1892 (for the same purpose), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; also stating my reasons why the changes are deemed necessary:

Provisions (increased).....	\$22, 470. 13
Clothing (same).	
Fuel (same).	
Forage (increased).....	200. 00
Military stores (increased).....	714. 00
Transporting and recruiting (increased).....	1, 000. 00
Repair of barracks, including construction of barracks at Port Royal, S. C., and Newport, R. I. (increased).....	10, 088. 00
Hire of quarters (same).	
Contingent (increased).....	2, 500. 00

Provisions.—The increase in the amount, as estimated for, under the head of "Provisions," as compared with the sum appropriated for the same purpose, fiscal year 1892-'93, is made necessary in order to provide for the command at Sitka, Alaska (recently established), and to enable this office to subsist the guard of fifty enlisted men, while on special duty at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for a period of six months.

I have taken the prices of rations as they obtain at all of the different posts for the present fiscal year as my basis in formulating the estimate.

Military stores.—The increase in the amount for this item is caused by the proposed establishment and maintenance of target ranges and the hiring of ranges.

Transportation and recruiting.—The increase asked for under this head is necessary to meet the expenses connected with several additional recruiting rendezvous which it is proposed to establish.

Repair of barracks.—In the naval appropriation bill, approved July 19, 1892, the sum of \$3,000 was included "for the erection of a marine barracks at the naval station at Port Royal, S. C." Under the auspices of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, plans and specifications were prepared upon which to erect a suitable building at the above-named station. These having received the approval of this office, the commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Navy Department, advertisements in the newspapers were published, and on the 22d of August, 1892, bids were publicly opened for the erection of said barracks, the lowest regular bid received being for the sum of \$5,600.

As the plans and specifications adopted are not too large for a building suitable for the purpose, I have included the sum of \$2,600 as an additional amount required to be appropriated before readvertising for proposals.

The enlisted men now on duty at Port Royal are not suitably quartered, and I trust this additional sum may be made available at once.

The item of \$15,000 "for the erection of a marine barracks on Coster Harbor Island, Newport, R. I.," is made imperative, if marines are to be continued on the duty they have been performing there during the last few years.

Your attention is respectfully called to the appended letter (marked A) from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy, and the one of Lieut. Randolph Dickins, the officer commanding marines on board the U. S. S. *Richmond*, and those serving on shore at Coster Harbor Island (marked B), the latter approved by Capt. Bunce, U. S. Navy, both referring to this subject. The appropriation should be made available at the earliest possible moment.

Forage.—The rates at which forage was contracted for, present fiscal year, are slightly in advance of those of the previous year. I have taken this year's prices as my basis in the estimate for 1893-'94.

Contingencies.—The increase of \$2,500 under the above head is imperative.

The gas and water pipes at all the barracks (save Norfolk, Va.) must be taken up and new ones laid. They have been in use for thirty years, and have become so rusted and leaky as to cause such an increase in gas and water bills that the sum of \$9,000 is required annually to meet this expense.

This amount is one-third larger than it should or would be if new pipes were laid. It will cost about \$4,000 to renew these pipes.

Out of the amount appropriated for "Contingent," fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—namely, \$27,500, the sum of \$15,853.47 was expended for advertising, packing boxes, newspapers, books and periodicals, gas, water, straw, per diem, laundry work, stationery, freight and cartage, post-office boxes, and toll, and \$3,144 was consumed in procuring articles under contract, but chargeable to said appropriation, leaving but \$8,502.44 to meet all and every emergency that may arise at eleven posts, as well as certain expenses in connection with the different guards at sea.

These are regular annual expenses that are created with a degree of certainty that can not be doubted.

The sums heretofore appropriated have never met the proper demands made upon them, and only by the most parsimonious economy have we been able to get along; and even under these circumstances deficiencies have annually been created and additional appropriations been asked from Congress to meet them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LOWRY,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

A.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 17, 1892.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 16th instant, the following is an extract from the report of the commanding officer of the training station, Newport, R. I., recommending the construction of barracks for the marine guard at that station:

"The marine guard maintains with its small number (40) more posts than are maintained at the navy-yard at Portsmouth, Boston, Washington, or the Naval Academy. From lack of quarters a part of this guard has for nearly three years lived in tents, the only body of troops that has been obliged to endure the rigors of a New England winter in camp. The pressing needs of the station will force the whole guard to remain in tents during the coming winter. I renew my estimate of last year for quarters for these men."

The Bureau hopes that you will be successful in obtaining the appropriation for this purpose.

Very respectfully,

F. M. RAMSAY,
Chief of Bureau.

MAJOR AND QUARTERMASTER U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
August 18, 1892.

Forwarded,

AUG. S. NICHOLSON,
Major and Adjutant and Inspector, Acting Commandant.

B.

U. S. S. RICHMOND,
Newport, R. I., August 12, 1892.

SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of building barrack for the marines stationed on Coster Harbor Island, Newport, R. I. The marines here are only considered as part of the guard of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, and no adequate provisions for quarters have been made for them, and for the past three years they have been living upon the island in tents. As nearly all the apprentices live on the island, the necessity of having more marines there than on the ship is very apparent, and is shown by the distribution of the small force here. There is but one post kept up on the ship, the duties of which are combined in those of the orderly at the cabin door and corporal of the guard.

On the island there are seven, and even that number is insufficient to guard the large water front and maintain discipline among the hundreds of apprentice boys there.

The distribution is as follows: Post No. 1, corporal of the guard, stationed at main gate and causeway leading to the city. His duties are those of a regular corporal of the guard at a navy-yard, seeing that no unauthorized persons or things leave

the island or are brought upon it. As there is no sentry on that post with him, he must cover the post while he is posting sentinels, etc. Post No. 2, is the captain's orderly, and attends to telephone. Post No. 3 is on the brig. Post No. 4 is on a narrow neck of land leading to the gymnasium, where the boys are berthed, to see that none of them are leaving the building by that side after hours, or no unauthorized person enters it. No. 5 is on the upper floor of the gymnasium to see that the bags and hammocks are not disturbed and maintain order there. No. 6 is on the lower floor of the gymnasium to maintain order there and see that nothing wrong goes on in the water-closet. No. 7 is a patrol on the dock at the east side of the gymnasium to see that no one disturbs the boats and that no unauthorized persons leave the station or land upon it from that point. It is not practicable for the marines to live and mess on the ship and do duty on the island, as the ship is moored half a mile from the island, and at times during the winter it is impossible for boats to land alongside of the ship owing to the rough weather. In view of these facts, I would respectfully urge the need of having suitable quarters erected on the island for the accommodation of the men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANDOLPH DICKINS,

First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

Maj. H. B. LOWRY,

Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION,
Newport, R. I.

Approved and forwarded. A report and estimate for marine barracks to cost \$15,000 has been recently forwarded by me to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, the report stating the necessity of the case.

F. M. BUNCE,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1892.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 10th instant, I inclose a triplicate copy of the estimates submitted to you, accompanied by a letter from this office, under date of September 3, 1892.

In preparing a supplementary estimate for the support of the additional 974 enlisted men, I have taken as my basis the prices of articles, so far as may be possible, as established by contracts, or by open purchases made, present fiscal year.

Clothing.—The annual cost of clothing (first year of enlistment) per capita is \$38.16; 974 men at \$38.16 is \$37,167.84.

Rations.—As about one-half of the additional number of men will be at sea, I have estimated for 487 men. At the average cost of rations, as obtained under contract—i. e., \$21.53 per capita—487 men at \$21.53 cents is \$38,270.65. Fuel is estimated for under the same conditions as for "provisions;" 1,119 cords of wood at \$7.46 per cord is \$5,449.53.

An additional quantity of "military stores," such as knapsacks, blanket-bags, gunslings, and ammunition, will be required, the cost of which I estimate to be about \$4,967.40.

The additional demands upon the "contingent" appropriation for the items enumerated under the head of "contingencies" will not be less than \$5,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LOWRY,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1892.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with estimates inclosed herewith.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Marine Corps.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
PROVISIONS.			
For 1,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation for rations to 11 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers, also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties	\$88,402.44		
For amount required to be transferred to paymaster Marine Corps on account of rations to retired men	5,256.32	\$93,658.76	\$71,188.63
NOTE No 1.—The commutation in lieu of rations in kind, at the rate of \$1.75 to these enlisted men, also commutation of quarters, at \$21 and \$10 per month, authorized by order of the Navy Department dated June 20, 1880, and July 30, 1885.			
NOTE No. 2.—There are 64 retired enlisted men at this date.			
CLOTHING.			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.		75,000.00	75,000.00
FUEL.			
For heating offices, barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, and for sale to officers		19,500.00	19,500.00
MILITARY STORES.			
For pay to chief armorer, at \$3 per day, 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day, in all.	3,286.50		
For purchase of military equipment, such as cartridge-boxes, bayonet, scabbard, haversack, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket-slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waistbelts, waistplates, cartridge belts, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition, etc	10,714.00	14,000.50	13,286.50
TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING.			
For transportation of troops and expenses of the recruiting service.		15,000.00	14,000.00
REPAIR OF BARRACKS.			
At Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Annapolis, Md., headquarters and Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., Mare Island, Cal., Port Royal, S. C., and Sitka, Alaska, and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings	10,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000.00		
To complete the erection of the barracks at Port Royal, S. C., to be immediately available.	2,600.00		
For the erection of a marine barracks at Coasters Island harbor	15,000.00	29,600.00	19,512.00
FORAGE.			
For forage in kind for five horses of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses		3,000.00	2,800.00
HIRE OF QUARTERS.			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them	4,500.00		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
HIRE OF QUARTERS—continued.			
For hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in Commandant's, Adjutant and Inspector's, Paymaster's, and Quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$21 each per month	\$1,764.00		
Hire of quarters for 3 enlisted men employed as above at \$10 each per month	360.00	\$6,624.00	\$6,624.00
CONTINGENT.			
For freight, ferriage, tolls, cartage, funeral expenses of marines, stationery, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of type-writers, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days, repairs of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, packing boxes, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbonized paper, carpenter's tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves and furnaces where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, oil, and maintenance of electric lights, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bank bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify—in all		30,000.00	27,500.00
		286,383.26	249,411.13

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.**ADDITIONAL 974 NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, AND PRIVATES.**

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
<i>Provisions.</i>	
For 487 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 365 days is 177,755 rations, at \$21.53 per ration	\$38,270.65
<i>Clothing.</i>	
For 974 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates	37,167.84
<i>Fuel.</i>	
For 487 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates	5,449.53
<i>Military stores.</i>	
For purchase of cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, canteens, musket slings, etc., for 974 men	4,967.40

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
<i>Transportation and recruiting.</i>	
For transportation of troops and expenses of the recruiting service.....	\$6,954.36
<i>Contingent.</i>	
For freight, ferriage, cartage, barrack furniture, etc.....	5,000.00
	97,809.78

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully inclose herewith abstracts of proposals for supplies U. S. Marine Corps, received by this office in response to its advertisement dated April 27, 1892.

Very respectfully,

H. B. LOWRY,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT,
U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps for the year 1892-93, under advertisement from the quartermaster's office, dated April 27, 1892.

Names of contractors.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.		Annapolis, Md.	Port Royal, S. C.	Mare Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alaska.
Andrew Koch.....			\$15.51							
John Mullett.....		\$28.00								
James Brownlie.....									\$19.00	
J. T. Parker & Bro.....						\$16.14				
Thos. J. Barlow.....						*15.90				
W. E. Campbell.....								*\$27.50		
G. Ahren's Sons.....			16.00							
J. E. Orr.....			*14.97							
M. L. Kelly.....									*17.74	*\$31.00
Frank Hume.....				\$27.12	\$24.73	24.73	\$25.73			
J. B. Bryan.....					25.62					
J. C. Ergood & Co.....				26.90	25.29		26.49			
D. V. Miller.....							*17.50			
J. E. Chase.....	\$18.98									
H. A. Yeaton & Sons.....	*18.19									
D. C. Norton & Co.....	21.49									
Chas. A. Simonds.....		27.40								
M. J. Doran & Co.....	23.75	*23.75	23.75	*23.75						
Jno. Davis & Son.....		24.00								
C. S. Hewlett.....			15.00							
W. H. Belford.....	21.23		15.37							

* Accepted.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement from quartermaster's office, dated April 27, 1892.

Names of bidders.	Where to be delivered.	Wood—per cord.			Coal—per ton.					
		Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Red ash (egg).	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).
J. Z. Williams	Officers and officers' quarters, Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities.	*\$5.25	*\$5.00	*\$6.00	*\$5.75	*\$5.90	*\$5.30	*\$5.35	*\$5.30	*\$5.30
V. B. Johnson	do	6.94	6.70	7.50	6.45	6.60	6.20	6.35	6.10	6.10
J. Z. Williams	Marine Barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	*5.00	*5.00	.....	.....	.....	*5.20	*5.35	*5.20	*5.20
V. B. Johnson	do	6.69	6.44	.....	6.20	6.35	5.95	6.10	5.85	5.85
G. L. Sheriff	do	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....	5.39	.....	*5.19	.....
J. J. Convery	Offices and officers' quarters and rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.	*7.35	.....	*8.35	.....	*5.14	*4.99	.....	.....	.....
J. S. M. Basil	Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.	*4.37	*3.87	*5.44	.....	*5.64	5.39	5.54	.....	.....
H. B. Myers	do	4.45	3.95	5.45	.....	5.90	*5.30	*5.45	.....	.....
Neimyer & Bridges	Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	.....	.....	.....
D. S. Wells	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	.....	.....
W. G. Parker	do	*5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6.25	.....	.....
Neimyer & Bridges	Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.83	.....	.....
D. S. Wells	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	.....	.....
W. J. Parker	do	*5.00	*5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5.70	.....	.....
D. S. Wells	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.71	.....	6.71	.....
E. P. Spinney	Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.	*6.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. G. French	do	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.42	.....	6.42	.....
W. H. Sise	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....	7.25	.....
C. E. Walker & Co.	do	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6.40	.....	*6.40	.....
D. S. Wells	Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41
J. J. Convery	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
J. E. Lewis & Co.	do	*8.50	*6.00	*9.00	.....	.....	6.40	6.40	6.25	6.20
S. G. French	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.52	6.72	6.42	6.52
C. A. Campbell	do	9.00	8.00	9.00	.....	.....	*6.10	*6.38	*5.82	*6.10
D. Duncan & Son	Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95	.....	.....	4.95
Peal, Peacock & Co.	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.34	.....	.....	5.24
S. G. French	do	*8.98	*8.98	*9.12	.....	.....	*4.58	.....	.....	*4.58
Barber & Zeigler	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.64	.....	.....	4.64
D. S. Wells	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.71	.....	.....	4.71
J. J. Convery	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	.....	.....	5.74
Do	Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.	*12.00	*12.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.21	.....	6.21
Peal, Peacock & Co.	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	5.99	.....	5.99
S. G. French	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4.98	*5.24	.....	*4.98
Aden Bros.	Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.	*8.94	*8.94	*10.00	.....	.....	*13.00	.....	.....	.....
H. Rosenfield	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.24	.....	.....	.....
S. G. French	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.24	.....	.....	.....

* Accepted.

Schedule of proposal for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement inviting proposals, dated April 27, 1892.

Name of bidder.	Class.	Amount.
The University Manufacturing Company	2	\$900.00
H. Breuninger	2	"900.00
G. F. Roedel	1	8,400.00
W. H. Wiley & Son	1	"110.00
Watsontown Boot and Shoe Company	1	*8,160.00
B. Rich & Sons	1	*4,543.00
H. T. Kent	1	*28,404.00
Horstmann Bros. & Co	1, 2, 3, 4	*12,240.09
Thomas G. Hood	1, 2, 3	*8,549.94
W. F. Bernstein	1	"1,216.50
Louis Sichel	1	756.00
Paul J. Field, jr	4	*555.57
F. W. Allison	4	*618.75
E. Wurlitzer	2	235.00
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company	1	645.00
Hans Hemker	1, 3	3,890.27
Lyons Bros	1	*936.00
John R. Emsley	1	450.04
H. C. Harper	1, 2, 3	*4,142.00
B. Y. Pipepy & Co	1	*37,429.50
Manhattan Supply Company	1, 3, 4	*6,611.55
R. Lerick's Son & Co	1	*470.00
W. Wolforth	1	*938.00
E. E. McKnight	1	9,720.00
H. F. Bowen	1	475.00
M. H. Marcus & Bro	1	690.00

*Accepted for part of class.

REPORT OF MAJ. R. W. HUNTINGTON, COMMANDING MARINE DETACHMENT, SANDY HOOK.

MARINE BARRACKS,
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 11, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 14th ultimo, in obedience to orders received from the commandant of this navy-yard, dated September 13, I proceeded by tug *Trafic*, in command of a detachment consisting of Capt. F. H. Harrington, First Lieut. C. G. Long, and 56 enlisted men, to Camp Low, Sandy Hook, and there relieved Capt. S. Mercer from command. He, with First Lieuts. C. A. Doyen and B. S. Neumann, Assistant Surgeon Henry La Motte, U. S. Navy, and 61 enlisted men, remained there under my command.

Capt. Mercer had encamped his men on the line of the railroad, about 500 yards west from the end of the wharf upon which the buildings of Camp Low are partly placed. I approved his selection of site for camp and put my men under canvas there. The 15th and 16th September were fully occupied in arranging the camp. On the 17th a detachment, consisting of Capt. M. C. Goodrell, Second Lieuts. J. Prochazka and R. McM. Dutton, with 83 enlisted men, reported for duty, and were tented alongside the railroad. The command was then organized as follows:

Maj. R. W. Huntington, commanding; First Lieut. B. S. Neumann, adjutant and quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon Henry La Motte, U. S. Navy, surgeon; Sergeant A. Bernstein, S. M. and Q. M. sergeant; Company A, Capt. F. H. Harrington, First Lieut. C. G. Long; Company B, Capt. M. C. Goodrell, Second Lieut. R. McM. Dutton, Second Lieut. J. Prochazka; Company C, Capt. S. Mercer, First Lieut. C. A. Doyen, and to each company about 67 enlisted men.

Our camp was named Camp Henry Erben, in honor of the commandant of this navy-yard.

On the 18th emigrant passengers to the number of about 900 were landed at Camp Low, and we communicated with them by telephone, considering them as in quarantine. From that day to the 28th of September there continued to be a number of passengers held at Camp Low, and our sentinels prevented egress from that camp. The daily guard consisted of one company. The main guard was at our camp, and an outpost, consisting of the officer of the guard, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 18 privates was tented north of Camp Low. This guard was connected with our camp by a plank walk across a water course through the swamp. The walk and bridge were built, in the first instance, by Lieut. Neumann. The tide rising higher than we had expected, the whole walk was made into a footbridge by Capt. F. H. Har-

rington. This bridge very materially shortened our line of sentinels. The line was, as thus established, about 900 yards long.

The passengers landed were emigrants, and no trouble was experienced in keeping them from wandering. It was sufficient in every instance for the sentinels to indicate that they had orders to fire upon persons persisting in advancing toward our line, to make them fall back. Eleven posts over Camp Low were kept. This guard would in any case be found enough to restrain steerage passengers. Probably cabin passengers would be harder to handle.

During the stay of the emigrants at camp there were a few cases of cholera, of which only one was fatal.

The battalion was frequently drilled, although the ground is poorly adapted for drill, and the woods are full of poison oak. Twenty rounds of ball cartridge per man were expended in target practice, with fair results. No extended range was practicable on account of the lay of the land and the ordnance proving ground. The men were comfortably tented. In addition to the tents we took with us, others were borrowed from Camp Low, so the men had more than regulation space. The tents were well floored. Floors for our tents were made at the navy-yard, and for those tents we borrowed lumber was also given from Camp Low. Our thanks are due to the officials there for many acts of kindness. Kitchens were built by the companies. The third company used, as mess room and kitchen, a house belonging to the railroad company.

The supply of water was from pipe wells pumped by steam into the tank formerly used by the locomotive engines. We furnished Camp Low with water. Private James McGantlin, of the guard of the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, who, a short time ago, for some weeks was waiting discharge (bad conduct) in these barracks, under sentence of summary court martial, ran the pump and engine and did honest and valuable service.

On the 18th Capt. F. L. Denny, assistant quartermaster, reported for duty, and was ordered to attend to the purchase and shipment of necessary stores in New York and Brooklyn. This duty he did well. The rations of the men were uniformly good. Occasional issues of fresh beef and bread were made as opportunity allowed.

Quarantine against the whole Sandy Hook reservation was declared by the authorities of New Jersey. Dr. Woodward, of the State board of health, who was in charge of this quarantine, proved himself a kind-hearted and reasonable man, and placed no unnecessary restrictions upon our intercourse.

Through his kindness we received occasional supplies and mail by railroad train.

The sick list was generally very small. There was a slight epidemic of diarrhœa when we were first in camp, due probably to the change in the manner of living from barracks to camp. Several men were disabled for a time by oak poisoning.

On the 21st Private Joseph McMahon, of the *Vermont's* guard, died from purpura hæmorrhagica. He was buried on the right side of the railroad, going toward the main land, on the 22d. On the 28th Second Lieut. Julius Prochazka was transferred to the naval hospital, Brooklyn, with typhoid fever. The battalion was withdrawn on the 5th of October, with the exception of First Lieut. C. G. Long and 11 enlisted men. These were withdrawn on the 8th.

The conduct of the enlisted men was very good generally. The guard duty was done carefully and absolutely well.

The officers were attentive and zealous in performance of duty. I consider that Capt. F. H. Harrington and First Lieut. B. S. Neumann deserve special mention for the energy and intelligence they showed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Major U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy-Yard, New York, October 13, 1892.

Respectfully forwarded, with special commendation to the officers and men of the command for their alacrity in preparing for the service, and for the very efficient and cheerful manner in which they performed this service.

HENRY ERBEN,
Commodore U. S. Navy, Commandant, Navy-Yard and Station.

REPORT OF CAPT. D. P. MANNIX, COMMANDING SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 13, General Order No. 1, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, series of 1891, I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of the School of Application of the United States Marine Corps for the past year, the first of the existence of the school:

The School of Application of the U. S. Marine Corps was established at the headquarters of the corps by General Order No. 1, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, May 1, 1891, with the view of supplying a want long felt by the corps for a school of practice, by which it might be enabled to keep pace with the progress made in the methods of warfare, and thereby insure for the Navy greater utility and continued efficiency on the part of its military arm for all duties it might be called upon to perform, ashore or afloat, in peace or war, requiring the disciplined soldier, the skilled marksman, and the expert artillerist.

It was the intention also that this school should supplement the course of the Naval Academy by instruction of the academic graduates assigned to the Marine Corps in the administrative and military duties of the corps. They are, therefore, sent here when assigned to the corps, for instruction before joining other stations.

The headquarters of the corps has special advantages not possessed by any other place for a school of practice. Here student officers and men are comparatively free from the care of guard duty, except so much as may be necessary for instruction, and in consequence display more interest in their drills and studies and have more time to devote to them. The naval experimental ground for ordnance at Indian Head is of easy access, as is the naval magazine with its excellent range for target practice, and a few miles back of the Potomac's eastern branch the country is well adapted for field training. The navy-yard and gun foundry are conveniently at hand, combining a water front admirably suited for instruction in boat pulling and sailing, with the advantages afforded by the gun shops of acquiring a practical knowledge of the manufacture of guns, carriages, etc., not to be obtained elsewhere.

The school has also the services of the corps band, which it could enjoy at no other station, and it has moreover at headquarters the personal care and supervision of the commandant of the corps.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION.

The school has two divisions, one for commissioned officers and one for enlisted men.

DIVISION FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

or the purpose of administration and convenience in instruction the course is arranged into departments as follows:

- I. Department of Infantry.
- II. Department of Artillery.
- III. Department of Administration and Sea Service.
- IV. Department of Law.
- V. Department of Torpedoes.
- VI. Department of Engineering.
- VII. Department of Military Art.

The course in each department is both practical and theoretical, preference being given to the former wherever it is possible to do so.

The class of student officers report for instruction and duty September 1 of each year. Five days are allowed to settle and arrange their affairs. The instruction then commences in the department of infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF INFANTRY.

The course of infantry is divided into four parts, embracing the drill instructions, guard duty, small-arms firing regulations, and infantry fire discipline, and consists of recitations, drills, problems, and field exercises.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Infantry drill instructions.*

Definitions; general regulations; school of the squad; school of the company; school of the battalion; evolutions of the brigade; extended order drills; formation for street riots; ceremonies; signals.

Part II.—*Guard duty.*

Rosters; the officer of the day; the officer of the guard; the sergeant of the guard; the corporal of the guard; the soldier on guard; orders for sentinels on post.

Part III.—*Small-arms firing regulations.*

Care of rifle; nomenclature; dismounting and assembling; sighting drills; position and aiming drills; gallery practice; general regulations for range practice; details for individual practice; suggestions for riflemen; skirmish firing; volley and file firing; targets; ranges; marking and scoring; classification; motion of bullets; variations in the trajectory; the trajectory as affected by atmospheric conditions; the effects of fire; measuring distances by pacing; estimating distances by sight; estimating distances by sound; pistol practice.

Part IV.—*Infantry fire discipline.*

Long-range *versus* short-range fire; supply of ammunition on the battlefield; observations on supplying ammunition; uncontrolled and controlled fire; advantages and disadvantages of controlled and uncontrolled fire; fire discipline and the control and direction of fire.

1. The distance at which fire should be opened and the number of cartridges to be used to attain a definite object;
2. Determination of the force required;
3. On choice of ground;
4. The selection of the objects;
5. Determination of range, sights;
6. The kind of fire to be used; advantages and disadvantages of mass and volley firing;
7. On the intensity;
8. On the attitude of the men;
9. The observation of results;
10. When men in movement may fire;
11. Number of rounds to be fired at each halt;
12. When the bayonet should be fixed; fire units. *Résumé.*
13. Tactical deductions.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The course of artillery is divided into two parts, embracing artillery drill instruction and naval gunnery, and consists of recitations, drills, and practical exercises.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Artillery drill instructions.*

General rules; school of the section, horsed, and with the drag; school of the battery.

Part II.—*Naval gunnery.*

Care, nomenclature, and description of guns, carriages, mounts, and gun implements; drills of main and secondary batteries; dismounting and assembling the mechanism of machine and rapid-fire guns; description and mode of manufacture of projectiles; charges, fuses, and primers; the theory and practice of pointing; explanation of sights, concentration of fire, and when to use the various kinds of projectiles; employment against torpedo boats and in field service; mounting and dismounting; subcaliber practice; exterior ballistics; the practical use of instruments in determining pressure, velocity, time of flight, and range.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND SEA SERVICE.

The course in administration and sea service is divided into two parts, military administration, and sea service, and consists of lessons and exercises in application.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Military administration.*

General principles of administration in the U. S. Marine Corps; the system of recruitment; the system of purchases; care of property and supplies; system of accountability for money and property; transportation of men, munitions, and supplies by rail, steamer, or wagon; military and naval regulations; orders; reports; correspondence in general, and returns.

Part II.—*Sea service.*

Embarking and disembarking; interior discipline; care of small-arms and accoutrements; routine; mess arrangements; official intercourse; military etiquette; duties of non-commissioned officers; special duties of first sergeant, of non-commissioned officer on guard, of orderlies, and of sentinels; nomenclature of ships; parts and fittings of boats; boat-pulling and sailing; swimming; slinging and lashing hammocks; making knots, splices, and hitches, and the application of pulleys, blocks, and tackles.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

For the present the course of law is limited to one part, military law and courts martial, and consists of lessons supplemented by lectures.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Military law proper; the subject defined and divided; constitutional provisions; the written military law; the unwritten military law; the court-martial; the constitution and composition of general courts-martial; the jurisdiction of general courts-martial; the procedure of general courts-martial; arrest; the charge; assembling and opening of the court; the president and members; the judge-advocate; challenges; organization; arraignment, pleas and motions; the trial; evidence; the finding; sentence and punishment; action on the proceedings; the reviewing authority; summary courts-martial; courts of inquiry.

DEPARTMENT OF TORPEDOES.

The course of torpedoes is divided into four parts, torpedoes offensive and defensive, torpedo fuses, electricity, and explosives, and consists of lessons and exercises in application.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Torpedoes offensive and defensive.*

Description of the various kinds of torpedoes, mechanical and electrical, contact and ground, with their advantages and disadvantages, and how used offensively and defensively; name and use of the instruments and gear embraced in a ship's torpedo outfit; preparation of the service spar torpedo and contact gun-cotton torpedo for use; method of defending a harbor by torpedoes, and where the different kinds should be placed in the channel; how to find the size of charge, the depth at which effective, and the space between torpedoes; the strength of torpedo case, how tested and made waterproof; filling and planting torpedoes, and how the cables, buoys, etc., should be arranged during the operation; junction boxes and their use; how the cables should be introduced into the firing station; firing the torpedo, and how to determine the position of a vessel with reference to any ground torpedo; shutter apparatus; firing and observing arcs, and position finders; circuit closers and their use; nature of enemy's attack on torpedoes and how to defend them; improvised electrical and mechanical torpedoes; improvised circuit closers; description of various kinds of land torpedoes; the use and application of hand torpedoes; torpedo boats; description of the Whitehead and Howell torpedoes; manner of discharging the Whitehead and Howell torpedoes.

Part II.—*Torpedo fuses.*

Mechanical and platinum wire fuses and detonating fuses for gun cotton; how made, tested, and used; the number of fuses necessary and their position in a charge of gunpowder or gun cotton.

Part III.—*Electricity.*

How electricity is produced; conductors and insulators; heating effect of currents; its general application to torpedo work; how applied to fire guns and for lighting purposes; how used in telegraphy and for ringing bells; the Leclanche and other batteries, how made and how taken care of; testing room instruments; the Wheatstone bridge and its practical use in measuring electrical resistance; electrical tests of cables for insulation, conductivity, and resistance.

Part IV.—*Explosives.*

Gunpowder: composition, kinds, manufacture, care; principles of explosion; size and form of grains.

High explosives: Gun cotton, nitro glycerine, dynamite, fulminates; how prepared, preserved, and used; peculiarities of each; effects of explosion; care necessary in handling.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into four parts: Topography, field engineering, signaling and telegraphy, military hygiene, and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises in application.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Topography.*

Construction of scales; copying, reducing, and enlarging plans; the conventional signs.

Terms used in describing hills; the representation of hills; the scale of horizontal equivalents.

Sections.

Making use of plans on the ground; measurement of distances; the plane table illustrated in intersection and resection.

The prismatic compass and the protractor; their uses illustrated in intersection and resection; the magnetic variation.

Traversing with compass and field book; plotting; traversing and plotting at sight.

Traversing with the plane table.

Hill and mountain sketching.

Sketching without instruments; general remarks on sketching.

Reading contoured plans.

Reconnaissance of a defensive position; sketch and report.

Sketching on horseback The Vernier; the pocket sextant, adjustment and use; the theodolite, its construction and adjustment; levelling; trigonometrical surveying.

Part II.—*Field engineering.*

General principles and definitions; clearing the ground; hasty intrenchments; obstacles; defense of posts; field level and field geometry; deliberate intrenchments; field casemates; brushwood; revetments; working parties; siege trenches; roads; cordage and use of spars; bridges; floating bridges; camping arrangements; hasty demolition.

Part III.—*Signaling and telegraphy.*

Instruction in signaling and telegraphy as prescribed by General Order No. 380, Navy Department, January 2, 1890; use of flag and torch; use of signal disks in transmitting messages.

Part IV.—*Military hygiene.*

Definition; clothing; lodgment of troops; camps; bivouacs; exercise; cleanliness; water tests for the common impurities and methods for purification; early aid to the injured; the best and most expeditious manner of temporarily treating gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, frost bite, bruises, dislocations, hemorrhage and fracture of bones; application of the tourniquet, and the most approved methods and mode of application in the restoration of the apparently drowned.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART.

The course of military art is divided into three parts: Minor tactics, grand tactics, and strategy, and consists of lessons and exercises in application.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Part I.—*Minor tactics.*

General principles and definitions; security and information; reconnoitering duties; time and space; advanced guards and outposts; principles of attack and defense; employment of infantry; employment of cavalry; rear guards and marches; rivers and defiles; villages and woods; convoys; night attacks.

Part II.—*Grand tactics.*

General considerations upon tactics; its progress and epochs; division of armies into arms; infantry, its rôle, its armament, its tactical units, its formations, and maneuvers; cavalry, its rôle, its armament, its tactical units, formations, and maneuvers; artillery, its rôle, armament, tactical units, formations, and maneuvers; combined action of the three arms in battle.

Influence of the ground upon tactics; positions, their flanks, their front, their approaches, their interior, their rear, detached advanced posts, occupation of ground and proportion of troops to space, tactical marches and the element of time in military movements, orders of battle and engagements offensive and defensive, principal tactical combinations, different phases of battle, surprises, attack of strong places, and *coups de main*.

Part III.—*Strategy.*

Definition and object of strategy and general principles of warfare, system of operations, the theater of operations, bases of operations, strategic lines and points, fronts of operations, strategic fronts, lines of defense and strategic positions, lines of operations, strategic lines of maneuver, depot of supplies and their relation to marches, rôle and strategic importance of railways and telegraphs, marches of concentration, strategic front marches, forward and retreat, strategic flank marches, principal strategic combinations, indispensable conditions to be fulfilled by all strategic combinations, defense of frontiers and sea coasts by forts, etc.

DIVISION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

(*Non-commissioned officers' school.*)

Non-commissioned officers and such privates as show sufficient aptitude are taught the theory and principles of the subjects outlined in the programme for their division, but the main object is to give them a thorough practical knowledge of these subjects.

All enlisted men are required to attend the course of practical exercises at the school. Attendance upon the course of studies in the division for enlisted men is compulsory only on the part of all non-commissioned officers.

The course of studies and of practical exercises for enlisted men proceeds with that of the commissioned officers.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

The course for non-commissioned officers in infantry, artillery, administration and sea service and torpedoes is essentially the same as for the commissioned officers' division, and consists of recitations, lectures, drills, and field exercises.

FIELD ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into five parts: Military sketching, elementary field fortifications, signaling, Military hygiene, preliminary course in mathematics, and consists of recitations, lectures, and exercises in application.

Part I.—*Military sketching.*

General principles; definitions; scales; comparative scales; diagonal scales; prismatic compass; plane table; field book; protractor; north point; finding true north; variation of compass; dip; plotting; eye sketching; contours; copying and enlarging; how to proceed to make a sketch with field book and prismatic compass.

Part II.—*Elementary field fortifications.*

General observations; nomenclature; normals for battle trenches, to fire standing, kneeling, and lying down; skirmishers' rifle pits; covering trenches; revetments; obstructions; wire obstructions; abatis; removal of obstructions; hasty demolitions; utilization of natural cover for defense; holes and sunken roads; embankments; hedges; plank and board fences; walls; making loopholes; defense of woods, buildings, farm yards, and villages.

Camping: To unpack, pitch, strike, and pack tents; telling off and exercise of cooking, latrine, water, ration, and wood parties. Construction of field kitchens and lantrines, trenching of camp, and water supply.

Part III, *Signaling*, and Part IV, *Military hygiene.*

Same as for commissioned officers' division.

Part V.—*Preliminary course in mathematics.*

[Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.]

The study of arithmetic, elementary algebra, geometry, and plain trigonometry for those not sufficiently proficient in these subjects.

FIELD SERVICE.

The course of field service consists of lessons, drills, and field exercises, as follows:

General observations on field tactics; marches; reconnoitering; advanced guards; rear guards; outposts; attack and defense of positions.

Text-books used at the School of Application, U. S. Marine Corps.

DIVISION FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Departments.	Text books.
Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, U. S. Navy; Manual of Guard Duty; Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms; Mayue's Infantry Fire Tactics.
Artillery.....	Instructions for Artillery, U. S. Navy; School of the Section, Light Artillery; Gunnery Drill-Book, U. S. Navy.
Administration and sea service.....	Accountability Instructions; Duties of Marines Embarked.
Law	Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-Martial; Instructions for the Administration of Law and Justice, U. S. Navy.
Torpedoes.....	Sleeman's Torpedoes; Spar Torpedo Instructions. U. S. Navy.
Engineering	Manual of Field Engineering; Richard's Military Topography; Notes on Signaling.
Military art.....	Shaw's Modern Tactics; Hamley's Operations of War.

DIVISION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, U. S. Navy; Manual of Guard Duty; Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms; Bachelor's Infantry Fire, its use in battle.
Artillery.....	Instructions for Artillery, U. S. Navy; School of the Section, Light Artillery; Radford's Hand-Book of Naval Gunnery.
Administration and sea service.....	Accountability Instructions; Duties of Marines Embarked.
Torpedoes.....	Catechism of the Spar Torpedo, U. S. Navy; Catechism of Explosives, U. S. Navy; Notes on Submarine Mines.
Field engineering.....	Notes on Elementary Field Fortifications and Signaling; Davies' Practical Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry.
Field service.....	Notes on Minor Tactics.

It has been found necessary to prepare notes and circulars at the school for use as text-books in some parts of the course of instruction. These notes and circulars are intended to meet such changes in the subject taught as will keep pace with the progress of the times and to embody only what is really needed. If the school was in possession of a medium-sized hand printing press and a small lithographic press, with means for doing photo-lithographic work, these professional notes and circulars could be disseminated throughout the corps.

The first class to take the course reported on September 1, 1891, and was assigned to duty in April last. Seven months was too short a period in which to accomplish all that it was desired to teach, but the lack of sufficient quarters at the post for officers and the appropriation for hire of quarters becoming exhausted, together with the demand from other stations for the services of officers, necessitated the limited time.

In addition to the drawback arising from want of time, the need of proper facilities for practical instruction was greatly felt. The class, however, was very attentive and zealous and showed great interest in the course. With the permission of Commodore Folger, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and the assistance of Commander O'Neil, inspector of ordnance at the navy-yard, and his assistant inspectors, the class availed itself of the advantages afforded by the gun shops in obtaining information regarding the manufacture of ordnance, etc., including the heating and assembling of gun hoops and jackets; boring guns and jackets; means of measuring expansions and interior and exterior diameters; rifling and sighting guns; different types of breech mechanism; gravity return carriages; methods of controlling recoil, of training and elevating, rapid-fire guns and carriages; banding projectiles; method of manufacture and inspection of primer tubes; the preparation of fuses and primers for issue; manufacture of De Bauge gas check pads, and of modern guns and carriages from the rough forgings as received from the manufacturers to the finished gun and gun-carriage.

The thoroughness of the instruction given the class was indicated in the parade, written, and oral examinations held before the board of examiners composed of the colonel commandant and Maj. H. B. Lowry, quartermaster of the corps. Written questions had been prepared covering the course, and when answered by the class were submitted to the board, who, as a further test of efficiency, assigned each officer selected questions from the list to answer orally and demonstrate at the blackboard.

The board was most favorably impressed with the proficiency displayed by the officers under instruction, as well in the parade and practical exercises as in the theoretical course. I append a copy of the questions for the written part of final examination, officers' division. The division for enlisted men has only been organized during the present year. The facilities for practical instruction are much better for the present class than they were for the last. During the year the Bureau of Ordnance and other bureaus of the Department gave strong proof of their interest in the advancement of the school.

Through the kindness of Commodore Folger and his great interest in all that tends toward the improvement of the service the school has been supplied with an excellent torpedo outfit from the torpedo station, including a liberal supply of the hand-books for seaman gunners on the spar torpedo and explosives, for the use of the non-commissioned officers' school, and with a quantity of drill cartridges from the Washington navy-yard for using caliber .45 ammunition with the 37-millimeter Hotchkiss gun. By direction of the Department the school has also been furnished with a condemned launch, No. 19, which has been refitted and answers very well for practical instruction in the spar torpedo and spar torpedo boat fittings. A small plat of ground at the post has also been utilized during the summer for an engineering camp, wherein have been constructed some model battle-trenches, rifle and gun pits, fascines, gabions, etc., with a short piece of wall, showing method of defense by loop-holing, notching, etc. This camp, although small, will aid materially the course of practical engineering in the construction of intrenchments, skirmishers' pits, gun pits, and in the principles of the defense of banks, hedges, ditches, and walls, also in the practical details of camping.

The school is still very much in need of a small supply of electrical, surveying, and drawing instruments, materials, etc. We have no fund upon which to draw for their purchase, and the school is dependent wholly upon such small sums as the quartermaster willingly lets us have when he can spare them from his contingent fund.

The personnel of the school consists of the commanding officer, who also commands the post, and three first lieutenants of the corps, who act as instructors. These officers continue to add to their knowledge, and consequently their effectiveness as instructors, the duties of which are laborious and important. During the first school term only one instructor, Lieut. Prince, was available. His services were most efficient and valuable. Dr. Dickson, U. S. N., of the post, also rendered valuable service to both divisions of the school by his interesting lectures on military hygiene and early aid to the injured.

The officers for instruction are those appointed from the naval cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, to fill such vacancies as occurred during the year in the Marine Corps.

The garrison consists of the force of enlisted men ordinarily maintained at this post. The increased demand for marines on board ship and for duty at the other stations has rendered it impracticable to order a sufficient number to the school for instruction or to grant the requests of non-commissioned officers and privates who have applied for the privilege of going through the course. With even the ordinary small force the course is frequently and seriously interrupted during the year by the necessity of detaching for service elsewhere non-commissioned officers and men when only fairly started and interested in their studies.

At the present time all the available school force is rendering service at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, where it was dispatched on the 13th ultimo at forty minutes' notice.

The importance of such a school as this to the corps and the service and the advantage of an uninterrupted course are apparent to all.

But if the corps would reap the benefits of the school to the extent originally contemplated its enlisted force should be sufficiently increased to permit of at least one battalion of four instruction companies, thirty-two non-commissioned officers, and one hundred and twelve privates being assigned to the school, to be relieved only upon completion of the course and then replaced by an equal number.

It should be remembered that while undergoing training such a battalion would be ready at the hand of the Department for any temporary emergency. That such emergencies arise we know, and we know also that when they do the marines are always called upon to take a leading part.

It is time it was clearly perceived that the corps should be prepared to meet these sudden demands without unduly weakening the force engaged in guarding and protecting the public property at the navy-yards and stations throughout the country.

Very respectfully,

D. P. MANNIX,

Captain U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Approved October 15, 1892.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Colonel Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

[Order.]

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1892.

The final examination of officers at the school of application, U. S. Marine Corps, will commence on Wednesday, March 30, and will proceed as follows, viz:

First. Maneuvers in infantry and artillery and practical exercises in torpedoes and field engineering, in accordance with the programme of instruction. At each gun the nomenclature, the drill, and the mechanical maneuvers belonging to it will be completed before proceeding to the next gun.

Second. The written examination. This part of the examination will be supplemented by such demonstrations at the blackboard and by such oral questions as may be deemed necessary by the board of examiners to determine the question of each officer's efficiency or deficiency.

In the written part of the examination the answer or demonstration to each question will be prefixed by the question. The whole will be written legibly and signed by the officer.

D. P. MANNIX,

Captain U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

THE WRITTEN PART OF FINAL EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS.

I.—INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

1. Name the principal parts of the breech mechanism of the Springfield rifle.
2. Give the principles of aiming and define line of fire, line of sight, the natural line of sight, point blank, and artificial point blank, with sketch.
3. Give the formation of a company of infantry, and the posts of officers and non-commissioned officers in line, in column of sections, and of fours.

4. Give the formation in line of a battalion of four companies of infantry, with posts of officers and non-commissioned officers.
5. Give the rules for successive formations.
6. Having a battalion of infantry in line, name the different methods of forming it into column, and the methods of returning again into line.
7. Give general rules for evolutions of the brigade.
8. Give the rules for firing in extended order.
9. Describe the use of cover.
10. Give the battle formation of a company and the positions and duties of the officers.
11. Give the battle formation of a battalion, with general rules for the battalion in action.
12. Give general rules for formation for street riots.
13. How are distances measured by pacing, and how estimated by sight and by sound?
14. Give the manual for Colt's double-action navy revolver, with brief description of revolver practice.
15. What does a section of artillery comprise horsed, and with the drag?
16. Give the posts of the chief of section, the gunner, and the caisson corporal in line, column of platoons, column of sections, and files.
17. How are the gun detachments marched to the battery and posted?
18. How are the gun detachments marched from the battery?
19. Station the gun detachment at the drag and prepare the piece for action to the front.
20. Give the special duties of numbers 1 to 8, inclusive, at the Gatling when it is brought in battery.
21. Describe briefly the improved Gatling gun.
22. Give the words of command for a 37-millimeter Hotchkiss gun, mounted in place and lashed, as well as clamped against elevation and train, with the duties of a gun detachment of four men.
23. Explain how to dismount and reassemble the mechanism of the 37-millimeter Hotchkiss gun.

II.—DUTIES OF MARINES EMBARKED.

24. Give a general outline of the duties of marines aboard vessels of war.
25. By whose orders are posts established, and through what official channels do sentinels receive their orders?
26. Under what circumstances are the members of a marine guard justified in acting as preservers of peace, though not acting under direct authority of a commissioned officer?
27. Through what official channel does an enlisted man make a request for redress in case of any real or imaginary injustice done him, and to whom does he make such appeal?
28. From whom do sentinels in charge of the brig receive orders in reference to the receiving or discharging of prisoners?
29. Where is the marine guard usually formed, and to whom does the officer report his guard at general quarters?
30. What are the stations and duties of the men at fire quarters? At night quarters?
31. When and how do enlisted men salute superior officers?
32. What is the duty of the non-commissioned officers toward members of the guard, especially those who have not before been at sea?
33. State some of the chief duties of the first sergeant.
34. Mention some of the duties of the non-commissioned officer on guard.
35. What are the usual special orders for sentinels at the gangway?
36. What are the special orders for the sentinel at the brig?
37. Give the most important general orders for all sentinels.
38. What books, reports, returns, rolls, etc., are kept with the guard? When are returns of property and muster rolls made?
39. Mention the accepted methods and mode of application in the restoration of the apparently drowned.

III.—MILITARY LAW AND COURTS MARTIAL.

40. By whom may the several courts martial be appointed?
41. Give the number of members required for each court martial.
42. How do you determine the kind of court that has jurisdiction in each particular case?
43. What is necessary to be stated in the specification as to the acts committed, as to persons and as to the time and place?
44. What is a challenge, and how is a question of challenge decided?

45. What is the arraignment of a prisoner, and at what stage of the proceedings does it take place?
46. Give the various pleas which may be made.
47. What is the purpose of cross-examination, and to what is it restricted?
48. May depositions be read in evidence, and if so, under what circumstances?
49. Describe the making up of the record as to its form and substance.
50. What is the mode of procedure when the proceedings of a court are returned to it for revision?
51. Define the word "evidence."
52. State why hearsay evidence is not receivable.
53. When may evidence of character be admitted?

IV.—SUBMARINE MINES AND TORPEDOES.

54. Describe briefly mechanical and electrical submarine mines, with their advantages and disadvantages.
55. What are the considerations in planning a submarine defense?
56. Give a method of defending a harbor by submarine mines, and show by a sketch where the different kinds should be placed in the channel.
57. Having a depth of 40 feet of water, with soft bottom, how much gun cotton should be put in a mine resting on the bottom?
58. How far apart would you plant ground mines containing 500 pounds of gun cotton, and how far apart mines buoyed from the bottom containing the same charge?
59. Give an approximate rule for spacing gun cotton and gunpowder mines.
60. Give an approximate rule for finding the amount of the charge for any given depth, and for finding the most effective depth for any given charge.
61. What is meant by the radius of destructive effect?
62. Explain how the position of a vessel with reference to any ground mine is determined.
63. What are the component parts of a controlled mine? Give brief description of a circuit closer and its use.
64. Describe briefly the Whitehead torpedo, manner of discharging it, etc.
65. Give a brief description of the Howell torpedo, and state how it is discharged.
66. What is the great defect of the Spar torpedo? What its value under special circumstances?
67. What are the merits to be sought in an explosive for submarine mines and torpedoes?
68. Give the extreme destructive ranges of submarine explosives as determined by Gen. Abbott.
69. What kind of a fuse is necessary to explode gun cotton? Explain how it is made, with sketch.
70. Enumerate the Voltaic batteries required in submarine mine service, and name the principal electrical measuring instruments.
71. Describe the electrical tests for insulation, continuity, and resistance, with sketch.

V.—HASTY INTRENCHMENTS, DEFENSES, SIGNALING, ETC.

72. What are the advantages and disadvantages of shelter trenches? What is the best position for them, and what are the points to be attended to in tracing them?
73. Give a sketch of the normal shelter trench, marking all dimensions, and state at what intervals the men should be placed and how the work is accomplished.
74. Give a sketch of a trench to be used in firing kneeling, marking the dimensions.
75. Give a sketch, plan and section, of the German gun pit, and explain its construction.
76. What are the chief points to attend to in the defense of a wall? Explain with a sketch how you would prepare for defense a wall 10 feet high.
77. What considerations govern the shape, distance apart, and position of loopholes in a wall?
78. Explain how you would prepare for defense a line of wall 5 feet high.
79. Explain how a railway cutting might be utilized in the defense of a position, and say which side of the cutting you would elect to hold.
80. Give the American Morse code.
81. Explain how to signal with a flag or torch.
82. Describe the use of signal disks, or wheels, in transmitting messages.
83. What are the essentials for a good camp, and what should be avoided in selecting sites?

84. Give a method for pitching and striking tents.
85. What are the tests for the common impurities of water and methods for purification?
86. What is the best and most expeditious manner of treating, temporarily, gunshot wounds?
87. How would you apply a tourniquet?

VI.—MINOR TACTICS AND FIELD SERVICE.

A. Reconnoitering duties.

88. What is a reconnoitering party? What is the difference between a reconnoitering patrol, and a party employed on secret reconnaissance duty? State briefly how each proceeds to attain its object.
89. What is the difference between a reconnaissance in force, and a reconnoitering party?
90. You are ordered to take command of a reconnoitering party of one section of infantry; what precautions would you take, and in what order would you move off, supposing you were in an average inclosed country?
91. What considerations regulate the composition and strength of a scouting party?
92. In reconnoitering an enemy's position, what are the most important points to notice?
93. Describe the different methods by which intelligence concerning the enemy may be obtained, and how reports should be framed and transmitted.
94. You are directed to go forward and reconnoiter a certain length of road which the commander of a force may march by the following day. You come to a village, cross two streams (one by bridge and one by ford), and pass for a mile through a wood. In parts the country on each side is hilly. Give the points in connection with each of these features of country which you would notice in your report.

B. Time and space.

95. Give the ordinary formations on the march (on a road) of the three arms. Show by a sketch the length of a column en route, composed of one battalion of infantry, four companies one hundred men each, in fours; one troop of cavalry, ninety-six horses; one battery of artillery, six guns without wagons. Add 20 per cent for opening out on the line of march, and calculate the time which it would take to pass a given point.
96. Give a rough practical rule for computing the space occupied by troops on the line of march.
97. A company of infantry is ordered to arrive at a bridge, distance by road on the map 3 miles 540 yards, exactly at 9 a. m. A second company is to arrive simultaneously at a further bridge, distance on the map $\frac{1}{2}$ miles 350 yards; pace ordinary. When should the companies start?
98. A column of infantry in fours takes two and one-half minutes to pass across an opening under observation; pace ordinary. Calculate the strength of column.
99. A reconnoitering patrol visits a railway station and brings back the following reliable information: "Yesterday a large body of the enemy's cavalry crossed the railway. A small party in advance examined the station and cut the telegraph wires. Then came the main body. The telegraph clerk timed it crossing the bridge; three and one-half minutes were occupied in filing over; the men were four or five abreast; the horses were walking, not trotting, when they began to cross the bridge." From these data calculate the force of cavalry.

C. Advanced guards and outposts.

100. As a general rule, what proportion should troops composing an advanced guard bear to the main body? Detail a suitable advanced guard for a division, and show by a diagram how the different arms should be distributed on the line of march.
101. Describe the various means by which the safety of an army on the march and its repose when halted are secured.
102. Describe the duties of the commander of the outposts and of the commander of a picket.
103. What distance should the main body of an army be from the main resistance line of its outposts? Give your reason.
104. What are the duties of sentries on outposts?

105. Show by a sketch the manner of posting a regiment of infantry on outpost duty, to cover the front of a division. Illustrate also a battalion of infantry (four companies) on outpost duty.
106. What is the difference between the cordon system and the patrol system of outposts? On what assumptions are these systems based, respectively?
107. What is the least amount of lateral space that should be covered by outposts; and when should outposts completely surround an army?
108. How should the advanced guard of an army corps marching through an ordinary country act on a report coming in from its scouts that a village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front, is occupied by an enemy evidently with the intention of holding it? The orders given to the commander of the advanced guard were to push on if possible. Illustrate your answer.
109. How are the flanks of an advanced guard protected when moving in: (a) An ordinary country; (b) a country with continuous heights on one or the other side, and within reach of the roadway; (c) a country with heights much broken on both sides of the road?
110. What should be the composition of the outposts of a force under the following different conditions: (a) In an open country by day and by night, the enemy not being at hand; (b) in a close country when the enemy is near; (c) in a close country when a bridge or defile has to be guarded?
111. How is the posting of sentries, and how are the number and the strength of pickets affected by ground?

D. Principles of attack and defense.

112. What is the best use to make of cavalry when acting on the defensive?
113. In an attack by the three arms combined, how should the artillery act during the different phases of a successful action?
114. Why is it more necessary now than ever that in the attack on a position artillery should have an adequate force of infantry to coöperate with it?
115. Give in general terms the role of the three arms engaged in the defense of a position.
116. Under what circumstances might it become necessary for artillery to expose itself to the fire of the enemy's infantry?
117. What are the general principles on which all attacks should be based?
118. In occupying a position, under whose immediate orders should the general reserve be; and state how, and with what specific objects, it should be posted?
119. Explain why the modern system of defense requires a deeper occupation to be adopted than formerly.
120. State briefly what, in your opinion, are the requirements of a good defensive position.
121. In preparing and carrying out an attack, what special points should be regarded?
122. What are the advantages of the attack over the defense?
123. How ought the defenders to be able to reduce the assailants (assumed to be in considerably superior numbers), so as to engage them on equal terms with a fair prospect of not merely repelling their onslaught, but of assuming the offensive?
124. The general disposition of infantry for the advance to the "attack" is in three lines. Describe briefly the duties of each line.
125. In defending a position in ordinary country how many men a mile ought there to be? State generally how you would dispose of them.
126. Describe briefly what should take place when troops prepared to act on the offensive encounter a body of the enemy's troops in motion.

E. Employment of infantry.

127. When fighting with savages much superior to us in numbers, should the same formation be used for infantry as when fighting against a civilized enemy? Describe in general terms what formation you would recommend, giving your reasons.
128. At what ranges, in your opinion, may infantry fire be used in the attack on an intrenched position?
129. Under what circumstances may long-range fire be adopted, and what precautions are necessary to obtain the greatest effect from it?
130. What are the advantages of the open order of modern fighting? What precautions are necessary to be observed in its use?
131. In an attack on an intrenched position, what in your opinion, is the proportion that the combatants should bear to one another, supposing both forces to be about equal in *morale*?
132. Describe briefly the principles of infantry tactics in defense.
133. Describe the several stages of action of infantry in the attack of a position.

F. Employment of cavalry.

134. Two squadrons of cavalry are ordered to attack a battery of artillery which has a cavalry escort. How should the commander of the squadrons make his attack?
135. Why should cavalry never attack without a reserve?
136. Show, by a diagram, the attack formation of a cavalry brigade of twelve squadrons; state distances of supports and reserves from first line.
137. What points are essential, and what desirable, to insure success in a charge of cavalry against infantry?

G. Rear guards and marches.

138. You are in command of a rear guard covering the retreat of a defeated army. You find, after some time, that the pursuit of the enemy is slackening; later on you have reason to believe the pursuit has ceased altogether. How would you act in each case?
139. An army is compelled to make a flank march. Three parallel roads are available; the enemy are within striking distance on the right flank. Describe the dispositions you would make for the march of the columns and any other precautions you would take.
140. How is it that the rear guard, which is far weaker than the main body, has power to delay the advance of a victorious enemy? Upon what does this power depend?
141. To what points should the attention of officers be directed in connection with the maintenance of efficiency in the troops during a march?
142. What is a flank march, and on what does its success depend? When is it a dangerous undertaking?
143. In selecting a rear guard position, what points should be particularly attended to by a commander?
144. Suppose a division to be moving along a road and the enemy is known to be at hand, in what order would the several arms, ammunition, baggage carts, etc., march? What difference would be made in the order of march if the enemy were distant?
145. What must determine the composition and strength of a rear guard, and from what troops should it be selected if possible?
146. Why should a rear guard, as a general rule, not make counter attacks, and under what special circumstances may the commander of a rear guard consider it advisable to make one?
147. How, and in what order, should a small rear guard of all arms fall back before a superior force in an open country?
148. What is the object of "timed" marches?
149. In a march of a force of all arms what precautions are necessary to reduce fatigue to the utmost?

H. Rivers and defiles.

150. What are the limits of depth passable in a ford for the three arms? Which would you rather attempt to force, a bridge or a ford?
151. What is the most advantageous position for the defense of a bridge?
 - (a) Supposing no cover to exist on the enemy's side?
 - (b) Supposing cover to exist on both sides?
 - (c) Supposing cover to exist on the enemy's side only.
152. What are the three different positions from which a defile may be defended? Which is usually the best and strongest position to take up?
153. Under what circumstances may it be best not to oppose the passage of an enemy across a river? And when the defenders make up their minds to do this, what is the proper course to adopt to check the enemy?
154. Define a defile in the military sense of the word. State broadly the principal features of defiles?
155. When an obstacle with passages over it (such as a stream, canal, railway cutting, etc.) is found running parallel and tolerably close to a line of outposts, how should such an obstacle be guarded? Show how you would post your pickets and supports.
156. An army is obliged to retire through a mountain defile when an enemy is in pursuit. State in general terms the principles on which such an operation should be conducted.

157. Why should a commander before attempting to throw a bridge over a river look out for—
 (a) Cover on the enemy's side?
 (b) A bend of the river toward him?
 (c) A tributary stream?
158. Are rivers considered formidable barriers or not? State reasons. When is a river line most favorable for the defenders, supposing them to have decided not to oppose the actual passage?
159. Explain the terms passive and active defense as applied to rivers.
160. The locality fixed, what tactical considerations should determine the point of crossing a river, supposing the river itself, as regards depth and width, to be about the same for some distance?
161. What are the circumstances which materially assist a defender to concentrate his forces with sufficient rapidity to dispute the passage of a river?
162. Why is a rallying point on the opposite bank when crossing a river of such extreme importance, and why should principal and secondary crossings be combined?
163. What rôle is played by the artillery of an army in—
 (a) Crossing a river in the presence of an enemy?
 (b) Opposing an attempt to cross?
164. How should a force of all arms pass a defile in the presence of an enemy?

I. Villages and woods.

165. Describe the general arrangements you would make for the defense of a wood with regard to—
 (a) The disposition of the men under your command (artillery and infantry).
 (b) The construction of obstacles.
166. What difference would you make in putting a village into a state for defense—
 (a) To hold it to the last?
 (b) To retard an enemy?
 What is of primary importance in both instances?
167. What are, in your opinion, four of the principal considerations which influence the defense of a village?
168. State generally how the attack of a village should be conducted. Say why it should be avoided if possible.
169. What are the points to be noted before occupying a wood? Where is the heart of the defense situated?
170. How long is a wood of advantage to the defenders? What are the weakest points in defending it, and how should they be protected?
171. What is the disadvantage of wood-fighting common to both sides?

J. Convoys.

172. What general rule regulates the strength of a convoy, and what is the rule as to the order of march of the wagons?
173. How should the escort be distributed, supposing it to be composed of infantry and cavalry? What troops should furnish the advanced guard, and why is reconnoitering so essential?
174. What is the rule as to halts—(a) temporary halts; (b) halting for the night; (c) when the convoy is of gunpowder?
175. What are the most vulnerable parts of a convoy, and what dispositions should be made to protect them?
176. Describe how you would get through a defile with a convoy, supposing the enemy to be in the vicinity?
177. How is a convoy of boats conducted?
178. What positions would you select for the attack of a convoy, and what is the best combination of troops for the purpose in an average open country?

K. Night attacks.

179. State what the advantages and disadvantages of a night attack are.
180. When is a night attack admissible?
181. State some of the principal precautions to be observed in undertaking operations at night.
182. Give the formation of a column consisting of a brigade of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a company of engineers during the march to a night attack.

183. What is the rôle played by the assailant's artillery and cavalry during night operations?
184. How should the defender's outposts act on the approach of attacking columns at night?
185. Supposing a night attack to be successful, what troops should pursue until day-break?

VII.—STRATEGY AND TACTICS.

186. What must be the character of the roads for the operations of large armies, and why do armies generally operate by several roads defensively and on the offensive, with examples?
187. What power does the offensive give, and what is the initiative?
188. What are some of the considerations for a selection of a theater of operations?
189. What is the general object of strategy and what are the kinds of advantage to be obtained by strategy?
190. What are the particular objects of strategical movements?
191. What are the alternatives of an army cut from its base?
192. What are the comparative advantages of partial and complete interception, with examples?
193. What are the deductions from the different ways in which a containing force may be employed, with examples?
194. What are the general deductions from operations interposing an army between the parts of an extended front?
195. What are the campaigns of 1861 and 1862 in Virginia given to illustrate?
196. Compare the advantages of turning the flank or breaking the front of an army.
197. What are the general conclusions from the discussion of mountains and rivers, as traversing obstacles?
198. What are the deductions from the battle of Prague?
199. What is the aim in modern battles, and what formation is recommended for attack?
200. What was the Prussian order for attack in 1870?
201. What should a line of battle be?
202. What are the comments on the battle of Woerth?
203. What three kinds of tactical advantages are set forth?
204. What are orders of battle defined to be, and when is the order well chosen?
205. What form did the line of the allies assume at Waterloo, and what is said of it?
206. What would influence in the selection of points of attack?
207. What renders a defeat decisive?
208. In attacking a position, what is to be done with advanced posts, and what is said of strong points in the line, with examples?
209. What should be the point of attack when a flank of the enemy rests on an impassable obstacle?
210. How should the ground be occupied on the defensive when a flank is covered by an obstacle?
211. In taking up a defensive line, or attacked while maneuvering, what conditions should the general seek to obtain?
212. What should be the conduct of an attack?
213. What was the Prussian final formation for attack in 1870, and why did this increase the effect of the aggregate amount of fire?
214. Considering the changes in contemporary tactics, what should be the disposition of first, second, and third lines, and general reserves on the defensive?

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps for the past year.

During that time I have made a personal inspection of all the posts except Mare Island and Sitka, and found them in excellent condition with the exception of Brooklyn, where extensive repairs are necessary consequent upon the age of the buildings there, which was made known to the Department in my letter inclosing the annual estimates.

On September 10, 1893, there were 2,093 enlisted men in the corps, only 7 short of the total number appropriated for, which is a better state of affairs than has existed for a long time. The large number of men thrown out of employment by the financial situation is undoubtedly the cause of so many enlistments recently. Of the number mentioned above 1,129 were on duty at the different shore stations and 964 on board ships in commission.

Even with this increased number on shore the men are called upon to perform very severe and confining duty, never having more than two days between guards, and should the present number suffer a reduction they will return to the "day on and day off" routine. Comparison with the duty army troops are required to perform will show that marines are much harder worked and more confined to barracks and consequently given less opportunity for liberty, which necessarily causes dissatisfaction among the men and increases the number of desertions, particularly among those who have not been long enough in the service to become accustomed to the radical change in their lives. Men should never have less than four days off guard, and more if possible, as with the constant drills and target practice, and the varied police duty around garrison, they have plenty to do even while not on guard.

The gradual increase of the Navy by the addition of new ships, a number of the largest of which will probably be placed in commission during the coming year, will cause further drain on the force of marines on shore by the necessity for guards, and to supply them and still maintain a sufficient force at the navy-yards to properly protect the vast amount of valuable Government property there imperatively demands a material increase in the number of men allowed the corps by present appropriation.

I have repeatedly stated these facts to the Department in my annual reports and at other times, and again earnestly appeal for the support of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to urge upon Congress the necessity for appropriating for the following additional men, viz: 10 sergeants, 40 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 fifers, and at least 426 privates, a total of 500 men, as recommended in my letter of June 30, 1893, to the Department, to which attention is respectfully invited, the need for these men being fully explained therein.

The additions mentioned would place the corps on a far more effective footing, and it is believed would be in the nature of economy, as it would then be possible to transfer an entire guard to a vessel about to be placed in commission from the marine barracks to which she is nearest without the many transfers from the different stations that are now made necessary before a guard can be collected. This would of course avoid the necessity for the use of so much money for transportation. The duty on shore would also be better and there would not be so many desertions, and the consequent loss to the Government of clothing would be saved.

In May last I was informed by the Department, in compliance with my request, that eighteen rapid-fire guns would be loaned by the Navy to the Marine Corps as soon as mounts for them were received, for the purpose of instructing marines at the different shore stations in their use preparatory to the men being sent on board ship, but up to this date the guns have not been delivered by the Bureau of Ordnance. If the mounts have been received I respectfully request that the guns be turned over to the Marine Corps at once, as the large number of recruits now at the posts should be instructed during the winter when outdoor drills are impossible and the indoor drills at these guns would be of great benefit to both officers and enlisted men.

I renew my recommendation of last year that the Department issue an order assigning marines on board ship to duty at the secondary battery, as I firmly believe the efficiency of the service will be materially increased thereby.

Quite an impetus to promotion among the first and second lieutenants has been given during the past year owing to retirements, but the stagnation in the grade of captain still remains, and I again urge that some legislation be enacted whereby this may be relieved and these old officers, some of whom have served over and many nearly thirty years, may be promoted to field officers while their period of usefulness and activity remains.

A detachment of three officers and sixty enlisted men, under the command (at different times) of Capts. B. R. Russell and Paul St. C. Murphy, has been on duty at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, being camped in tents on the grounds. These men were selected from the several stations and I am happy to state have conducted themselves with credit to the corps, as evidenced by the constant good reports I have received from there and by the appended copy of a letter from the Director-General of the Exposition to Capt. Russell, in which he expresses his "profound gratitude for the prompt and heroic service rendered by the marines" during the catastrophe which resulted from the burning of the cold-storage building there.

At Honolulu, during the time of the deposition of the Queen and the installation of the present government, the marine guard of the U. S. S. *Boston*, under the command of First Lieut. H. L. Draper, was sent on shore for the purpose of protecting lives and property there, and it is pleasing to note that this duty was faithfully and efficiently

performed and called forth the appended copy of a resolution adopted by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and presented to Lieut. Draper. I invite the Department's attention to the request contained in my letter of April 20 last inclosing this resolution, that the Department will recognize the services rendered by the marines on this occasion in such manner as it may deem proper.

At the time of the recent hurricane which visited this coast with such disastrous results to life and property, the marines at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., performed praiseworthy and efficient service, and the commandant of the station testifies to their conduct in complimentary terms, as appears in the annexed copy of his letter.

It is most gratifying to me to know that wherever marines are stationed, either at home or abroad, they are ever ready for any duty which they may be called upon to perform.

The additional sum of \$2,600 asked for in my last report was appropriated by Congress for the construction of the barracks at the naval station, Port Royal, and the contract accordingly awarded to the lowest bidder. The building is now nearing completion and will be ready by November 1, 1893, the contractor having been given an extension of time to that date owing to a setback occasioned by loss during the hurricane. On my recent inspection there I found this barracks to be well built and complete in every way, and it will very much add to the comfort of the men who have been camped in tents.

The adjutant and inspector U. S. Marine Corps. who visited the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, in the spring, reports the command and barracks there in excellent condition, and recommends that quarters for officers be erected, as the room in the barracks now used by the commanding officer is unsuitable for the purpose and is moreover required for the use of the enlisted men. I trust the provision for these quarters, which I have directed the quartermaster to include in his annual estimates, may be favorably acted on.

In the event of the sickness of the commanding officer of this detachment, or the necessity for the presence of an officer with a portion of the guard in other parts of the Territory, where trouble is liable to occur at any time, the need for two officers at this post seems apparent, and it is my intention to order another officer there when one can be spared. During the absence of the *Pinta* the marine officer is the only representative of the Navy in Alaska, and occupies a very important and responsible position.

Congress having appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a barracks at the naval training station, Newport, R. I., in compliance with my recommendation, the plans therefor have been prepared and approved by the Department and the contract for its construction has been awarded, and when approved by the Secretary of the Navy work thereon will be commenced at once and actively pushed to completion.

The school of application here has commenced the third year of its existence, and the six second lieutenants appointed in July are now undergoing instruction, together with a new class of non-commissioned officers and privates. The work accomplished at this school has been eminently satisfactory, and the beneficial results are apparent in those who have taken the course. The closing exercises of last year's class were most interesting and showed the thoroughness of the instruction, in both theory and practice. I invited Commander C. M. Thomas, U. S. Navy; Col. Theodore Mosher, U. S. Army; adjutant-general of the District of Columbia militia, and Capt. F. L. Denny, A. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps, to witness these exercises, and a copy of their report to

me, which is very gratifying, will be found attached to that of Capt. D. P. Mannix, commanding the school, which is inclosed herewith and I would like to have made a part of this report.

The recommendations made in my report of last year relative to the improvement of the condition of the band of the U. S. Marine Corps, that twelve quartermaster-sergeants be provided for, and that the act providing for the deposits of seamen of the Navy be made applicable to the Marine Corps, are again renewed and presented to the Department with a request for favorable consideration thereon.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, marines are now permitted to purchase discharge, and this means of honorably securing release from the service before the expiration of enlistment will, it is thought, tend to reduce desertion in the cases of men whose interests in civil life urgently demand the severance of their connection with the corps.

Attention is invited to the fact that the new Navy Regulations fail to provide for a salute for the Commandant of the Marine Corps when he visits navy-yards, stations, or ships in commission on public duty. In accordance with the Department's circular to navy-yards of June 3, 1879, the Commandant of the Marine Corps has always been accorded the same salute as given to the chief of a bureau of the Navy Department, and it seems certainly due to his position as the head of one of the coördinate branches of the military establishment of the Government that he should be received, when making his official visits, with the same honors that are paid to a chief of bureau, who holds relative rank and occupies a temporary position, and I earnestly recommend that the Navy Regulations be so amended that this salute shall be provided for and given as heretofore.

I desire to present, for the consideration of the Department, the fact that the records of the Marine Corps, both of my office and those of the staff, are stored in two buildings, one of brick and the other and larger one of wood, which are liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, originating in them or in buildings outside of the inclosure here, which would in a few minutes obliterate our records since 1798 and thereby cause great loss to the Government.

I deem it my duty to inform the Department of this fact, and request that some provision be made for the erection of a fireproof building here which will be large enough for the accommodation of the Commandant and staff, with their clerks, and all the records. It is thought such a building could be erected for about \$25,000.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury having questioned the propriety of the Department's order of October 5, 1892, directing that the quartermaster pay to the commanding officers of posts, at the end of each month, a sum equivalent to the contract price of the number of rations saved by the latter for their commands, I desire to state that it is my earnest hope that no change in the above-mentioned order will be made, as the men everywhere on shore are better fed and more contented than ever before, and it would be a misfortune should the former system be restored. I fully approve the views expressed by the Acting Commandant in his indorsement of the 9th instant to the Department on this subject.

The usual estimates were forwarded to the Department on July 29 last and returned here on the 23d instant, with directions to reduce the total sum in those of the Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, from \$717,947.13 to \$702,000, which was complied with and they were again

forwarded to the Department on the 25th instant. A duplicate set is inclosed herewith.

Since October 1, 1892, there have been 1,014 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by deaths, discharges, retirements and desertions, and since the same date there have been 1,348 enlistments and reenlistments.

The following retirements have taken place since my last report: Capts. E. P. Meeker, March 15, 1893, on his own application, having served over thirty years; and Robert D. Wainwright, April 17, 1893, H. C. Fisher, March 16, 1893, and L. J. Gulick, April 18, 1893, for disability in the line of duty. The two latter were brought before a board as first lieutenants for examination for promotion to captains and failed to pass physically, and in accordance with law were retired with the rank to which their seniority entitled them to be promoted.

During the same period Lieut. Col. G. W. Collier, Capt. W. S. Schenck, and First Lieut. Jesup Nicholson, all on the retired list, have died, the dates being December 23, 1892, June 4, 1893, and May 22, 1893, respectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1893.

DEAR SIR: You will permit me to express my profound gratitude for the prompt and heroic service which the marines under your command rendered during the awful catastrophe which visited these grounds on Monday, and I would be greatly obliged if you would have this letter read in the hearing of your men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Capt. B. R. RUSSELL, U. S. M. C.,
Camp Herbert, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the executive and advisory councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands be, and they are hereby, tendered to Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, U. S. Marine Corps, and to the men composing the marine guard of the U. S. S. *Boston*, under his command, for efficient, faithful, and valuable services rendered to the Provisional Government while in charge of the Government buildings and grounds at Honolulu from February 1 to April 1, 1893.

During this period the watchful care over valuable Government property, the orderly conduct and discipline maintained by Lieut. Draper and his men are deserving of the highest praise and commendation.

To Lieut. Herbert L. Draper and the officers and men of the U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. S. *Boston*:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor hereby to inform you that the above resolution was unanimously passed by the executive and advisory councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands in session this day.

JAMES B. CASTLE,
Secretary of the Executive and Advisory Councils.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, April 3, 1893.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Port Royal, S. C., September 6, 1893.

SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that during the night of the 27-28 of August, while a cyclone was sweeping over this station and a tidal wave inundated it, the conduct of every man in the marine guard was most praiseworthy. Almost without exception they waded to and fro through the flood of water which was driven by the wind into the seas so dangerous that many people were overthrown and drowned by them, doing their utmost to preserve life and property. The influence of First Sergt. Gallagher, and of the non-commissioned officers, who are all excellent men, has brought the tone of the guard to a most creditable condition.

Respectfully,

L. A. BEARDSLEE,
Captain Commandant.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26, 1893.*

SIR: At your request we, the undersigned, met at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 24th instant, to witness the closing exercises and final examination of the officers and non-commissioned officers at the school of application of the class formed September 1, 1892.

Having thoroughly examined into the practical and theoretical working of the school, and witnessed the excellent results achieved by the class which has just completed the prescribed course, it is with great pleasure we submit to you our unanimous opinion that the general plan of the school is deserving of the highest praise and reflects great credit upon the present commanding officer, Capt. D. P. Mannix, U. S. Marine Corps, the first to organize this most thorough course of instruction for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and the great value of the final result to the corps must be evident to the most casual observer.

We have been most particularly impressed with the proficiency shown by the members of the class, commissioned and non-commissioned, and the readiness with which the examination questions were answered gave evidence of the thoroughness of preparation, of which the highly creditable practical exercises were an object lesson.

Copies of the questions in detail under the several divisions of the course, viz, 1, infantry; 2, artillery; 3, administration and sea service; 4, law; 5, torpedoes; 6, engineering; 7, military art, were placed at our disposal, and a careful inspection of the examination papers warrants us in stating that the scope of the questions leaves nothing to be desired.

The notes and circulars on professional subjects prepared by the instructors under the direction of the commanding officer of the school of application are of great value, being practically a compendium of the military art up to date, and we respectfully urge that copies of the same be freely issued to officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps afloat and ashore. The seed thus sown will be sure to bring forth good fruit, and will greatly enhance the usefulness of the school of application and bring to the notice of the Navy at large the excellent work that is now being accomplished.

In conclusion, we congratulate the colonel commandant upon the establishment of this school during the early period of his administration, and beg leave to express the hope that it will receive the financial aid of Congress and the earnest support of the Navy and Marine Corps, which it so richly deserves.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. M. THOMAS,
Commander U. S. N.

THEODORE MOSHER,
*First Lieutenant, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and
 Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General D. C. Militia.*

F. L. DENNY,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. M. C.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the School of Application of the U. S. Marine Corps for the year ending September 1, 1893.

On September 1, 1892, the following officers reported for duty at the school, forming the second class for instruction in the commissioned officers' division, viz: Second Lieut. Albertus W. Catlin, U. S. Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Lawrence H. Moses, U. S. Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, U. S. Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, U. S. Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, U. S. Marine Corps.

On September 5, 1892, the organization of the enlisted men's department of the school being completed, a class of non-commissioned officers and privates was formed for instruction in the subjects outlined in the programme for their division.

The prescribed courses of instruction as given in detail in my last annual report of the school and approved by the colonel commandant, was adhered to as closely as possible. This included, in addition to the drills and practical exercises, fifty-nine recitations in the department of infantry—nineteen in the drill regulations, ten in the manual of guard duty, sixteen in small-arms firing regulations, and fourteen in infantry fire discipline. In the department of artillery there were twenty-two recitations—ten in the drill regulations and twelve in naval gunnery. In administration duties on board ship and regulations there were nineteen lessons and recitations. In law twelve recitations. In the department of torpedoes there were thirty recitations—seventeen in submarine mines, electricity, and fuses, seven on spar torpedoes, and six in explosives.

In the department of engineering there were fifty-eight recitations and lectures—eighteen in military engineering, fifteen in military topography, twenty-one in signals, theoretical and practical, four on military hygiene and early aid to the injured. In the department of military art there were forty-four recitations—nineteen in minor tactics and twenty-five in grand tactics and strategy.

With the permission of Commodore Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the classes visited the ordnance shops at the Washington Navy-yard, and witnessed the important operations in gun construction. They were kindly received by Commander Jewell, inspector of ordnance and by his assistant inspectors, and shown the details of the work in progress and completed, such as the manufacture of modern guns and gun carriages, the heating and assembling of gun hoops and jackets, boring guns and jackets, rifling and sighting guns, the preparation of fuses and primers, different types of breech mechanism, and the details of the various rapid-fire and machine guns, etc. Advantage was taken by the officers' division of Commodore Sampson's permission to visit the naval experimental grounds at Indian Head. The class was politely welcomed by Ensign Dashiell, the officer in charge, and every opportunity afforded and all desired explanation given, that the visit might be productive of practical and theoretical benefit. A good conception of the work being done was gained by the class.

Upon the completion of the course of study a board of officers was assembled on Monday, April 24, to witness the final examination and closing exercises of the class of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and to carefully examine into the actual condition of the school with special reference to its discipline and methods of instruction. The following officers composed the board: Commander Charles M. Thomas, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Col. Theodore Mosher, U. S. Army, adjutant-general District of Columbia Militia; and Capt. Frank L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps.

Every facility was afforded the board to carry out the duties assigned to it, and its personnel is a guaranty of the thoroughness with which these duties were performed.

Questions had been prepared for the final written examination, illustrative of the course in each division of the school, and submitted to the board. For the better understanding of the work done at the school during the last year I inclose a copy of these questions with a memorandum of the closing practical exercises on the parade.

The board expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the graduating class. The board was also pleased to express its appreciation of the system of instruction pursued at the school, as well as the progress made by it since its establishment two years ago.

The class of officers and non-commissioned officers, without exception, gave the course the most intelligent and careful study. The proficiency attained and the final standing of each member was as follows:

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

	General average.		General average.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1. Lieut. Catlin	94.1	4. Lieut. Radford	88.3
2. Lieut. Neville	93.4	5. Lieut. Moses	83.5
3. Lieut. Treadwell	89.7		

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' DIVISION.

1. Sergt. Donovan	93.7	8. Sergt. Roberts	87.0
2. Sergt. O'Brien	92.6	9. Sergt. Stephens	83.9
3. Sergt. Prentice	91.6	10. Corpl. Conner	83.3
4. Corpl. Wagner	90.8	11. Corpl. Mays	82.4
5. Sergt. Gillies	87.8	12. Corpl. Wetzler	73.0
6. Corpl. Goeltz	87.5	13. Corpl. Carroll	72.1
7. Corpl. O'Connor	87.2		

While officers and non-commissioned officers acquitted themselves well, yet there should be greater incentives to study.

The officers, it is true, see before them the determination of the Government to retain in its service only those who show themselves physically, mentally, morally, and professionally qualified to perform efficiently all the duties required of them, and the importance of the course of study here has been increased to the extent of exempting the graduates of the school for three years from a severe examination for promotion in every branch of study pursued here. But, for the non-commissioned officers, there is little or no incentive beyond the mere desire on the part of individuals to take advantage of the opportunities for improvement offered them. An increase of the non-commissioned staff of the corps, vacancies to be filled by selection from the graduates of this school, or an increase of their monthly pay, would be some incentive; but as both of these measures necessitate legislation by Congress, I would recommend that in the meantime the colonel commandant award all non-commissioned graduates of the school, including privates, obtaining a general average of 85 per cent during the year, a small distinctive badge of material and design suitable to be worn on the collar of the coat with authority by general order to so wear it upon all occasions, either on or off duty.

I would also recommend that prizes be awarded for deportment and scholarship in the apprentice school to those who attain a general average of 85 per cent throughout the year.

The course in this school is designed to prepare boys for the positions of drummers and buglers in the corps.

Boys are received between the ages of 14 and 16, and enlisted with the consent of their parents or guardians, to serve in the Marine Corps until reaching their majority.

They are instructed in music, and are also given the rudiments of an English education, including reading, spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, history, and geography.

They have a daily drill, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, from 6:50 to 7:15 a. m.; musical instruction, theoretical and practical, from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 1:15 to 2:15 p. m.; English branches from 2:30 to 4:30, and from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

Their attendance is also required at all roll-calls and inspections, including guard mount and parades.

The apprentice class averaged 28 boys (rated and un-rated) in attendance during the past year, and the annual examination on June 30 last gave evidence of their industry and of the zeal and intelligence with which their instructors performed their duties.

Progress in all instruction at the post has been exceedingly satisfactory and gratifying. Dr. Dickson, in addition to his regular duties, rendered most valuable services to the officers and enlisted men by his interesting lectures on military hygiene and early aid to the injured.

I have great pleasure in saying that, in Lieuts. White, Prince, and Long, I have had most able and energetic assistants. Lieut. Prince was detached for sea service on March 18, before the end of the school term, and Lieut. Long was detached on May 9.

Lieut. Neville, of the last class, remains here as instructor in the non-commissioned officers' division.

The school of application has been in existence two years, and while there are many necessities and much to be done I am able to report to the colonel commandant that rapid progress in usefulness has been made.

The course has been divided into recitations, drills, and practical exercises, covering a period of seven months. When the class can remain at the school for a term of eight months, as the last class did with great advantage, the additional month is devoted to practical field work.

The following schedule* shows how the time is apportioned to the several branches of instruction.

Respectfully submitted.

D. PRATT MANNIX,

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C., July 29, 1893.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your approval the usual estimates for the support of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

In addition to these I have included in those of the Quartermaster the sum of \$2,500 for the erection of suitable officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska. This is made necessary in order that that part of the enlisted men's quarters, now occupied by the officer in command there, may be restored to its legitimate use, as the space is much needed.

Under "repair of barracks" a specific appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for, that the marine barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y., and other public buildings there may be placed in repair; also the gas and water pipes, as recommended by different boards of survey on file in the office of the Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps. As the general estimate of \$10,000 for repair of barracks will not admit of performing this work the sum above named is absolutely necessary.

The Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, in his letter of the 28th instant, explains the necessity for an increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation for clothing, and I hope this sum will be allowed to stand, as it is urgently required, there being nothing that causes as much complaint as the insufficient supply of clothing, which is entirely due to the lack of a large enough sum with which to manufacture it.

I have again included in those of the Paymaster an increase of pay for the chief clerks of the Quartermaster's, Adjutant and Inspector's, and my own office to correspond with that allowed the chief clerk of the Paymaster. These amounts are very small, and I trust they may be granted, as the men who occupy these positions are very deserving, and there is no reason why they should be discriminated against in favor of the paymaster's clerk.

I desire to invite the Department's attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the additions to the Quartermaster's and Paymaster's estimates (those in the latter's being made necessary by recent legislation, increasing the pay of first sergeants and sergeants) the total sum required for the support of the U. S. Marine Corps for the coming fiscal year is over \$3,100 less than that estimated for last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Colonel Commandant.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

* Omitted.

Estimates, Paymaster Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and of civil force of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

These estimates show an increase of \$4,477.50 over the estimates for the present fiscal year, viz:

Pay of officers on the retired list, increase	\$997.50
Pay of enlisted men, increase	3,480.00

Total increase	4,477.50
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The latter increase is rendered necessary owing to increased pay of first sergeants and sergeants authorized by act of Congress approved February 27, 1893.

The difference between amount appropriated for current fiscal year and amount estimated as necessary for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is \$21,468.77, which is thus explained:

Estimated pay of officers on the retired list, 1895	\$56,865.00
Appropriated pay of officers on the retired list, 1894	52,867.50

Difference	3,997.50
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Estimated pay of enlisted men on active list, 1895	400,741.92
Appropriated pay of enlisted men on active list, 1894	385,000.00

Difference	15,741.92
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Estimated pay for undrawn clothing, 1895	25,000.00
Appropriated pay for undrawn clothing, 1894	24,000.00

Difference	1,000.00
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Estimate for payment of commutation of quarters, 1895	4,550.00
Appropriation for payment of commutation of quarters, 1894	4,000.00

Difference	550.00
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Estimated pay of civil force, 1895	17,815.58
Appropriated pay of civil force, 1894	17,636.23

Difference	179.35
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Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895,
by the Paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.		
Pay of officers on the active list: 1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants.....	\$179,320.00	
Pay of officers on the retired list: 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 quartermaster, 1 assistant quartermaster, 12 captains, 2 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants	56,865.00	
Pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum-major, 50 first sergeants, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1,600 privates, and for the expenses of clerks of the U. S. Marine Corps traveling under orders.....	(R.S., p.272, sec.1596, p.220, sec.1623; act June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; act March 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; act Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; act Feb.21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; act July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; act June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; act Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; act July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; act Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; act Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; act July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; act Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, p. 293, 4, sec. 1; act Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; act July 19, 1892, vol. 27, p. 243, sec. 1.)	384,794.79
NOTE.—* * * and for the expenses of clerks of the U. S. Marine Corps traveling under orders." These words were added to enable the Second Comptroller to authorize reimbursement of amounts expended by clerks traveling under orders; to be paid out of any unexpended balance of "Pay of the Marine Corps."	24,654.63	
Pay of retired enlisted men: 1 sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 3 first class musicians, 5 first sergeants, 16 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 33 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year		
Undrawn clothing: Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.....	25,000.00	
Mileage: Mileage to officers traveling without troops.....	9,000.00	
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters.....	4,550.00	
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.		
In the office of the colonel commandant: 1 chief clerk, \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted).....	1,600.00	
1 messenger at \$80.94 per month.....	971.28	
NOTE.—Increase of \$59.20 submitted in order to give all chief clerks the same rate of pay (\$1,600.)		
In the office of the adjutant and inspector: 1 chief clerk \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted)	1,600.00	
1 clerk.....	1,496.52	
In the office of the paymaster: 1 chief clerk	1,600.00	
1 clerk	1,496.52	
1 clerk	1,257.12	
In the office of the quartermaster: 1 chief clerk \$1,540.80 (increase \$59.20 submitted).....	1,600.00	
1 clerk	1,496.52	
1 clerk	1,257.12	
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.: 1 clerk	1,400.00	
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.: 1 clerk	1,400.00	
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem.....	640.50	
Total pay of civil force.....	17,815.58	
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	702,000.00	
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	696,478.36	

ESTIMATES, QUARTERMASTER, MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual estimates for the support of the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, calling your attention to the fact that the amount asked for in this estimate is \$7,600 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Increases under some heads are made, and decreased amounts are asked for under others, as follows:

Provisions (same).	
Clothing (increased)	\$5, 000
Fuel (same).	
Forage (same).	
Military stores (same).	
Transportation and recruiting (same).	
Repair of barracks (decreased)	12, 600
Hire of quarters (same).	
Contingent (same).	

Total amount appropriated under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, for the above items, fiscal year 1893-'94, was \$271,810.50; amount asked for in present estimate for same objects, fiscal year 1894-'95, \$264,210.50. Decrease, fiscal year 1894-'95, as compared to fiscal year 1893-'94, \$7,600.

Clothing.—The increase of \$5,000 is explained as follows: A new uniform for the enlisted men of the Corps having been recommended by a board of officers, and recommendations relating thereto having been approved and ordered to be carried out by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, we found it impossible, owing to the lack of sufficient appropriation, to fully equip the men ashore, and therefore did not attempt to equip those aboard ships. To fully uniform the entire Corps the increase of \$5,000 is necessary.

Attention is invited to the appended letter of Capt. R. S. Collum, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, in charge of the depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., and his report of the distribution of clothing made during the fiscal year 1892-'93, marked A and B, respectively.

The barracks at Sitka, Alaska, were erected and occupied by the enlisted men during fiscal year 1891-'92, and is a small frame structure divided into two dormitories, a kitchen, mess room, and clothing room. The difficulty in obtaining suitable quarters for the use of the officer in command of that place, and the absolute necessity that exists for him to be as near to his command at all times as may be possible, made it desirable that he be allowed to temporarily occupy a portion of the barracks. In so doing, however, the air space intended for the enlisted men (as established by Army Regulations) has been curtailed. The space thus occupied by the officer in command is needed for a dormitory, library, and recreation room for the troops. I have therefore included in the estimates the sum of \$2,500, for the purpose of erecting suitable officers' quarters at the Sitka post.

Reports of boards of survey upon the marine barracks and other public buildings at Brooklyn, N. Y., on file in this office, specify the character of certain repairs absolutely necessary there, as well as to repairs to the water pipes, and for that purpose a special estimate of \$5,000 is included.

The general estimate of \$10,000 for "repairs of barracks" at the different posts will not admit of performing the work required at Brooklyn, above referred to.

Very respectfully,

H. B. LOWRY,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the money value of the clothing supplied from the depot during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Clothing amounting in value to over \$79,000 has been expended by me in only partly filling the requisitions made during the year. The unfilled requisitions on file here call for clothing of the value of more than \$20,000.

You will perceive from the above that it is utterly impossible for this office to meet the demands made on it for clothing with the limited appropriation of \$75,000.

I respectfully request that you will urge upon Congress the necessity of increasing the appropriation for clothing, Marine Corps, from \$75,000 to \$90,000.

Very respectfully,

RICH'D. S. COLLUM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Maj. H. B. LOWRY,
Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, I have shipped from this depot, in filling or part filling requisitions made upon me, clothing representing a money value of \$79,454.90, viz:

July, 1892	\$1,665.75
August, 1892	8,963.52
September, 1892	12,731.48
October, 1892	7,607.21
November, 1892	11,636.66
December, 1892	10,645.40
January, 1893	4,826.07
February, 1893	6,429.61
March, 1893	6,033.69
April, 1893	2,883.69
May, 1893	2,339.30
June, 1893	3,692.26
Total	79,454.64

Very respectfully,

RICH'D S. COLLUM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. H. B. LOWRY,
Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895,
by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.
PROVISIONS.			
For 1,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation of rations to 11 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers, also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500	\$74,661.55		
For amount required to be transferred to appropriation pay Marine Corps, on account of rations to retired men and those that may be retired.....	5,338.45	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
NOTE No. 1.—The commutation in lieu of rations in kind at the rate of \$1.75 to these enlisted men; also commutation of quarters, at \$21 and \$10 per month, authorized by order of the Navy Department dated June 20, 1880 and July 30, 1885.			
NOTE No. 2.—There are 65 retired enlisted men at this date.			
CLOTHING.			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.....		80,000.00	75,000.00
FUEL.			
For heating offices, barracks, and quarters; ranges and stoves for cooking; fuel for enlisted men; for sale to officers; maintaining electric lights, and for hot air closets		19,500.00	19,500.00
MILITARY STORES.			
For pay to chief armorer, at \$3 per day; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day—in all	3,286.50		
For purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge-boxes, bayonet-scarbards, haversacks, blanket-bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket-slugs, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist-belts, waist-plates, cartridge-belts, sashes for officers of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for the band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, for procuring and handling ammunition, etc.....	10,000.00	13,286.50	13,286.50
TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING.			
For transportation of troops and the expenses of the recruiting service.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
REPAIR OF BARRACKS.			
At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Headquarters and Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Port Royal, S. C.; and Sitka, Alaska, and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings.....	10,000.00		
For alteration and repair of marine barracks and other public buildings, repair of parade ground, relaying walks and gas and water pipes at navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y	5,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa	2,000.00		
		17,000.00	29,600.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.
FORAGE.			
For forage in kind for 5 horses of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses.....		\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00
HIRE OF QUARTERS.			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them.....	\$4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$21 each per month.....	1,764.00		
Hire of quarters for 3 enlisted men employed as above, at \$10 each per month.....	360.00		
		6,624.00	6,624.00
CONTINGENT.			
For freight, ferriage, tolls, cartage, funeral expenses of marines, stationery, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, packing-boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repairs of fire extinguishers, purchase and repair of lawn mowers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces, where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas and gas oil, and maintenance of electric lights, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses and repairs of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify—in all.....		30,000.000	30,000.00
		264,210.50	271,810.50

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. Washington, D. C., October 16, 1893.

Schedule of proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement of inviting proposals, dated March 6, 1893.

Name.	Class.	Amount.
U. G. Fox	1, 2, 3	*\$1,100.00
H. D. Dougherty	1	*1,300.00
White & Dodson	4	*1,322.50
H. T. Kent	1	*32,300.00
H. Hemken	1, 2, 3	*9,100.00
W. F. Bernstein	1	*1,500.00
S. W. Keith	1	2,900.00
G. F. Rodel	1	*6,894.00
J. A. Joel	1	2,282.50
Lyons Bros.	1	*550.00
R. J. Lennon	1	605.00
R. Lovick Sons & Co	1	*605.00
J. Galbraith	4	*512.50
R. Wurlitzer	2	180.13
Liberty Woolen Manufacturing Co	1	11,805.00
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co	1	1,029.50
H. C. Harper	1, 2, 3	*7,124.77
Horstmann Bros. & Co	1, 2, 3	*11,401.71
W. Breuninger	2	600.00
Manhattan Supply Co.	1, 2, 3	*14,433.63
Shoemaker & Busch	4	*471.55
J. W. Pepper	2	187.65
Watson town Boot and Shoe Co.	1	7,164.00
F. W. Allison	4	428.75
Cavanaugh and Thompson	4	*821.25
Wendell Fay & Co	1	17,170.00
B. Rich & Son	1	8,538.50
B. Y. Pippey & Co.	1	*25,282.50
Paul J. Field	4	*757.22
Louis Sichel	1	812.00

* Accepted for part of class.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps, for the year 1895, under advertisement from the quartermaster's office, dated March 6, 1893.

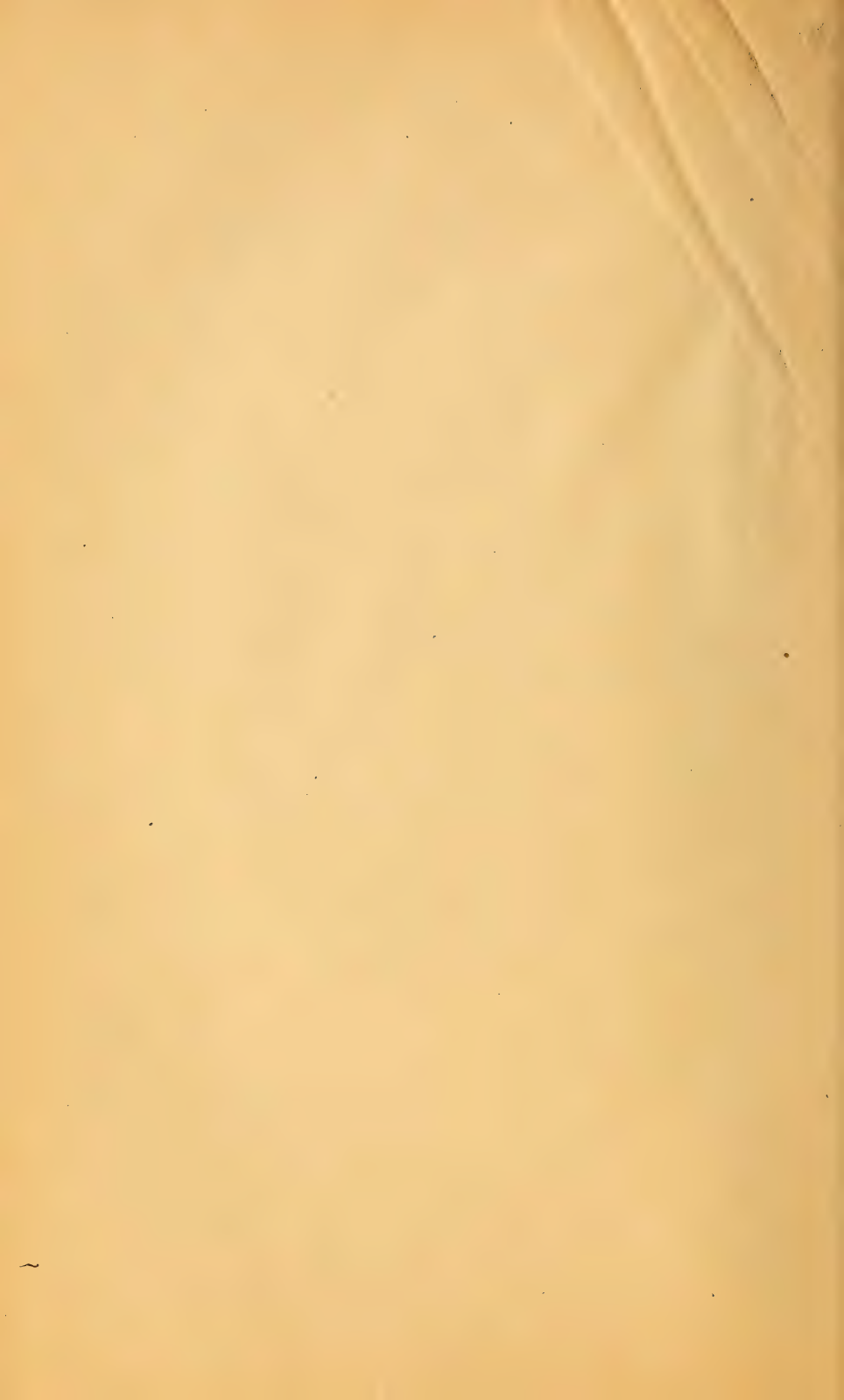
Names of contractors.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Gosport, Va.	Annapolis, Md.	Port Royal, S. C.	Mare Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alaska.	Chicago, Ill.
P. J. Carmondy			*\$15.57								
H. R. Paul	*\$18.69										
C. A. Simonds		*\$14.47									
J. Brownlie									\$19.85		
Megarry & Co.									*\$17.40		
J. E. Bryan & Co.	23.73	25.73		\$31.50	\$24.68		\$23.73				
F. Hume	22.12	24.74		29.73	21.73		19.93		25.60		
J. C. Ergood & Co.	21.74	22.68		*28.72	22.68	\$22.75	20.00				
W. H. Belford	25.50	24.73	15.93	30.00							
A. Koch			26.00								
D. V. Miller							*19.50				
T. J. Barlow						18.64					
Harrington Bros.	21.00	15.73									
J. T. Parker & Bro						*18.00					
C. S. Hewlett		18.75									
W. E. Campbell								*\$38.00			
C. S. Hewlett			16.75								
M. L. Kelly									17.90	*\$45.00	
G. Ahernes & Son			15.80								
C. S. Hewlett					*19.75						
Robert Greer											\$72.00

* Accepted.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the Quartermaster's office, dated March 6, 1893.

Names of tender and where to be delivered.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).					
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Red ash (egg).	Red ash (stove)	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove)	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).
Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.:									
S. G. French.....						*\$6.24		*\$6.24	
C. C. Spinney.....	*\$6.90	\$4.50	\$5.00						
E. Walker & Co.....	8.50	7.50	10.00			6.40		6.40	
Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass.:									
S. G. French.....						6.94	\$6.94	6.94	*\$6.94
C. A. Campbell.....	*9.00	*8.00	*10.00			6.75	6.75	6.38	6.38
J. J. Convery.....	12.00	12.00	13.00			8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
G. M. Winslow & Co.....	12.00	8.00	12.00			*5.95	*6.20	*5.95	*6.20
Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.:									
M. Morganstein.....	*8.74								
S. G. French.....						*4.44			4.94
Moquin & Offerman.....						4.60			*4.60
J. J. Convery.....	12.00	*12.00	*13.00			5.69			5.69
D. Duncan & Son.....						4.93			4.93
Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.:									
S. G. French.....						5.64	5.64		5.64
J. J. Convery.....	*12.00	*12.00				*5.49	*5.49		*5.49
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.:									
J. J. Convery.....	*12.00		*13.00		*\$5.47	*5.37			
Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.:									
H. B. Myers.....	*4.00	*3.40	*5.00		5.90	5.30	*5.40		
J. S. M. Basil.....	4.37	3.87	5.44		5.98	*5.24	5.74		
J. B. Flood.....	5.23	4.23	5.40		*5.75	5.45	5.60		
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities:									
J. Z. Williams.....	*5.25	*5.00	*6.00	*\$6.10	*6.10	*5.50	*5.60	*5.30	*5.50
Marine Barracks, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.:									
J. Z. Williams.....	*5.00	*4.90				*5.30	*5.50	*5.30	*5.35
Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.:									
E. C. Brooks & Co.....	6.10						7.15		
W. & J. Parker.....	*6.00		*6.00			*6.75	*6.25		*6.25
Nottingham & Wrenn Co.....						7.55	6.98		6.35
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.:									
E. C. Brooks & Co.....	6.10						7.15		
W. & J. Parker.....	*6.00		*6.00				*7.00		
Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.:									
S. G. French.....						12.90			
Aden Bros.....	9.00	9.00	10.00			*11.45			
W. Walker.....	*7.95	*7.95	*9.00			12.95			

*Accepted.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1894.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps for the past year.

During that time I have made a personal inspection of all the Northern posts and found them in excellent condition. At Brooklyn the repairs authorized in the last naval appropriation act are being made with as much rapidity as possible, under the superintendency of Capt. Randolph Dickins, who is acting under the direction of the quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, and when completed will place that post in very good repair, though much more should be done, such as relaying water pipes and introducing steam and electric lights, which will be called to the Department's attention at some later date.

On October 1, 1894, there were 2,097 enlisted men in the corps, only 3 short of the authorized number. Of these, 1,196 were on duty at the different shore stations and 901 on board ships in commission.

During the past year the total number of men appropriated for has been nearly continuously in the service, which has enabled the duty to be performed with less hardship to the men, and in consequence the number of desertions has been very materially decreased. I have always been satisfied that desertions in the Marine Corps were caused, in a large measure, by the hard work our men are called upon to perform, and the above condition of affairs seems to bear me out in this opinion. The men nearly everywhere have been able to have two days off guard, which is a great relief from the severity of "day on and day off," to which they have for a long while been subjected, but still, in comparison with the Army (where men are never less than five days off guard), it will be seen that this is hard duty and too much of a tax on the physical energies of the men, and to produce even better results we should have increased numbers.

The demand increases every day, both on shore and afloat, particularly in view of the many new vessels which will soon be placed in commission, and I again earnestly request that the Department will take the necessary action to have the appropriations increased for more men, in accordance with my many previous recommendations.

Since my last report the barracks at the U. S. Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., have been completed, and in November the men moved in. They are well built and very comfortable for the small detachment of twenty men we have serving there.

The commandant of this station has requested me to detail an officer and five men as an increase of the marine guard now there, as with

the near completion of the dry dock he will have use for their services, and if it meets with the Department's approval, it is my intention to comply with Commander Rockwell's request at an early date.

The barracks at the U. S. naval station, Newport, R. I., were also completed in March last, and the guard of the U. S. training ship *Richmond* was transferred on shore on April 1, and a post of the Marine Corps has now been established there, with Capt. W. S. Muse in command.

The quarters for the officer in command of marines at Sitka, Alaska, which I recommended in my last report be built, were not provided for, the item in the last estimates having been stricken out by the Department. I have again directed the quartermaster to insert a provision for these quarters in the estimates for the next fiscal year, and hope it may be allowed to stand, the necessity therefor having been represented in my last annual report, to which attention is respectfully invited.

The marines have rendered valuable services at this far-away post on several occasions during the past year in the suppression of fire, once having been called out in the dead of night and in the midst of snow, and the station is an important one for the Government to maintain.

The quartermaster's reports of his inspections at the different posts regarding the condition of the public buildings show most of them to be in a good state of repair, with the exception of minor alterations, painting, etc.

At League Island a board of survey recommends that the coal house, men's water-closets, and the line of dike along the north bank on the back channel be raised, and that the area in and about the barracks inclosure be filled in, to prevent damage from high tides and floods, the total cost being estimated at \$4,500, which sum has been included in next year's estimates, in accordance with the Department's orders on the subject.

At Mare Island the repairs required are so extensive that I have asked for a specific appropriation of \$6,000 to make them, as recommended by boards of survey.

At Boston the steam-heating apparatus, for which provision was made in this year's appropriation act, is being placed therein under contract.

The School of Application here has commenced the fourth year of its existence, and the seven second lieutenants appointed from this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy are now undergoing instruction there, also a new class of non-commissioned officers and privates.

A board of visitors, consisting of Commodore R. W. Meade, U. S. Navy, Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, commanding District of Columbia militia, and Maj. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector U. S. Marine Corps, at my invitation, witnessed the closing exercises of last year's class, and a copy of their report relative thereto is herewith appended, together with a copy of the annual report of Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, the commanding officer in charge of the school, all of which I desire printed with this report.

At the request of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, president, and by direction of the Department, I detailed Capt. Richard Wallach, U. S. Marine Corps, for duty as an instructor at the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., and have received the most gratifying accounts of the industry and ability displayed by this officer in the performance of this duty, and his lectures on the subjects assigned him have proved inter-

esting and valuable. His work has been thoroughly satisfactory to Capt. Taylor, who requests that he be allowed to remain there as a member of the permanent staff of the college.

I feel obliged to again invite the attention of the Department to the necessity for a fireproof building here for the use of offices for myself and staff and the safe keeping of the valuable records of the corps, to which reference was made in my report of last year, and request that authority be granted to estimate for a sum sufficient for the purpose. I would feel derelict in my duty did I not call attention to the danger to which these valuable public records are constantly exposed.

For the better transaction of business the commandant of the corps should have a suitable office provided for him in the Navy Department building, where he could spend several hours each day in attending to affairs pertaining to the corps requiring the action of the Department.

To aid in the suppression of unlawful uprisings of people in the State of California, a battalion of marines from the marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and the receiving ship *Independence*, under the command of Maj. P. C. Pope, and with Capt. O. C. Berryman and First Lieuts. C. M. Perkins, H. L. Draper, and R. McM. Dutton, was detailed for duty with the Army troops in the department of California under the immediate command of Col. William M. Graham, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army. To this battalion was attached at various times Company E of the First Infantry and Batteries A, K, and L of the Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, all under Maj. Pope's command. It was stationed for most of the time in and around Sacramento, and was on duty guarding and protecting trains and other railroad property in that vicinity, and assisted in keeping open the transmission of United States mails and interstate commerce, sometimes being sent 40 or 50 miles away for this purpose.

The efficient and satisfactory manner in which the marines performed the various duties assigned them, surrounded as they were by innumerable obstacles and suffering from the intense heat, is testified to by the department commander, Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger, U. S. Army, Col. Graham, the immediate commanding officer of the forces of which Maj. Pope's battalion formed a part, the commandant, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Copies of these various comments are attached hereto, and I request may be printed with this report.

Maj. Pope himself reports that the conduct of officers and men was excellent, not a report of any note being made against the command. He states that they were "ready, cheerful, full of zeal, respectful in language and deportment, so much so as to call forth praise and admiration from all officers with whom they came in contact."

Another detachment of marines from the U. S. S. *Charleston* was on duty with the naval brigade stationed at Oakland, Cal., under the command of Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder, U. S. Navy, which was also coöperating with the Army, and rendered important and valuable services, as stated by Gen. Ruger.

It is most gratifying to me to know that the marines have again proved themselves efficient and useful in the performance of any and all duty that may be assigned them, as evidenced by this service, and I am particularly pleased with the work done by this fine battalion from Mare Island, which has reflected additional credit on the corps. My thanks are due and heartily tendered to all the officers and men composing it, and especially to Maj. Pope, who so ably commanded it and made possible by his zeal and strict attention to duty such excellent results.

The marines stationed at the World's Columbian Exposition were withdrawn gradually after the close of the fair, as their services could best be spared, one detachment acting as a guard in bringing to Washington the valuable relics which formed part of the exhibit of the Department of State, loaned by foreign governments.

I inclose a copy of the report of Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, commanding this detachment, in which is embodied the commendatory letters regarding it which were received from the director-general, the Secretary of State, and the Acting Secretary of State, and request that it be printed with mine.

In my letter of September 1, 1894, inclosing the annual estimates for the support of the corps for the next fiscal year, to which attention is respectfully invited, mention is made of the deficiency under the head of "Provisions M. C.," which annually occurs, with an explanation of the manner in which it happens, and a proposed remedy, which latter it is hoped can be carried into effect. This plan was approved by the House of Representatives, but was rejected by the Senate when the appropriation bill went to that body for consideration.

It is as embarrassing and annoying to me to be obliged to report a deficiency in any of the appropriations for the support of the corps as it is for the Department to receive it, and it is my earnest aim to always avoid such a contingency. As an actual fact only an apparent deficiency occurs, as all the money appropriated under the head of the Navy is not expended when less than 1,000 men of the Marine Corps are afloat.

Since my last report there have been 763 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 746 enlistments and reenlistments.

The following retirements among the officers have taken place: Maj. Augustus S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector, May 1, 1894, after a service of over forty-seven years on the active list; Capt. George T. Bates, May 2, 1894, for disability in the line of duty, having been brought before a board, as a first lieutenant, for examination for promotion to captain, and failing to pass physically, was, in accordance with law, retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted. First Lieut. James A. Turner was also retired for disability in the line of duty on December 25, 1893.

Col. M. R. Kintzing, Maj. William R. Brown, and Capt. L. E. Fagan, all on the retired list, died respectively December 4, 1893, August 2, 1894, and January 4, 1894.

Capt. Daniel Pratt Mannix also died on February 6, 1894. At the time of his death he was in command of the Marine Barracks here, and in charge of the School of Application, and his untimely decease was a matter of extreme regret. He was the first officer in charge of this school, and by his untiring energy and industry, and close attention to all details, soon brought it to a state which enabled excellent results to be shown from its workings. His death is a loss to the corps. He has been succeeded by Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, an officer of excellent reputation and tried ability, who will, I feel sure, in his new duties add another success to those already made by him in other fields.

First Lieut. Theodore G. Fillette was dismissed June 29, 1894.

Upon the retirement of Maj. Nicholson, Capt. George C. Reid was appointed adjutant and inspector, and is now on duty at these headquarters.

Maj. Reid is an officer of large experience and much ability, having served over thirty years in the Marine Corps, and his appointment was in every way a most excellent one.

The usual estimates were forwarded to the Department on the 1st ultimo, as indicated above, and show an increase over the appropriations for the current year, made necessary for reasons explained in my accompanying letter. A duplicate set is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1894.*

SIR: At your request we witnessed, May 3, the annual closing exercises of the School of Application, established some years since at the U. S. Marine headquarters in this city.

These exercises were conducted in accordance with the programme attached herewith, and, in our opinion, reflected great credit upon all concerned, but especially upon Second Lieuts. Williams, Lane, McLemore, Theall, Richards, and McKelvy, and the noncommissioned officers who participated with them in the drills mentioned in the programme.

We were especially impressed with the torpedo exercises from a launch secured upon a block cradle on the parade ground, the artillery drills with Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, the street-riot drills, attack of enemy's position, etc.

We think the country, and especially the naval service, are to be congratulated on the establishment of so practical a school of instruction, and think that the good work already accomplished marks a step in advance and enhances the already acknowledged value of the Marine Corps to the Naval Establishment.

We beg leave to congratulate the colonel commandant and his officers at headquarters and elsewhere upon the practical success thus far achieved and on the proficiency displayed by those who took part in the exercises.

With suitable legislation and some financial aid from Congress, which surely should be given, the historic corps you have the honor to command should be easily in the foreground of modern military demands.

Very respectfully,

R. W. MEADE,
Commodore, U. S. Navy, President.

ALBERT ORDWAY,
Brigadier General, District of Columbia Militia.

GEO. C. REID,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

Col. Commandant CHARLES HEYWOOD, U. S. M. C.,
Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the School of Application for the year ending June 30, 1894:

Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, who had been in ill health for some time previously, died on February 6. He had been commandant of the school from its inauguration, and by his energy, zeal, and high professional attainments contributed largely to its success. I had the honor to succeed him in command on the 8th of March.

The school term began on September 1, 1893, with a commissioned officers' class, comprising the following officers: Second Lieuts. Dion Williams, Rufus H. Lane, Albert S. McLemore, Elisha Theall, George Richards, and William N. McKelvy, 6 in all; and an enlisted men's class of 23 members made up of noncommissioned officers and privates selected from the barracks here and from other posts for the purpose of taking the course.

The prescribed course of studies was pursued successfully by all the commissioned officers and by nearly all the members of the enlisted men's division. Some of the latter were detached before the end of the term, owing to exigencies of the service.

The proximity of the ordnance shops at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and of the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, afforded the classes an opportunity to study in all its details the manufacture of modern high-power guns, gun mounts and accessories, and to witness the testing of guns and armor. In this connection an event worthy of special mention occurred on March 23, on which date Mr.

William H. Jaques, the distinguished ordnance engineer, delivered before the school an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Modern Heavy Ordnance and Armor." The lecture was one of rare interest, the whole subject being touched upon in a manner that made it clear and impressive.

The nucleus of a professional library has been established, and the annual expenditure of a small sum of money for books will, in a few years, expand it into a library worthy of the school.

I would call special attention to the services rendered by Lieut. H. K. White, whose connection with the school is about to terminate. He has been director of the studies of the commissioned officers' division for the past two years and has shown marked ability as an instructor. In addition to other work, he has prepared a number of pamphlets on professional subjects, notably one on submarine mines and mining, all valuable adjuncts to the course of instruction pursued at the school, and has in other ways displayed zeal and ability in the performance of his duties.

Lieut. W. C. Neville was detached from duty as an instructor on June 12. He was in charge of the enlisted men's division during the session and as an instructor gave entire satisfaction. He devoted himself earnestly to duty and showed himself a capable officer.

In view of the comprehensive course of studies pursued by the enlisted men in attendance at the school, I would recommend that when a corporal or private holding a certificate of graduation is selected for promotion, his certificate be taken as sufficient evidence of fitness in professional matters, provided he is otherwise eligible and that his promotion comes within a reasonable time, say two years, after his graduation from the school.

The programme of studies pursued during the term is appended, marked A.

The term ended May 3, and the order of exercises attending the graduation of the classes is shown in the programme, appended marked B.

Very respectfully,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

A.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

Department.	Subject.
Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, U. S. Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-arms Firing Regulations. Springfield rifle pamphlet. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, U. S. Navy. Instructions for Light Artillery, U. S. Army. Instruction for Gatling-Gun Drill. Radford's Gunnery Catechism. Drill Book for the New Armaments, U. S. Navy.
Administration and sea service.....	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. U. S. Navy Regulations. U. S. Army Regulations. Recruiting pamphlet.
Law	Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-Martial. U. S. Navy Regulations.
Torpedoes	Administration of Law and Justice, U. S. Navy. Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare. Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instruction, U. S. Navy.
Engineering	Catechism of Explosives, U. S. Navy. Hutchison's Field Engineering. Richard's Military Topography. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Military art.....	Hygiene (lectures). Shaw's Modern Tactics. Hamley's Operations of War. Troops in Campaign.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Department.	Subject.
Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, U. S. Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-arms Firing Regulations. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle. Springfield rifle pamphlet.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, U. S. Navy. Instruction for Light Artillery, U. S. Army. Instructions for Gatling-Gun Drill. Radford's Handbook of Naval Gunnery.
Administration and sea service	Accountability Instruction Duties of Marines Embarked. Recruiting pamphlet.
Torpedoes	Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instructions, U. S. Navy.
Field engineering	Catechism of Explosives, U. S. Navy. Notes on Elementary Field Engineering.
Field service	Signaling and Telegraphy. Notes on Minor Tactics.

B.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

THEORETICAL.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Infantry.

School of the squad: Manual of arms; bayonet exercise.

School of the company: Company drill; company street-riot formation; extended-order drill.

School of the battalion: Battalion street-riot formation.

Field engineering.

The construction of defenses, consisting of shelter trenches, gun pit, covering pit, and rifle trench.

Signals.

Transmission and receipt of messages from various points.

Torpedoes.

The manner of filling, fitting, fusing, and firing contact torpedoes; igniting and burning of gun-cotton primers, preparing service torpedo, and of exploding gun-cotton primer.

Artillery.

Inspection of battery and battery drill.

Minor tactics.

Estimating distances; scouting and outpost service; attack of position, repulse and retreat; attack, formation, and capture of position.

Ceremonies.

Review; dress parade.

[Orders, No. 20.]

OFFICE OF COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. TROOPS,
Sacramento, Cal., August 8, 1894.

[Extract.]

III. In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 7th instant from the department commander, Maj. P. C. Pope, U. S. Marine Corps, is relieved from further duty with this command.

In relieving Maj. Pope the commanding officer desires to express his high appreciation of the zeal and judgment shown by him in the exercise of his many difficult duties, under trying circumstances, and to thank him for his uniform courtesy and promptness in the execution of orders. He also desires to compliment Maj. Pope on the efficiency shown by the marine battalion while on duty here. The cheerfulness of officers and men, their soldierly and exemplary conduct, and their disregard of personal comfort in the performance of duty, made them, as a command, deserving the highest praise, and of which he may feel justly proud.

Maj. Pope will proceed to the Mare Island navy-yard and report to the commandant thereof.

The travel directed is necessary for the public service.

By order of Col. Graham:

W. W. GALBRAITH,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Fifth Artillery, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with the purpose stated in my letter of July 27 last, I desire to testify to the very efficient and important services rendered by the battalion of marines under the command of Maj. Percival C. Pope, Marine Corps, as a part of the force under command of Col. William M. Graham, at Sacramento, Cal., and on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, during the months of July and the present month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department of California.
The COMMANDANT, MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD, CALIFORNIA.

[General Orders, No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., September 4, 1894.

It is with satisfaction that the department commander alludes to the services rendered by the naval forces in conjunction with the troops. The battalion of U. S. marines from the Mare Island navy-yard, under immediate command of Maj. Pope, rendered essential service as part of the command of Col. Graham, at Sacramento and on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Its performance of duty was very efficient and its conduct excellent.

Important service was also rendered by the force of sailors and marines under command of Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder, detached for service with the Army from the U. S. steamers *Charleston*, *Monterey*, and *Thetis*, and the ship *Independence*. This force was organized as a naval "brigade" for duty ashore, and performed valuable services at Oakland: it also constituted a reserve relied upon for effective service elsewhere in any emergency that might arise.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ruger:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement on Maj. Pope's report to commandant navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.]

U. S. NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., August 23, 1894.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The officers and enlisted men of marine battalion have been prompt, energetic, and faithful during the whole of the time from the receipt of my order to "stand by for a call" until their return here with the report of "well done" from Col. Graham.

H. L. HOWISON,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant Navy-Yard and Station.

[Second indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1894.

(1) Respectfully forwarded to the colonel commandant of the Marine Corps, for his information.

(2) The Department is pleased to note the prompt and efficient duty performed by the officers and enlisted men of the marine battalion referred to in the indorsement of the commandant of the Mare Island navy-yard, and in the order of Col. Graham, U. S. Army, of August 8, 1894.

* * * * *

F. M. RAMSAY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report submitted by me to Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, representative of the Navy Department, World's Columbian Exposition, in relation to the services of the marines in connection with the naval exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, agreeably to your instructions, the following report in relation to the services of the marines in connection with the naval exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition.

A detachment consisting of three commissioned officers, Capt. B. R. Russell, First Lieut. George Barnett, and Second Lieut. C. S. Radford, and 50 enlisted men were assigned to that duty, and arrived on the 6th of May. Later 10 additional men joined the detachment, being sent at the request of the Department of State, for duty as a special guard over the exhibits of that Department.

The detachment moved at once into the encampment which had been prepared for it by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

The camp, named in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, "Camp Herbert," was located on the Government plaza adjoining the naval observatory, and in close proximity to the model battleship *Illinois*. It was laid out regularly in streets, with boarded walks, and the grounds bordering upon it and the intervening spaces between the tents were sodded. The grass thrived and added greatly to the attractive appearance of the camp. A tent was assigned to every 2 men, and was furnished with bunks, bedding, washstands, lockers, and other articles necessary to their comfort. Later, when the weather became cold, an oil stove was supplied to each tent. By an arrangement made by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, the men were subsisted at a restaurant outside the Exposition grounds, at a convenient distance from the camp, and marched to their meals.

Passed Assistant Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. Navy, attached to the model battleship *Illinois*, gave the necessary medical attention to the men, and displayed at all times an interest in their health and in the sanitary condition of the camp.

The duty performed by the detachment was mainly that of guarding the naval exhibit on board the *Illinois*, the encampment and the naval observatory, together with certain exhibits belonging to the Department of State located in the Government building. During the hours when visitors were admitted thirteen posts were maintained on board the battleship, two in the Department of State, and one over the camp and observatory. At night, after the exhibits were closed to the public, these posts were reduced to the number necessary to guard against fire, usually four. The duty performed by these sentinels was in many ways more trying than ordinary guard duty, and was both difficult and delicate. The handling of great crowds, made up of people of all nations and of every age and condition of life, required in an extraordinary degree the exercise of patience, courtesy, and firmness. The average daily number of visitors to the battleship was about 20,000, a number greatly increased on State and other special days, as, for instance, on Chicago day, when it was estimated that 70,000 persons visited the ship. The sentinels and non-

commissioned officers of the guard managed the crowds on these occasions with so much judgment and tact that no injury to persons or property worthy of mention occurred at any time.

Besides doing the regular guard duty, the detachment took part in parades and ceremonies of special importance, such as the parade to celebrate the arrivals of the Caravels, the reception and parade in honor of his highness the Maharajah of Kapurtalah, and the parade on Grand Army day, when it acted as escort to the Battalion of Naval Veterans.

On the occasion of the cold-storage fire, which resulted in so deplorable a loss of life, the men of the detachment were present and the service rendered by them was of such a character as to merit recognition by the director-general of the Exposition in a letter commending their efforts and thanking them.

At the close of the Exposition the detachment was charged with the additional and responsible duty of guarding certain relics of Columbus that had been on exhibition in the Monastery of La Rabida. Among these were the papers belonging to the Government of Spain, to the Duchess of Alva, and the Duke of Veragua, together with certain other exhibits, the property of the Vatican and the French Government.

The most valuable of these exhibits were brought by the detachment to Washington and delivered under guard to the Department of State. The remainder (the Vatican exhibit) was, by the direction of the Navy and State Departments, left in Chicago in the custody of his grace Archbishop Ireland.

Capt. B. R. Russell was relieved from command of the detachment at the end of July, 1893, and Lient. Barnett was left in charge until August 4, at which date I relieved him and assumed command.

The detachment remained intact until the close of the Fair, when its strength was gradually reduced. This reduction took place as follows:

(1) November 2, 20 men were sent to the navy-yard, New York, for duty on board the U. S. S. *New York*.

(2) November 30, myself and Lient. Radford and 22 men were detached. Lient. Radford and 12 men were sent to the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and I with 10 men to guard the Columbus relics, with the custody of which I was charged, proceeded to Washington.

(3) Lient. Barnett with the few men remaining continued on duty in connection with the naval exhibit until December 18, 1893, when all were withdrawn.

The camp equipage in use by the detachment, except the bedding and four tents, had been purchased out of the funds assigned to the naval exhibit, and when the men were finally withdrawn this property was turned over by your authority to the quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

The good behavior and soldierly bearing of the men were the subject of frequent and favorable comment, some of which expressed in official letters I have the honor to lay before you. These letters are the following:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JACKSON PARK,
Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1893.

DEAR SIR: You will permit me to express my profound gratitude for the prompt and heroic service which the marines under your command rendered during the awful catastrophe which visited these grounds on Monday, and I would be greatly obliged if you would have this letter read in the hearing of your men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Capt. B. R. RUSSELL, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Camp Herbert, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 23, 1893.

SIR: The representatives of this Department on the Government board of managers, World's Columbian Exposition, having called my attention to the behavior of the marines under the command of Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps, detailed to guard the Department of State exhibit, I desire to express my appreciation to you, and through your Department to thank the men, whose names are Privates Patrick Kane, Allen J. McDonald, Egbert W. Thomas, John MacDonald, Charles Masche, and John A. Dixon, for their exemplary conduct. They have been faithful, discreet, and courteous, and their fine personal appearance has gratified all visitors to the Department's section.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the pleasure in informing you that the U. S. marines, under the command of Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, which you kindly put at the disposal of this Department to guard and bring to Washington certain valuable documents lent by foreign governments to the United States to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, have performed the duty assigned them to the complete satisfaction of this Department, and that the objects under their care have been safely delivered here.

I desire to express to you my high appreciation of the service which you have hereby rendered this Department, and request that you will convey to Capt. Murphy my thanks for the efficient way in which he performed this duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1893.

SIR: Shortly after the cold-storage fire I took occasion to thank the U. S. marines for their praiseworthy conduct at that unfortunate catastrophe, and I now desire to attest high appreciation of their general service during the Exposition. The detachment, numbering, as I understand, 3 commissioned officers and 60 men of the U. S. Marine Corps, was here during the entire period of the Exposition, and not only most efficaciously discharged its duty of guarding the Navy and State Department exhibits, but was of material assistance on many occasions of ceremony, acting as escort, and taking a prominent part in the marine functions which were given from time to time. The behavior of the marines throughout was excellent, and their officers zealous in furthering the common interests of the Government and the Exposition, as well as ever ready to extend proper courtesies. I have the honor to request that you convey the thanks of the Exposition to the members of the detachment.

Yours very truly,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Capt. PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Commanding U. S. Marines, Jackson Park.

I would add that the zeal and ability shown by Lieuts. Barnett and Radford in connection with their duties contributed in no small degree to the efficiency of the detachment.

In closing this report I would take the opportunity to express my appreciation of the kind interest shown by you in all matters relating to the officers and men of the detachment, and in their name and my own to thank you.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, late Commanding Detachment,
U. S. Marines, Camp Herbert, Naval Exhibit.

Lient. Commander E. D. TAUSSIG, U. S. NAVY,
Representative of the Navy Department, World's Columbian Exposition.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1894.

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual estimate for the support of the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, calling your attention to the fact that the amount asked for in this estimate is \$26,570.40 more than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Increases under some heads are made as follows: Provisions, increased \$16,570.40; clothing, same; fuel, same; military stores, same; transportation and recruiting, same; repair of barracks, increased \$5,000; forage, same; hire of quarters, same; contingent, increased \$5,000.

Total amount appropriated under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1894, for

the above items, fiscal year 1894-'95, was \$267,210.50; amount asked for in present estimate for same objects, fiscal year 1895-'96, \$293,780.90. Increase, fiscal year 1895-'96, as compared to fiscal year 1894-'95, \$26,570.40.

Very respectfully,

H. B. LOWRY,
Major and Quartermaster.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1894.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for pay of officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and of civil force of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

These estimates show an increase of \$2,947.12 over amount appropriated for current fiscal year, viz:

Pay of retired officers, increase	\$600.00
Pay of retired enlisted men, increase	2,345.37
Pay of civil force, increase	1.75
Total increase	2,947.12

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, District of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 2 last, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your approval, the annual estimates for the support of the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

I have had included in those of the quartermaster the sum of \$2,500 for the erection of suitable officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska. As stated last year, this is made necessary in order that that part of the enlisted men's quarters now occupied by the officer in command there may be restored to its legitimate use, and to provide for the accommodation of another officer whom it is my desire to order to that station, as two officers should be there for the better performance of duty.

Under the same head the sum of \$6,000 is included for necessary repairs which should be made at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., as recommended by boards of survey on file in the office of the quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

In accordance with the Department's directions of May 26, 1894, as contained in its fifth indorsement, No. 3044, I have included the sum of \$4,500 for necessary alterations to be made at the marine barracks, League Island, Pa., recommended by a board of survey, the report of which is on file in the quartermaster's office. These specific sums are asked for, as the general estimate under this head will not admit of performing the required work.

The estimate for provisions is increased, as it has been found by experience that the sum appropriated in past years has been insufficient, and deficiencies varying from \$10,000 to \$15,000 have been necessary each year for several years past under this head. The amount estimated this year is based on the contract price of rations and the number of men on shore.

If the item providing for the transfer of balances between the quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, and the Paymaster-General U. S. Navy, had been allowed to stand in this year's appropriation act, this increase would not be necessary.

There are 2,100 men in the Marine Corps, to subsist whom provision is made by appropriating for 1,100 on shore and 1,000 afloat, the Navy receiving the appropriation for the latter number and the quartermaster Marine Corps providing for the former. It has rarely happened that as many as 1,000 men have been afloat, and the Navy, in consequence, does not expend the total amount of money allowed, while on the other hand there are often more than 1,100 men on shore, and there is consequently not enough money to pay for their subsistence, and a deficiency has been of almost yearly occurrence for years past, under the head of provisions.

If the Paymaster-General U. S. Navy was authorized to transfer the unexpended balance of the appropriation allowed him for the subsistence of marines afloat, to the quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, this state of affairs would be avoided and no deficiency would be created, but unless it is done the additional amount estimated for should be allowed, as it is imperatively needed.

The estimate for "contingent" is increased \$5,000, as with the addition of three new posts, viz, Sitka, Alaska; Newport, R. I., and Port Royal, S. C., it is found that the sum appropriated in past years for the smaller number of posts is insufficient.

The paymaster's and quartermaster's letters explaining their estimates are inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel, Commandant.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896,
by the paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.	
Pay of officers on the active list:	
1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants	\$179,320.00
Pay of officers on the retired list:	
3 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 assistant quartermaster, 12 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants....	57,465.00
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates:	
1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum-major, 50 first sergeants, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1,600 privates, and for the expenses of clerks of the U. S. Marine Corps traveling under orders	(R. S., p. 272. secs. 1596, 1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, secs. 1, 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, sec. 1.)
Pay of retired enlisted men:	381,847.67
1 sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 3 first-class musicians, 9 first sergeants, 17 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, 2 fifers, and 42 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year	27,000.00
Undrawn clothing:	
Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.....	24,000.00
Mileage:	
Mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops..	9,000.00
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters	4,550.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.	
In the office of the colonel commandant:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 messenger, at \$80.94 per month	971.28
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
In the office of the paymaster:	
1 chief clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the quartermaster:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	640.50
Total pay of civil force.....	17,637.98
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.....	700,820.65
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.....	700,820.65

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896,
by the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.
Provisions:			
For 1,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, and for commutation of rations to 11 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers, also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500.	\$90,000.00		
The amount required to be transferred to appropriation pay Marine Corps on account of retired men and those that may be retired.	6,570.40	\$96,570.40	\$80,000.00
NOTE No. 1.—The commutation in lieu of rations in kind at \$1.75 to these enlisted men, also commutation of quarters at \$21 and \$10 per month, authorized by order of the Navy Department, dated June 20, 1880, and July 30, 1885.			
NOTE No. 2.—There are 80 retired enlisted men at this date.			
Clothing:			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.		80,000.00	80,000.00
Fuel:			
For heating offices, barracks and quarters, ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, and for per diem of enlisted men employed in connection with electric light and heating apparatus.		19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores:			
For pay to chief armorer at \$3 per day and 3 mechanics at \$2.50 each per day, in all.	3,286.50		
For purchase of military equipment, such as cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for the band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, for procuring and handling ammunition, etc.	10,000.00	13,286.50	13,286.50
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops and the expenses of the recruiting service.		15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Port Royal, S. C., and Sitka, Alaska; and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings.	10,000.00		
For alteration and repair of marine barracks and other public buildings, repair of parade ground, relaying walks and gas and water pipes at navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.	6,000.00		
For erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska.	2,500.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000.00		
For filling in barracks inclosures, building wall north side of barracks, raising dike, and raising and putting underpinning, coal house and men's water-closet, navy-yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.	4,500.00	25,000.00	20,000.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for 5 horses of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses.		2,800.00	2,800.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, by the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them.....	\$4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messenger in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's paymasters, and quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$21 each per month.....	1,764.00		
Hire of quarters for 3 enlisted men employed as above, at \$10 each per month.....	360.00	\$6,624.00	\$6,624.00
Contingent:			
For freight, ferriage, tolls, cartage, washing of bed-sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery, toilet paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barrack furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, packing boxes, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor, carbolized paper, carpenter's tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose and fire extinguishers, purchase and repair of lawn mowers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves and furnaces where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repairs of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water and gas pipes, water, introducing gas and for gas and gas oil, introduction and maintenance of electric lights, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses and repairs of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to antcipate or classify; in all.....		30,000.00	30,000.00
Total.....		288,780.90	267,210.50

Schedule of proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement inviting proposals dated March 12, 1894.

Name.	Class.	Amount.
Charles W. Hayes	1, 3	*\$3,010.40
H. T. Kent	1	*24,229.00
Wendell, Troy & Co.	1	23,814.50
T. C. Gill & Co.	4	73.50
Manhattan Supply Company	1, 3, 4	*18,825.40
Hanlan & Goodman	4	184.32
W. H. Wiley & Son	1	*165.00
J. H. Tissot, jr.	1, 3, 4	*6,177.40
R. Levick's Son & Co.	1	1,045.50
J. W. Pepper	2	*762.14
W. E. Goodman	2, 3	*1,809.10
Shoemaker & Burch	4	*603.31
H. H. Owens	1, 3	654.00
P. J. Hallahan	1	7,580.00
J. Loeb	1, 2, 3	*992.12
B. Y. Pippey & Co.	1	*31,679.33
N. Thomas & Co.	1, 2, 3, 4	*5,558.05
J. P. Newrath	2, 3, 4	*1,955.00
F. H. Smith	1	20,227.50
Hartford Wire Mattress Company	1	285.00
M. M. Michael	1, 2, 3	*6,437.35
B. Rich & Son	1	3,975.50
T. G. Hood	1, 2, 3	*19,835.60
W. H. Horstmann Company	1, 2, 3, 4	*15,405.54
Cavanagh & Thompson	1, 4	*10,881.48
E. D. Holmes	1	*1,036.50
M. M. Sargent's Sons	4	93.00
Paul J. Field	4	*630.08
Buena Vista Mills	1	*22,874.50
W. F. Bernstein	1	*782.00
S. M. Evans	1	2,634.25
Lyons Bros.	1	475.00
J. A. Joel	1	*2,829.50
J. Galbraith	4	*457.50
R. Wurlitzer	2	586.25
Watson town Boot and Shoe Company	1	*7,120.00
Conshohocken Woolen Company	1	9,240.00
F. H. Allison	4	*514.50
Liberty Woolen Mills	1	9,205.00

* Accepted for part of class.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps for the year 1895, under advertisement from the quartermaster's office dated March 12, 1894.

Names of contractors.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Gosport, Va.	Annapolis, Md.	Newport, R. I.	Mare Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alaska.
W. H. Belford	\$22.00	\$19.00	\$16.41					*\$33.00		
F. Hume				\$27.50	\$18.23		*\$18.43		\$24.73	
J. C. Ergood & Co.	21.74	21.96	23.75	*24.73	18.97	\$21.76	18.96			
D. C. Norton & Co.	21.85								19.40	
J. Brownlie										
J. T. Parker & Bro						*17.95				
Public Market Co.		*13.25								
C. A. Simonds	19.90	14.35	18.90							
S. J. Cronin	22.00	14.59								
C. S. Hewlett					*18.00					
C. E. Ahern			*14.85							
A. Koch			16.45							
D. V. Miller							20.00			
H. R. Paul	*18.17									
M. L. Kelly									17.99	
J. Megarny									*17.19	
W. J. Jacobs										*\$42.00
E. DeGross										44.00

* Awarded.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated March 12, 1894.

Name of bidders.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).						
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Red ash (egg).	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).	Wellington.
Marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.:										
A. Stevenson	*\$6.70									
W. H. Sise						\$5.91		\$5.91		
C. E. Waller & Co.	6.75					* 5.25		* 5.25		
E. C. Spinney	6.75									
S. G. French	6.74					5.98		5.98		
Marine barracks, Charlestown, Mass.:										
G. W. Winslow & Co.	9.00	*\$7.00	*\$9.00			* 5.25	*\$5.55	* 5.25	*\$5.55	
J. E. Lewis & Co.	* 8.50	7.00	9.75			5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	
J. J. Convery	15.00	15.00	16.00			7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	
Marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.:										
D. F. Wells						4.12			* 4.64	
Moquin & Offerman						4.75			4.65	
M. Morganstein	11.75	11.75	12.75							
S. G. French	* 8.74	* 8.74	* 8.74			* 3.98			* 4.74	
J. J. Convery						5.65			5.99	
Marine barracks, League Island, Pa.:										
S. G. French						5.08	5.18		5.18	
J. J. Convery	*16.00	*16.00				5.13	* 5.13		* 5.13	
T. McConnell						5.39	5.39		5.39	
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.:										
J. J. Convery	15.00	16.00			*\$5.00	* 4.90				
T. McConnell	*13.25		*13.25		5.39	5.39				
Marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.:										
J. S. M. Basil	*4.24	*3.24	*4.24		* 5.99	* 4.99	* 5.24			
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities:										
J. Miller & Co.	6.00	5.00	7.00	\$6.50	6.50	5.75	5.75	5.00	5.25	
J. Williams	*4.90	*4.40	*5.50	*5.75	* 6.00	* 5.10	* 5.30	* 4.95	* 5.25	
Marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.:										
J. Miller & Co.	5.50	4.50				5.20	5.45	5.20	5.40	
J. Williams	*4.80	*4.40				4.90	* 5.05	* 4.80	* 4.90	
Jones & Sheriff						*4.83	5.29	4.99	5.14	
F. A. Kennedy	5.50	5.00				5.10	5.75	5.00	5.50	
Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.:										
W. & J. Parker	* 6.00	* 5.50					6.50	6.25		
S. G. French							* 5.98			
J. Miller & Co.	6.50	6.00					6.45			
S. Neimeyer	6.00	6.00	8.00		7.90	* 6.40	6.40	6.40		
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.:										
W. & J. Parker	* 6.00	* 5.50	* 6.50		7.50			7.00		
S. G. French					* 6.74	6.44		* 6.24		
J. Miller & Co.	6.50						6.45			
S. Neimeyer	6.00	6.00	8.00		7.90	* 6.40	6.40	6.40		
Marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.:										
S. G. French						*12.24				
R. J. Aden	*10.40					15.60				\$12.90
Marine barracks, Newport, R. I.:										
S. G. French	* 9.94	* 9.94				* 7.14	* 7.14			

* Awarded.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1895.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the five northern stations, viz, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Newport, R. I., Brooklyn, N. Y., and League Island, Pa., as well as Port Royal, S. C., and found the buildings in as good a condition as could be expected. Various repairs are required at nearly all these posts, but as the items thereof, which were included in the usual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps, submitted on the 3d ultimo, have been stricken out by order of the Department, action thereon must be postponed until another year.

The discipline and efficiency of the men showed the careful instruction given by the officers, which was most satisfactory.

New barracks at League Island are much needed, as stated in my letter inclosing the estimates, and the enlargement of the living space for the enlisted men in the barracks at Boston, as recommended in the same letter, would much improve this post, as the sleeping rooms are now overcrowded, many of the men being obliged to sleep in double bunks, which is not conducive to health or comfort. This is an important post, the second largest on this coast, and owing to the naval prison being in this yard, which is under the charge of the commanding officer of marines, it is necessary to maintain a considerable force of men there. As the Department refuses to authorize the estimates for these two items, action must be suspended for the present, but I desire to state the necessity therefor.

The space of ground allotted for the Marine Corps at the naval station, Newport, R. I., is inadequate for all purposes, there being only 10 feet in rear of the barracks which the marines can use, and I respectfully recommend that the Department authorize the cession to the Marine Corps of about 200 feet additional in this direction, which will give ample room. This ground is at present unused, and would be available for outbuildings which are required there but at present impossible to erect.

The officer in command at this post is very uncomfortable by reason of the quarters he is obliged to occupy, which are spaced off from the enlisted men's barracks, and were only intended originally as a temporary expedient until suitable quarters could be erected.

The noise made by the men entering and leaving their rooms (which are immediately over the commanding officer's quarters, and separated by thin flooring) at all hours of the day and night can be distinctly heard and must necessarily prove very annoying, particularly in case of illness.

The time has come for quarters to be built, and it is regretted that the estimated appropriation has not been allowed to stand by the Department.

Officers' quarters are greatly needed at Port Royal, S. C., and Sitka, Alaska, as explained in the letter accompanying the estimates.

During the past year the number of men allowed the Corps has been continuously in service, and it has only been by the most careful and constant watching that the number has not been exceeded, and several times it has become necessary to cease recruiting altogether, which is the case at present. It is very easy to obtain the most desirable men, and if appropriation was made for 500 additional men they could be enlisted in a short time.

In this connection it again becomes my duty to lay before the Department the following statement regarding the insufficiency of the present strength of the Corps, and to urge in the most forcible manner that some action be taken toward increasing it at once. In spite of the fact that the Corps is up to its authorized allowance, duty on the men is very severe, and nearly everywhere they are on guard every other day, and have but little time for rest or recreation, and it is a matter of surprise to me that there are not more desertions, which I can only account for by the difficulty in securing employment outside and the care our recruiting officers exercise in the selection of applicants for enlistment.

The rapid strides made toward building the new Navy have long since demonstrated the need for additional men to man the ships, which resulted in the authorization of 1,000 seamen by the last Congress, and will doubtless be followed by an equal number when the next Congress convenes, as the vessels nearing completion must have crews, which at present it is not possible to furnish unless other and serviceable ships are put out of commission.

The same need for these men for the Navy exists in the Marine Corps, as it is necessary to furnish guards for all these vessels; yet no steps have been taken toward providing for them and at the same time alleviating the hardships which now result from the increased duties the marines are required to perform.

Commandants of stations and commanding officers of ships are continually asking for more marines, which requests I am unable to grant from paucity of numbers, and dissatisfaction as well as a continuation of the hard duty inevitably follows.

The Marine Corps has time and again demonstrated its usefulness to the country, both ashore and afloat, and that it is economically administered, and even with its reduced numbers it is to-day an efficient and well-organized body of men, but the limit of human endurance has about been reached and it will be impossible longer to maintain the present duty at the shore stations and on board ships and at the same time furnish guards for the new vessels of the Navy soon to be completed.

I have repeatedly made requests on the Department for an increase of men, but the urgency has increased day by day, and I trust that no longer delay will be countenanced.

I recently requested the commandants of the various shore stations to submit statements of the number of marines required to perform

necessary duties, allowing *only* two days off guard, which is by comparison with the Army very hard duty, but better than our men now have, and the following tabulated statement will show the answers to my inquiry:

Station.	Ser- geants.	Cor- porals.	Drum- mers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Total.
Portsmouth, N. H.	14	15	2	2	87	120
Boston, Mass.	19	34	3	3	120	179
Newport, R. I.	6	10	2	2	60	80
Brooklyn, N. Y.	17	24	3	3	188	235
League Island, Pa.	8	12	2	2	80	104
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	9	10	2	2	75	98
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.	12	12	3	3	100	130
Annapolis, Md.	12	9	2	1	64	88
Norfolk, Va.	10	13	1	2	93	119
Port Royal, S. C.	2	3	1	1	41	48
Mare Island, Cal.	19	25	3	3	210	260
Total	128	167	24	24	1,118	1,461

By the above statement it will be seen that these officers of the Navy, occupying responsible and important positions, in charge of millions of dollars' worth of Government property, for the protection of which they rely largely upon the marines, state, after the most careful consideration of the subject, the necessity for nearly 1,500 men on shore, which is 300 more than are at present doing that duty.

In addition to this number it is estimated that about 450 more will be required for the new vessels now under construction.

I think for the present, however, that an increase of 500 men will answer all purposes, and I have accordingly had prepared estimates for that number in the following proportion: 10 sergeants, 40 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 fifers, and 426 privates.

I ask that these estimates be added to the regular ones submitted last month and be considered in connection therewith, as an appropriation is all that is required to provide for these men, the legislation for their enrollment being already in existence, as section 1596, Revised Statutes, which has never been repealed, provides for 3,073 enlisted men.

I can not too urgently express myself on this, the matter of greatest interest to the Marine Corps at this time, and it is hoped the Department will not again disregard my earnest appeal for this absolutely necessary increase.

During the progress of the recent war between China and Japan the commander in chief of our naval force on the Asiatic Station found it necessary for the protection of American interests to detail the marines from the various vessels of his squadron for detached service on shore, particularly at the United States legation at Seoul, Korea, where the guards of the different ships alternated in the duty.

When rioting in Pekin became prevalent upon the approach of the Japanese army and it was feared the United States legation there was in danger, Capt. G. F. Elliott, the marine officer of the fleet, was ordered, with the guard of the flagship *Baltimore*, to embark on the *Monocacy*, at Tientsin, and hold himself in readiness with the guards of both vessels, amounting in numbers to 51 men, for service in the Chinese capital, if found necessary, which it was not.

Captain Elliott's report of his operations on this service, as well as his forced march by night to Seoul, a distance of 31 miles (some of which was through submerged rice fields), in eleven hours, is inclosed

herewith, and I request may be made a part of this report. It contains much interesting and valuable information, and I think will be of use to the Department.

The service rendered by Captain Elliott and his men, with whom were associated in Korea some officers and enlisted men of the Navy, was highly creditable, and this night march, made as it was in so short a time and with so many difficulties to overcome, was a noteworthy achievement and a severe test on the endurance of all who took part in it.

I inclose the report of the commanding officer of the School of Application for the past year, which shows in clear form the progress made there during that time.

His recommendations relative to a course of instruction at the ordnance shops at the navy-yard here and at the War College and torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for officers after completing their studies here and before final graduation meet with my approval and will be called to the Department's attention later in a special report, as will also his other recommendation, extending from three to five years the limit when the diplomas received at the school will be accepted by examining boards for promotion. A new class of three officers has now joined and is pursuing the course.

The report of the board of visitors at the closing exercises of last year's class is inclosed, and I would like to have it made part of this report.

Since my last report there have been 801 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 804 enlisted and re-enlisted, and on this date the exact number of men allowed the Corps is in service. Desertions have been materially reduced during the past year.

There are 1,165 men doing duty at the several shore stations and 935 on board the various vessels in commission.

On January 20, 1895, Col. William B. Remey, retired, who for twelve years was Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, died after a long and painful illness, which originated before his retirement.

Capt. James Wiley and First Lieut. James A. Turner, both also on the retired list, died under date of July 7, 1895, and January 23, 1895, respectively.

Second Lieut. Walter Ball resigned March 7, 1895, to accept an appointment as assistant engineer, United States Navy, exchanging with Assistant Engineer John T. Myers, U. S. N., who, on March 18, 1895, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and is now under instruction at the School of Application, together with Second Lieut. L. J. Magill, who was appointed from the last graduating class at the Naval Academy, and First Lieut. T. N. Wood, the senior of his grade.

A triplicate of the annual estimates of the paymaster and quartermaster, revised as ordered, is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF CAPT. G. F. ELLIOTT.

MARINES IN SEOUL, KOREA.

The treaty between China and Japan, known as "the treaty of Tientsin," contained an agreement that neither country should land troops in Korea without due notification each to the other.

In the month of June, 1894, the U. S. flagship *Baltimore* was ordered to Korea to watch proceedings and give a feeling of security to the numerous missionaries living in the capital, Seoul, some 26 miles from its seaport, Chemulpo.

Chinese and Japanese fleets were constantly steaming into the harbor, anchoring, and moving out, evidently watching each other's movements.

Early in July the Chinese landed 4,000 soldiers 16 miles south of Chemulpo, at a small village called Ahsan, and went into intrenched camp, which was inland sufficiently to be out of range of navy guns.

As soon as this move on the part of the Chinese was positively known, the Japanese landed in light order 300 sailors from the fleet, hired Korean coolies to carry supplies and baggage, and attempted a night march to Seoul. The roads being bad, they did not reach there until evening of the next day. They remained in charge of their legation in Seoul for about ten days, when they were relieved by the Japanese troops. Why they did not go by the river in their boats was never satisfactorily answered.

Within a week after the sailors had occupied Seoul, transports, conveyed by Japanese men-of-war, disembarked 6,000 infantry, a single horse battery, rapid fire guns, and 240 cavalry. All were landed from sampans on the single mole rapidly, without noise, confusion, or loss of any kind. They were beautifully equipped in all the necessities for field service. The cavalry were a picked body of men; their mounts, stallions, about 15 hands, vicious and not up to hard work. All had a peculiar flatness of the flanks that I have never noticed in horses of any other country.

On July 23 telegrams urgent in tone were received on board from our minister in Seoul asking for a guard to protect the legation, also stating that the Japanese had seized the palace and King the night before after a small skirmish, in which 40 Koreans and 3 Japanese were killed or wounded.

A detail of 2 ensigns, a cadet midshipman, and assistant surgeon, the paymaster's clerk, 21 marines, and 29 sailors was made to proceed to Seoul by boat at 4 p. m. the next day. At 7 p. m. the only pilot procurable had not returned from up the river, and for this reason we did not expect to be able to start the next morning.

The weather was extremely hot and the atmosphere filled with humidity. It was the opinion of officers on board that the march to Seoul could not be made in a night and that a march by day would endanger the lives of men.

Believing at the time that a guard was urgently needed, I stated my views and said that I felt certain that the marines could make a night march of it with 60 rounds of ammunition and three day's rations.

At 7 p. m. received an order from the commanding officer to proceed to Seoul. At 8 p. m. left the ship; landed at 8.45 p. m. As the Japanese occupied and patrolled the roads, their consul was asked to furnish a guide, which he willingly did, and we received only courtesy from their many small posts on the way.

The road was little more than a footpath for pack animals and varied in every degree of wretchedness, over clay hills, a mountain pass, 3 miles of deep sand, with two good-sized streams to ford. The night was extremely dark, hot, and sultry. The distance was added to in order to avoid a Japanese division on the move for Ahsan, where the first land fight of the war took place three days later. This divergence took us through 3 miles of rice fields without a road, and the entire distance of 31 miles was made in eleven hours. As the men had not drilled on shore for a year, they were severely taxed, but there was no straggling.

After crossing the river 3 miles from Seoul we met many fugitive Koreans fleeing from the city with their women and children. Over 100,000, it is said, deserted the city for the country. On seeing us they always hastily deserted the road. On entering the south gate not an inhabitant was to be seen. The houses were all closed, and the market place, usually thronged at this hour, was entirely deserted. The gates of the city were heavily guarded by Japanese infantry. The gates of the legation were also closed, and there were some Korean refugees of rank housed in the compound.

At 2.30 a. m. Ensign Heyward reported for duty, having with him 2 subalterns, an assistant surgeon, an acting paymaster, and 29 sailors. They had marched some 3 miles from the river. Two of the men were in the hands of the surgeon from sun collapse. One of these returned to the ship two weeks later still on sick report.

Two old quarter-deck awnings, two boat stoves, and the paymaster's stores having arrived, the men were soon sheltered in two tents. A cook house was erected and

sinks dug. Later board floors, mosquito nets (purchased by the men), a bath house, and other luxuries made the camp as comfortable as the extreme heat would allow.

The legation compound is very small—about 140 yards long by 100 yards wide, is surrounded by a wall varying in height from 6 to 10 feet, contains two good wells, and is situated between the English and Russian legations, the three occupying a ridge which slopes gently to the south and abruptly to the north. The legations face south and are entirely surrounded by the one-story Korean hovels. Buildings in the American compound, viz: Minister's house, brick, of one story; secretary's house, same, but smaller; a small Korean cottage occupied by the officers; legation office, old Korean cottage, large enough for 20 men in summer; a new building put up at the minister's expense, 45 by 16 feet, called marine barracks, and a few sheds for the many coolies employed as servants.

In spite of the hot weather and contracted space the sinks were kept free from all disagreeable odors by the free use of quicklime and very little earth thrown in twice a day.

Sentinels were established at both gates and at advantageous points to protect the legation, also in the lane connecting the English and Russian legations with the American. At the earnest request of missionaries a patrol at night made rounds through their compounds, which were situated within hail of the guard in the legation.

Through courtesy, needed supplies were sent up from the *Baltimore* in a small steamer purchased from a Chinese merchant by the British chargé d'affaires. He requested through our minister that I furnish a quota of sentinels to guard a storehouse where the boat landed. This I was obliged to refuse, and thereafter our own steam cutter made necessary trips.

Up to the 26th of August no man left the compound. All thoroughly understood the situation, that the Japanese garrison had been depleted to 300 men in order to send troops to Pingyang, and that in case they were defeated their legation would probably be attacked in Seoul. An event of this kind would endanger the lives of all foreigners, for there is a strong party of Koreans whose cry is Korea for Koreans; also a religious sect of fanatics calling themselves Tonghaks, organized to do away with Christianity; but the term is now generally applied to rebellious Koreans. This belief proved to be true, for a letter written by the King's father, the old regent, to the commanding Chinese general in Pingyang, stated: "You gain a victory and I will stir the foreigners up here in rear." The regent was confronted by this letter in the hands of the Japanese minister in Seoul later, and admitted he wrote it, and for this lost most of the power to which they had restored him.

The conduct of the men up to August 26 was exemplary in the extreme. Money was served out after this, and they were allowed liberty until 6 p. m. (when they could be spared). Temptations to smuggle liquor were offered by Koreans constantly. Still there were but few cases of drunkenness or overstaying liberty. Their general conduct was good, and, although they would have been glad to get back to the ship, I never heard a complaint.

I was relieved on the 26th of September by Lieutenant Gill, U. S. N., from U. S. S. *Concord*, in command of a detachment of marines. Ensign Heyward and Assistant Surgeon Morris were detached from my command and reported to Lieutenant Gill for duty. We joined the ship on the evening of the 27th of September, making the trip down the river in ships' boats towed by steam launches in eight hours.

PORT ARTHUR.

Pingyang having been taken, the Chinese garrison fled to the northern portion of the peninsula of Korea. The roads leading north through the country were so contracted and difficult that it was almost impossible for the commissariat to supply the Japanese army, its means of transportation being an organized corps of coolies.

As the Japanese paid cash—600 to the silver yen—for everything used or taken in the country, even to firewood, the transportation of money became a very serious difficulty. To lessen this in a degree they forced the Koreans to make use of their idle mint and coin silver and copper.

The Chinese army had halted in its flight from Pingyang on the Yalu River, and it was evidently the intention to collect a larger land force here than they had yet put into the field to recover Pingyang and eventually to capture Seoul. Stores and transports were to be conveyed by their fleet to the mouth of the Yalu.

A counter stroke by the Japanese on Port Arthur would keep this army from moving south, or at least from receiving succor by water. This could only be done by landing a fresh corps in transports within easy striking distance of Port Arthur and attacking on its land face.

The naval engagement known as the battle of Yalu was risked and fought to accomplish this. Although not actually decisive, the Chinese fleet was so crippled

that a corps was embarked in transports, landed, and took the fortifications protecting Taliwan Bay, 25 miles from Port Arthur. This place was given up almost without defense, and its splendid armament of modern Krupp guns left intact.

General O Yama, having established a base at Taliwan Bay, moved on Port Arthur, 25 miles distant. A large Chinese column attempted a sortie on the 18th or 19th of November, but was turned back by the fire of a single battery. It is probable that an assault by the Japanese would have been entirely successful at this time, but their attack was not hurried.

The Japanese army, numbering 20,000 men (about 15,000 actually participating in the fight), was divided into two columns. The right, the main assaulting division, under the direct command of General O Yama, and a mixed division of 3,000 infantry and a battery, under command of a lieutenant-colonel, the left. The two divisions were not actually in touch, but were separated by more than a mile.

The outer line of defense, about 4 miles in length, stretched across this narrow peninsula, and was about the same distance from Port Arthur, the inner line about 2½ miles distant.

The contour between these lines was a mass of steep, rocky hills, varying from 200 to 600 feet in height, separated by narrow, tortuous valleys, deeply seamed with dry gullies, the prevailing color presented to the eye being a grayish brown. Stunted bushes of oak and small pines sparsely dotted the hillsides.

A chain of ten forts on the crests of the hills had mounted modern ordnance. The forts supported each other in flank; had lines of rifle pits along the ridges connecting them.

A magazine in one of the principal forts was blown up by shell fired from a field battery, and the infantry were said to have assaulted in fine style. The second Nangoya regiment broke through on the Japanese right and poured over the hills into the town. They were closely followed by the head coolies of the commissariat department, who were armed with Japanese swords. Some hundreds of Chinese soldiers were within the village; they had shed their uniforms, and were dressed in the blue blouse of the coolies. The second regiment had seen a day or two before the heads of a lieutenant and two soldiers (belonging to them) stuck on poles by the wayside, and their bodies horribly mutilated. I was told by a Japanese captain that the Chinese had fired on them when they entered the village. However this may be, the Japanese soldiers shot and the coolies slashed with the old sword of Nippon about 240 in the streets and houses of the village.

The mixed division, forming the left, did most of its fighting, carrying the inner line of rifle pits on their left, broke through, but were halted before reaching Port Arthur.

The Chinese army, some 13,000, were allowed to retreat around the Japanese left, crossing their line of communication with Taliwan Bay, and escaped up the Laotong peninsula.

The allowing Chinese armies to escape was a policy pursued throughout the war; to parole them would be a farce, feeding and holding them as prisoners an expense. As Chinese soldiers were little more than coolies, the number captured could not affect numerically the fighting force of three hundred millions of people.

News reached the U. S. S. *Baltimore* at Chefoo on the 23d of November that Port Arthur had fallen on the 22d of November at 2 p. m., and that night we sailed, anchoring 3 miles from Port Arthur at daylight on the 24th.

At 7.30 a. m. a whaleboat containing three naval officers and myself left the ship with directions to ask General O Yama's permission to visit points of interest within the captured port.

Japanese steam launches were engaged in removing torpedoes, one or two of which exploded while we were en route, and though not in close proximity, they gave a nasty shock to the boat. The wind having died out one of the dragging launches towed us into port, avoiding buoys, either placed on discovered mines, or dummies placed by the Chinese.

The entrance to the harbor is very narrow. On the starboard hand a hill 656 feet high, rising almost like a bluff from the water, was crowned with a heavily armed citadel, and on a lower level several batteries in barbette; the guns were modern Krupp. This hill breaks off in almost a perpendicular cliff, forming the starboard shore of the narrow entrance. Its reverse side from the sea is so steep that a fine military road, cut and walled with faced stone, V's to the citadel. It is a natural traverse for the dockyard and the little village situated directly behind it.

The entrance is little over 100 yards wide; the port shore slopes more gradually from the water, but its angle not far from 45°. Its summit, some 500 feet high, was fortified, having mounted in barbette two 24-centimeter Krupp guns. Numerous batteries dotted the hills on the right and left.

The channel bears to starboard just after entering, so that the dockyard is masked from gun fire at its entrance. The harbor is about half a mile long; at its head, cut at right angles to it on the starboard shore, is a basin faced with cut granite. This

basin is about 600 yards long by a little more than 100 wide. Facing its head on the right is the dockyard proper, having machine and work shops of various kinds, a fine pair of iron shears, connected with them a hoisting engine; also numerous store-houses. Opening into this basin near its head is a fine stone dry dock for large vessels; also a small one for torpedo boats. On the left of the basin was the coal pile, about 20,000 tons.

Landing in the dockyard, it was noticeable that nothing had been destroyed by the retreating Chinese. A torch properly applied would have left nothing except the dry dock and coal pile.

General O Yama courteously received us, and ordered his chief of staff to give us such aid as we needed in visiting points of interest. Wishing to see the land defenses rather than the heavy sea batteries which had not been engaged, a captain of artillery was sent with Lieutenant Halsey and myself to visit the battlefield. We moved out to the northeast, over a dusty, barren plain, much cut up with dry water courses. On the road we passed a few Chinese soldiers who had been slashed with the sword; the neck was usually severed by a single blow. In some instances half-starved hogs and miserable dogs were feeding on these dead.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out the plain ended. A rather steep range of hills formed its boundary. Following, and just below the crest of these, we could see a long line of the red and white uniforms of the Chinese infantry. For a time we believed the soldiers of the Celestial Empire had marked a single modern battlefield with glory, but the uniforms had all been shed before the fight began.

On the crest of the hill was a line of rifle pits, peculiar in construction. It consisted of a series of holes about 2 feet deep by 2 in circumference, about a foot apart, the earth being thrown to the front. Planted in this was a flat slab of stone, when it could be procured, or else a number of smaller pieces were set together. The earth covering it prevented the splashing of lead when a ball struck. The new earth was hidden as well as possible by twigs cut when the leaves were on.

A few men had fallen in their pits, but the majority that stood had evidently huddled through fear or that desire that men have for company in time of danger. It was not from discipline or drill, and little groups had fallen together as the Japanese broke through.

Five kinds of ammunition of as many calibers were found on the line. Cartridges were laid loosely by the pits, and were scattered all down the hill, thrown away in flight. Empty shells were few in proportion.

The Japanese had assaulted up hills so steep that it was difficult even to walk up unencumbered, and they must have been exposed to the fire of 37-millimeter Hotchkiss and rapid-fire guns, well placed in earthworks having commanding positions.

The Japanese killed had been buried and their wounded removed to hospitals. Captured prisoners under sergeants' guards were digging shallow graves in the hard soil and forcing the stiffened bodies of their dead comrades into them by the free use of the spade and poles.

Whether the Chinese wounded were removed to hospital or not I do not know. There were none but dead on the field, but they had all fallen by the bullet or shell.

The entire line was not assaulted, but the point described answers for a description of all the points taken. I do not think there could have been more than 400 dead; probably 1,200 killed and wounded is a fair estimate.

Crossing the main road leading to Taliwan Bay we met a body of Chinese coolies willingly carrying the loads of Japanese coolies for a very small stipend; the fight was not theirs. On our return we visited the village and inspected the dockyard, leaving for the ship about half an hour after sundown.

GUARD DETAILED FOR PEKING.

The *Baltimore* arrived in Nagasaki on November 29; there found a telegram ordering the marines to Tientsin, to be held at the call of the United States minister in Peking as a guard for the legation there if needed.

The *Baltimore* was coaled, and we sailed for Chefoo on December 2, arriving at 7 p.m. on the 4th. Entering the harbor just before us was the British steamer bound for Tientsin. The paymaster boarded her and secured passage for 3 officers and 42 men. The accommodations for the latter were poor in the extreme. We left the *Baltimore* at 8 p.m. and sailed at 10 p.m., arriving off Taku Bar the evening of the 5th.

There were several steamers before us unloading in lighters, and our steamer was obliged to await her turn. We had left Chefoo hurriedly, so that there was a lack of rations for the men if detained. Everything had been eaten up on board at breakfast the morning of the 6th except flour in barrels, and there were no means of cooking this for so large a number.

There was every indication of a blow coming up; in that case it would be three or four days before we could communicate with the shore. Added to this was the

danger of the river freezing up, which usually occurs by the 10th of December. Taking this into consideration, I determined to take the men to Tientsin by rail, 32 miles.

I was well aware I had no right to land an armed force without permission in a foreign country, but it was impossible for me to get this permit within necessary time, so I embarked the men and baggage on a tug at 1 p. m. After crossing the bar and steaming about 10 miles, we entered the Kihō River, the mouth of which is fortified by large concrete and mud forts on both sides.

As soon as we were well in sight of the forts numerous trumpets sounded "to arms," and the Chinese garrison manned the guns. They went through the form of loading them—may have actually done so. However, we were allowed to pass unquestioned, and landed 6 miles above the forts at a coal dock, 500 yards from the railroad station. There I left Ensign Belknap with 10 men to guard the baggage, and marched the remainder to the depot. Curiosity had collected a motley crowd of dirty natives, coolies and soldiers about us, numbering not far from 500. They pressed in so closely that it was necessary to place the men back to a wall and put in front numerous sentinels to keep off the press. The sentinels, losing patience, would now and then give vicious blows with the butts of their pieces, which soon had a good effect.

The men stood fully equipped from 3.30 p. m. until 6 p. m., when the train pulled up, having next to the engine two coal floats for our transportation. Ensign Belknap had his detail and baggage on board. The thermometer was much below freezing and the wind coming over the ice fields biting.

We were obliged to use the open floats, as Chinese soldiers traveling in the American style of passenger cars had made their floors a foul sink. The men danced and thrashed themselves to keep from freezing, and after an hour and a half we arrived at Tientsin, crossed the river, and reported on board the U. S. S. *Monocacy*.

Moored alongside of the bund was a gunboat of each of the following nations, viz, American, German, English, Russian, and French; also guards of marines or sailors held for duty in Peking if wanted, viz, 51 American marines, 50 English marines, 50 German sailors, 50 Russian sailors, 50 Italian sailors, 32 Spanish marines.

Preparations were being made by the commanding officers of these guards to get their men properly equipped for the extremely cold weather of winter. Long sheep-skin coats, fur caps, and gloves were purchased at Government expense by the various nationalities for their men. In case of the American marines they had to pay for their coats themselves \$3.50 in gold, and these were absolutely worthless to them in the spring. The strong smell of wool prevented their being stored on board ship.

All guards were expected to be ready to start for Peking, 86 miles distant, by December 15, but an edict forbidding them to enter the city was issued by the Emperor.

Everyone believed that this edict would be rescinded, and in order that the men might be in proper physical condition to make this march in four days or less, the American marines were marched daily without regard to weather (there being no rain) about 7 miles, drilling in the afternoon when the weather was good. The German sailors were the only other body of men who marched regularly, and were trained systematically.

When the river froze and steamer communication was cut off, the streets of Tientsin were barricaded, and the commanding officers of vessels had at least an understanding what was to be done by each command in case of riot, fire, or disturbances. Rumors varying in the sensational was the daily order of things.

Knowing if the Japanese saw fit to make an attack on the Taku forts, 32 miles down the river, or at Shanhaiquan, 170 miles to the west, connected by rail with Tientsin, that guards would be called to Peking, and that it would be impossible to procure carts for the transportation of stores, three months' rations for 50 men were sent and stored in the legation.

In February I received an order from the commanding officer of the ship, by direction of the admiral, to proceed to Peking to confer with our minister, Colonel Denby, in regard to making arrangements for housing, feeding, etc., the men, and to see what the missionaries intended to do, provided the Japanese landed in the Pichili district and moved on Peking.

After these orders were issued the commanding officer held them for a week, as foreigners had been molested en route, and Chinese soldiers had robbed the banks (money lenders) in the town through which I had to pass. Twenty-five thousand Chinese soldiers were encamped along the route, beginning 20 miles from Tientsin and ending 16 miles from Peking.

It took two days to make this disagreeable trip on horseback. Chinese camps lined the road; they were usually surrounded by a wall made of mud mixed with straw, about 16 feet high, castellated for ornament, having a single arched entrance. Their use was to break the cold winds and keep men from wandering out of camp—

did sentinel duty. Bodies of troops met on the move were armed with all manner of weapons. Tower muskets, gingals, Remington rifles .50 and .45 caliber, German carbines, Grass magazine rifle caliber 30.03, bamboo poles with a small flag and spike, tridents, swords with handles 4 feet long, etc. And I saw 1,000 muster to pay honor to Li Hung Chang, who was supposed to be on his way to Peking, who were unarmed. I do not believe that these troops so near Peking had a single cartridge, but of this I am not certain. Cartridges would be served out when they started for the enemy, so straggling privates of different regiments stated.

I called on our minister, Colonel Denby, and showed him my instructions. He was not only personally courteous, but interested himself in aiding me to carry out my orders.

The American legation compound is less than an acre in area and is badly cut up with buildings, none of which was fit to house 50 men. Besides, the great wall of the city, 60 feet high and parapeted, was within 100 yards of the compound. This allowed it to be enfiladed by rifle fire, which made it necessary to look for other quarters.

The Methodist mission was visited, a mile distant, a compound of 9 acres, but this was situated under the wall and removed from support of the other legations, which were grouped. I found two strong houses on Legation street well suited. They were in charge of Sir Robert Hart. Called on him with our minister in regard to them; received a note the next day regretting that it would be impossible to let us have them, as they were Chinese property. Finally secured the Dutch legation, which was vacant at the time, a compound suitable in every way. Paymaster Cowie made all arrangements necessary in case of occupation, even for having a distiller put up, as all water in the city is strongly alkali, cistern water being very limited.

At Colonel Denby's request I visited the six American missions, which necessitated a cold ride of 16 miles within the walls of the city. A report has been made to Admiral Carpenter in regard to the situation in Peking at this time and the probable results of a move on Peking by the Japanese.

The Emperor of China for the second time gave an audience to the foreign ministers, the occasion being New Year's. Paymaster Cowie and myself acted as military attachés to the American legation.

The day before I returned to Tientsin Prince Lung, the Emperor's uncle, called on Colonel Denby, begging him to act in the name of the Emperor to the extent of drawing up a request to the Japanese authorities asking them to receive a peace commissioner. Pending these negotiations our minister did not wish a guard in Peking, and I left with the understanding that the guard would not leave Tientsin unless the Japanese transports appeared off the coast or the commission failed.

Had the Japanese landed in the district of Pichili, 150,000 Chinese soldiers would have been defeated, and an immense rabble of armed men swarming through the country would have made the best of their way home, and there was not a haversack in the Chinese army.

Peace having been declared on May 10, we were ordered back to the *Baltimore* May 16. I left 5 men behind to fill vacancies on the U. S. S. *Monocacy*. Proceeded by merchant steamer to Chefoo, and there embarked the marines on the U. S. S. *Forktown* and U. S. S. *Concord*, and arrived in Nagasaki May 20 and joined the U. S. S. *Baltimore* on that date.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Captain, United States Marine Corps.

ADDENDA TO CAPT. G. F. ELLIOTT'S REPORT.

The quiet, soldierly discipline of the Japanese troops astonished all foreign officers who had the opportunity of observing them while disembarking, on the march, occupying camps near, or while billeted in cities not their own.

In 1870, in obedience to an edict of the Mikado, the Diamios mustered their Samuri, and each and all of the 2,000,000 hereditary soldiers of Japan laid by their swords in a day, and the privileged class became of the people. The feudal system which had defended the country, closed it to foreigners, made invasions, and filled Nippon for hundreds of years with chivalry and oppression, ended.

The country was defenseless, having neither army nor navy, but the progressive party immediately took steps to create both, modeled after those existing among enlightened nations.

Army officers of good standing from America, France, and Germany were employed to instruct, organize, and drill the new defense, but no system was adopted until from observation the German was preferred, and the Japanese army is now modeled with slight and suitable changes after that country.

Casual observers, though military men, are apt to credit the iron discipline adopted from the Germans with creating in less than twenty years an army thoroughly equipped, proficient in drill, and possessing in the highest degree that discipline which gives unquestioning obedience and patient endurance; but these latter qualities already existed in the sons of the Samuri, and soldiers not belonging to this class were leavened by them; besides, for the first time in the history of their country, they were allowed the privilege of fighting for her. These two conditions had more to do with their high standard as soldiers, in my opinion, than the system adopted.

Japanese infantry regiments are homogeneous physically; the men do not vary more than 2 inches in height, seven years in age, or more than 20 pounds in weight. In the field they are not burdened with over-fleshy men, neither with the "faithful old soldier," whose pride has outlived his strength. Forced marches did not leave a fourth of the regiment straggling in the road, and the endurance of the men could be counted on nearly as a unit.

Undoubtedly they are brave, but have not been tried in large bodies up to a demoralizing loss, although small parties on one or two occasions were cut off and fell together like true soldiers. Whether they will take a panic under heavy reverses is not known.

They are fairly well set up, but do not show it as much as the regular foreign soldier, good weight carriers, but I believe slow marchers, although for short distances they get over ground very rapidly on a trot, having what is known as "good wind." Drill has in a great degree eliminated the native peculiarity of being pigeon-toed. In marching they step too much from the knees and do not move out from the hips; this I think is due from the use of the Kimona in early life.

Uniform and equipments.—The cap is of dark-blue cloth, German in pattern, having a small drooping visor, a 2-inch band of yellow braid and the imperial chrysanthemum crest for ornament; it is heavy and ugly, but is the universal headgear. The coat is of dark-blue cloth, of roundabout pattern, single-breasted, having one row of good-sized buttons, a standing collar faced in colors to denote the regiment; a shoulder strap of the same color has worked upon it in silver bullion the regimental number. For winter dark-blue cloth trousers, and for summer white cotton duck. Overcoat of German pattern, dark-blue cloth.

All rifles are made at the arsenal in Tokyo, and are called by the inventor's name Murata. They are of two patterns. The one used by the great majority of troops was a single-loading bolt gun of .44 caliber, sighted to 1,400 meters, without wind gauge; the other a magazine gun of .315 caliber. The stocks are very short and the cheek wide. The cartridge box is of leather, holding about 45 rounds, about 4 inches deep, so as to allow the hand to enter it readily. A small bottle with screw stopper is made into it at one end to contain oil. The belt, of heavy black leather with a tongue buckle. The knapsack is of russet leather; a pocket at one end holds the blade of the Linnamen intrenching spade, the handle of which projects above the soldier's left shoulder when the knapsack is slung. The blanket was of sky blue and when rolled was strapped on top and down each side of the knapsack. An extra pair of shoes was also strapped on each side, soles out. Just below the flap on the back was strapped a tin box shaped like the case of a pair of binoculars; this was the haversack, and was used for eating from and carrying boiled rice. There was a tray for tea, etc. The water bottle was of glass covered with leather.

Cooking in camp was done for the company at kitchens, large iron pots being the only utensils. Boiled rice took the place of bread, tea, beef, when it could be purchased, and dried fish brought from Japan formed the ration. I think the cost of a single ration per day was 3 cents, gold.

While in Tientsin, China, I visited several times the hospital under charge of Dr. Irwin, surgeon to Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Wounded Chinese soldiers were treated here during the winter. Surgeon Major James, of the British army, had charge of some of the wards, and was much interested in wounds made by the small-caliber enveloped bullet. He kindly gave me every opportunity to see, and much information in regard to these wounds. I saw about thirty of the wounded; in no case were bones shattered to any extent, even at the exit of the ball; the puncture was clean; no bullet was found in the patient, so the casing was unknown, whether of steel or a softer metal. They did not seem to deflect on striking, but cut their way through in the line of flight. Thirty patients testified they had received their wounds at distances varying from 150 to 400 yards. They healed readily, often by first intention. None of the wounds were in the leg, for the men had made their own way from the battlefield on foot, and in carts, to the railroad, more than 200 miles, and were several weeks on the road. All suffered more from frost-bitten feet than the bullets. Out of the thirty cases I saw, I think probably the old .45-caliber lead ball would have left on the field nine of them dead.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the School of Application for the year ended June 30, 1895:

The classes were organized September 1, 1894, on which date the following student officers reported for duty, viz, Second Lieut. William C. Dawson, Second Lieut. Theodore H. Low, Second Lieut. Walter Ball, Second Lieut. Austin R. Davis, Second Lieut. John H. Russell, jr., Second Lieut. Charles F. Macklin, and Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden. These officers, seven in number, were members of the class of naval cadets that had completed the prescribed six years' course in June. The enlisted men selected for instruction had joined late in August and were in readiness to take up their studies when the term opened. They numbered 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 10 privates. The classes, as heretofore, were organized into two divisions—the commissioned officers' division and the enlisted men's division. Earnest and intelligent effort characterized the manner in which the work of the year was performed by the members of both divisions, all of whom, with two exceptions—Lieutenant Ball, resigned, and Private Hyde, relieved—pursued the course with success and credit.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Pendleton joined the post August 23, 1894, and was assigned to duty as instructor of the commissioned officers' division, taking the place of First Lieut. H. K. White, who had been detached for service afloat. Second Lieut. Rufus H. Lane, a member of the last class, was retained at the school as instructor of the enlisted men's division, relieving First Lieut. W. C. Neville, and remained throughout the term, at the close of which he was detached and ordered to sea.

Second Lieut. Walter Ball, a member of the commissioned officers' division, severed his connection with the school and the Corps March 8, 1895, having been transferred to the Engineer Corps of the Navy as an assistant engineer, exchanging with Asst. Engineer John T. Myers, United States Navy. Asst. Engineer John T. Myers, United States Navy, having been transferred to the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant, joined the school for instruction March 18, 1895. Lieutenant Myers did not take up the theoretical studies owing to the fact that the class had about completed the course at the date of his joining. He was assigned to practical work and retained at the school to enter the next class.

While work in all departments of study was exceptionally good, the practical exercises in topography are deserving of special mention. In this department parties were organized and sent out from time to time to make reconnaissance of the neighboring country, the conformation of which is sufficiently diversified to offer a good test to the knowledge of the students in field work. These reconnoitering parties made very creditable reports and sketches and showed a thorough comprehension of the principles that govern the making of hasty surveys and the collecting and recording of data necessary for military operations. The plotting of campaigns in connection with the study of the Operations of War (Hamley), in which much original work was done, showed an intelligent understanding of the subject and a high degree of merit in the art of map drawing.

Much valuable information was acquired by visits to the ordnance shops at the navy-yard here, where every opportunity was afforded for the study of gun construction. The naval proving grounds at Indian Head were visited on occasions when trials of special importance were to take place, and the student officers were thus enabled to witness some interesting trials of guns and armor.

Among notable events during the course were the lectures delivered before the commissioned officers' division by Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, staff intelligence officer, and Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant to the Judge-Advocate-General. Lieutenant Karmany spoke on "Modern small arms," a subject in regard to which he is a recognized authority, relating in detail the history of the development of the infantry arm and pointing out the merits and defects of prevailing types. Lieutenant Lauchheimer's subject was "Naval law and procedure," in which was explained the duties and responsibilities of members of courts, and more particularly the difficulties likely to beset the young judge-advocate. The school is under obligations to these officers, who kindly volunteered their services and devoted much time to the preparation and delivery of these instructive lectures.

The school was fortunate in having during the year so many commissioned officers under instruction, as it was thereby enabled to obtain the best possible results both in theoretical and practical work. The best interests of the school require that a sufficient number of officers should be in attendance to conduct properly the varied exercises that are necessary to illustrate the studies of the course. In order that this may be done satisfactorily the commissioned officers' class should be as large as

the exigencies of the service will permit. Considering the necessities of the case, it is strongly recommended that at least four officers be assigned to every class, and in event of there not being a sufficient number of graduated cadets appointed to the Corps in any one year to make up a class of that strength, that the deficiency be met by a detail from among the older officers.

I would submit for your favorable consideration the proposition to extend the course of instruction for commissioned officers to one year, eight months of which time to be passed, as now, at the School of Application, one month in the study of ordnance construction at the Washington Navy-Yard, and three months at the Naval War College and Torpedo Station, Newport. This extended course could be pursued with especial advantage, for the reason that habits of study acquired here during eight months of close application would enable the student officer to apply himself without difficulty to the new subjects.

The ordnance shops at the navy-yard, Washington, afford the best opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the construction of the ordnance and ordnance material in use in the service, and a month spent there would be of incalculable value to our officers whose duties require of them a comprehensive knowledge of ordnance in its various types. So, too, the War College and Torpedo Station, by means of their lectures and practical work, offer the student officer advantages for fitting himself for the routine of the service that should be availed of as early in his career as may be possible. A year so passed would be productive of excellent results to the officers concerned, to the Corps, and to the service at large.

The course at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, is two years, and this period is not thought too long, considering the end in view and results accomplished.

I would respectfully submit for your consideration another matter that bears an important relation to the school and its usefulness. I refer to the limited time within which the diploma of graduation is helpful to an officer coming up for examination.

Under present regulations diplomas dated not more than three years anterior to examination are accepted as sufficient evidence of proficiency in subjects enumerated therein. I would recommend that this limit be extended to five years, as is now the case in the Army in relation to the diplomas conferred by the special schools at Leavenworth and Fortress Monroe.

The term was brought to a close on May 14, after an exhaustive written examination of the members of both divisions. The board of visitors, consisting of Maj. George C. Reid, United States Marine Corps, and Capt. Constantine Chase, United States Army, examined the drawings and papers of the classes and witnessed the practical exercises. They expressed in very complimentary terms their approbation of the school and of the work done by the students.

The programme of studies pursued during the term and the order of exercises attending the graduation of the classes are appended, marked, respectively, A and B.

Very respectfully,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

A.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

Department.	Subject.
Infantry.....	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-arms Firing Regulations. Springfield Rifle Pamphlet. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle.
Artillery.....	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Light Artillery, United States Army. Instructions for Gatling Gun Drill. Radford's Gunnery Catechism. Drill Book for the New Armaments, United States Navy.
Administration and sea service.....	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. United States Navy Regulations. United States Army Regulations. Recruiting Pamphlet.
Law.....	Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-Martial. United States Navy Regulations. Administration of Law and Justice, United States Navy.
Torpedoes.....	Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare. Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instruction, United States Navy. Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy.
Engineering.....	Hutchison's Field Engineering. Richard's Military Topography. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Military art.....	Hygiene (lectures). Shaw's Modern Tactics. Hamley's Operations of War. Troops in Campaign.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Infantry.....	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-arms Firing Regulations. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle. Springfield Rifle Pamphlet.
Artillery.....	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Light Artillery, United States Army. Instructions for Gatling Gun Drill. Radford's Handbook of Naval Gunnery.
Administration and sea service.....	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. Recruiting Pamphlet.
Torpedoes.....	Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instructions, United States Navy. Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy.
Field engineering.....	Notes on Elementary Field Engineering. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Field service.....	Notes on Minor Tactics.

B.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

THEORETICAL.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Infantry.

School of the squad: Manual of arms; bayonet exercise.

School of the company: Company drill; company street-riot formation; extended order drill.

School of the battalion: Close-order movements; battalion street-riot formation.

Field engineering.

The construction of defenses, consisting of shelter trenches, gun pit, covering pit, and rifle trench.

Signals.

Transmission and receipt of messages from various points.

Torpedoes.

The manner of filling, fitting, fusing, and firing contact torpedoes, igniting and burning of gun-cotton primers, preparing service torpedo, and of exploding gun-cotton primer.

Artillery.

Inspection of battery and battery drill.

Minor tactics.

Estimating distances, scouting and outpost service, attack of position, repulse and retreat, attack formation, and capture of position.

Ceremonies.

Review; dress parade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1895.

COLONEL: We, the undersigned, constituting at your desire and request the board of visitors at the closing exercises of 1895 of the School of Application, United States Marine Corps, have the honor to report as follows:

The board met and organized at the Marine Corps headquarters on the 14th of May, 1895, and proceeded to inform itself upon the aim and object of the school, and to carefully inspect and witness the execution of the programme of exercises, which took place on the parade ground at the Marine Barracks, occupying about three hours. (See Appendix A.)

In addition to the foregoing, the board, during an intermission in the exercises, visited the recitation rooms of the school, where were found and inspected the examination papers of the student officers that had been written at the examinations held previously to graduation.

By these the purposes of the school and the attainments of the student officers in that line of thought and study were admirably shown. The papers and drawings plainly announced the former to be a post-graduate course of professional inquiry and study in the direct line of duty and thought desirable for and devolving upon an officer of marines; thus creating a professional atmosphere characteristic of the Marine Corps, supplementing the cadet work of its officer recruits while at the Naval Academy, and essentially ending in and maintaining a high tone and "esprit de corps"—qualities that have ever been recognized and sought as being indispensable in binding together and unifying the efforts of men in the attainment of any determined object.

To this the board may properly add, in passing, that, from the observation of some of its members at least, the objects sought in the existence of the Marine Corps are peculiar, useful, and important, and seem too often to be misunderstood and unappreciated by those who should be its friends and supporters.

The board considers it unnecessary to say much more of the performance of the practical exercises shown in the programme than that they were executed in a prompt, military, and highly creditable manner, essentially exhibiting familiarity on the part of the student officers with the objects to be attained by each class of exercise, as well as confidence in their ability to command in that part of the business of war with which they are likely to have experience.

Of course, further practice in such exercises will always confront officers and men throughout their career in service, because thorough practical efficiency is only earned and maintained by eternal drill; but the board means to say that the school has done all that its machinery can to honestly point the class of 1895 in the right direction in this regard, and that perfection must arise from future personal spirit and effort.

In the theoretical branch of the school, the board desires to commend the curriculum as being peculiarly fitted for the objects in view in the school organization (see Appendix B), and while the examination papers in various instances were

admirable, their chief merit, in the eyes of the board, was the clear demonstration made by them of a painstaking, thorough method evidently followed by the corps of instructors in imparting information.

There are seven subdivisions of the course of instruction at this school, all of which are of equal importance professionally to the officer of marines, and each subdivision seems to have been faithfully traversed in so far as the allotted time has permitted. The best work was noticeable under the departments of engineering, torpedoes, military art, and administration, and the board wishes to mention that which was done in topography and cartography as particularly commendable. Skill in such acquirements is always in demand in warfare and can not be too strongly insisted upon in our officers, whatever the arm of military service. The power and facility of making a good reconnaissance is quite indispensable to officers in these days when operations on shore have become an important factor in naval efficiency, and where success depends so much and vitally upon good knowledge and occupation of the ground. Therefore, the advantages to be reaped by a careful development of this branch at the school will doubtless be self-evident.

It seems superfluous to comment further, for it is understood by the board that this School of Application in its present form and scope has been in existence but a few years; consequently difficulties arising mainly from lack of means of instruction have been met and surmounted by those who have been charged with the duty of conducting it. But obstacles are ever present in any undertaking and must be expected. No complaint was brought to the attention of the board, however, and it would therefore be unfair to mention obstacles here were it not that the spirit of patient and earnest devotion to duty manifested by officers and men of the school is emphasized by doing so.

It is this spirit which means progress and eventually high recognition for the school, even as it has achieved its present success. It is this spirit which the board respectfully draws attention to, and with the best wishes and intentions it cordially applauds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEO. C. REID,

Major, Adjutant and Inspector, United States Marine Corps.

CONSTANTINE CHASE,

Captain, Fourth Artillery, United States Army.

Colonel Commandant CHARLES HEYWOOD,
United States Marine Corps.

APPENDIX A.

Programme of exercises.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

May 14, 1895.

THEORETICAL, 9.30 a. m.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Assembly immediately after completion of theoretical examination.

School of the company, close-order movements.—First company: Captain, Lieutenant Low; first lieutenant, Lieutenant Dawson; second lieutenant, Lieutenant Davis. Second company: Captain, Lieutenant Borden; first lieutenant, Lieutenant Russell; second lieutenant, Lieutenant Macklin.

School of the company, manual, bayonet exercise, extended order and street-riot drill.—First company: Captain, Lieutenant Dawson; first lieutenant, Lieutenant Davis; second lieutenant, Lieutenant Russell. Second company: Captain, Lieutenant Macklin; first lieutenant, Lieutenant Borden; second lieutenant, Lieutenant Low.

School of the battalion, close-order movements.—Lieutenant Dawson, chief of the battalion; Lieutenant Russell, adjutant. Captain first company, Lieutenant Low; second company, Lieutenant Davis; third company, Lieutenant Macklin; fourth company, Lieutenant Borden.

Battalion, street-riot formation.—Lieutenant Macklin, commanding; Lieutenant Davis, adjutant. Captains, Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Borden; first lieutenants, Lieutenant Low, Lieutenant Russell.

Scouting and outpost service.—Lieutenant Low, commanding.

Battle formation of battalion, attack, and capture of position.—Lieutenant Dawson, commanding; Lieutenant Low, adjutant. Captains, Lieutenant Russell, Lieutenant Macklin; first lieutenants, Lieutenant Borden, Lieutenant Myers.

Defense.—Lieutenant Davis, commanding.

Field engineering.—To explain construction of hasty defenses consisting of shelter trenches, gun pits, covering pits, and rifle trenches: Class.

Construction of shelter trench.—Company under Lieutenant Low; working detachment under Sergeant Glockman and Corporal Lyons.

Estimating distances.—Lieutenant Davis, commanding detachment.

Signaling.—Lieutenant Russell, commanding officers' division; Lieutenant Borden, commanding enlisted men's division.

Torpedoes.—Explain manner of filling, fitting, fusing, and firing contact torpedoes, ignite and burn g. c. primer: Lieutenants Low and Borden, and noncommissioned officers.

Explain service torpedo and explode g. c. primer.—Lieutenant Dawson, commanding detachment.

CEREMONIES.

Artillery, inspection of battery.—Lieutenant Borden, reviewing officer; Lieutenant Russell, commanding; Lieutenant Macklin, chief of first platoon; Lieutenant Davis, chief of second platoon.

Review and inspection.—Lieutenant Dawson, reviewing officer; Lieutenant Russell, commanding; Lieutenant Borden, adjutant. Captains: First company, Lieutenant Low; second company, Lieutenant Davis; third company, Lieutenant Macklin; fourth company, Lieutenant Myers.

Parade.—Lieutenant Macklin, commanding; Lieutenant Russell, adjutant. Captains: First company, Lieutenant Dawson; second company, Lieutenant Low; third company, Lieutenant Davis; fourth company, Lieutenant Borden.

APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 189—.

Programme of instruction, School of Application, United States Marine Corps.

The school has two divisions—one for commissioned officers and one for enlisted men.

DIVISION FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For the purpose of administration and convenience in instruction the course is arranged into departments, as follows:

- I. Department of infantry.
- II. Department of artillery.
- III. Department of administration and sea service.
- IV. Department of law.
- V. Department of torpedoes.
- VI. Department of engineering.
- VII. Department of military art.

The course in each department is both practical and theoretical, preference being given to the former whenever it is possible to do so.

The class of student officers report for instruction and duty on September 1 of each year. The instruction then commences in the

DEPARTMENT OF INFANTRY.

The course of infantry is divided into four parts, and consists of recitations, drills, problems, and field exercises.

Part I: Infantry drill instructions.

Part II: Guard duty.

Part III: Small-arms firing regulations.

Part IV: Infantry-fire discipline.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The course of artillery is divided into two parts, and consists of recitations, drills, and practical exercises:

Part I: Artillery drill instructions.

Part II: Naval gunnery.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND SEA SERVICE.

The course in administration and sea service is divided into two parts, military administration and sea service, and consists of lessons and exercises in application:

Part I: Military administration.

Part II: Sea service.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The course of law is divided into three parts, and consists of lessons supplemented by lectures:

Part I: Military law and courts-martial.

Part II: United States Navy Regulations.

Part III: United States Army Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF TORPEDOES.

The course of torpedoes is divided into four parts, and consists of lessons and exercises of application:

Part I: Torpedoes, offensive and defensive.

Part II: Torpedo fuses.

Part III: Electricity.

Part IV: Explosives.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into four parts, and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises in application:

Part I: Topography.

Part II: Field engineering.

Part III: Signaling and telegraphing.

Part IV: Military hygiene.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART.

The course of military art is divided into three parts, and consists of lessons and exercises in application:

Part I: Minor tactics.

Part II: Grand tactics.

Part III: Strategy.

DIVISION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Noncommissioned officers and such privates as show sufficient aptitude are taught the theory and principles of the subjects outlined in the programme for their division, but the main object is to give them a thorough practical knowledge of these subjects.

All enlisted men are required to attend the course of practical exercises at the school. Attendance upon the course of studies in the division for enlisted men is compulsory only on the part of all noncommissioned officers.

The course of studies and of practical exercises for enlisted men proceeds with that of the commissioned officers.

The course for noncommissioned officers is arranged into departments, as follows:

Infantry.

Artillery.

Administration and sea service.

Torpedoes.

Field engineering.

Signaling.

Field service.

The method of instruction is essentially the same as for the commissioned officers' division, and consists of recitations, lectures, drills, and field exercises.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1895.

SIR: In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 10, 1895, I have the honor to submit for your approval the annual estimates for the support of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I have had included in those of the quartermaster an item of \$40,000 for the erection of suitable barracks for the marines stationed at the navy-yard, League

Island, Pa. The present barracks is a temporary structure, erected by piecemeal, and upon a site totally unsuitable for a permanent building by reason of the marshy ground upon which it stands. It is only 2 feet 10 inches above the flood line of the back channel, which is immediately in its rear, and some of the outbuildings, which were below high-tide level, were swept away a year or two ago. It is inadequate in size for the number of men which should be stationed there, and as it would be a waste of money to add to its size, in view of the age and condition of the building, the Department's approval of this estimate for the erection of a suitable and permanent barracks at this station is requested.

Gradual deterioration and the impossibility of making suitable repairs out of the small sum annually appropriated for "repair of barracks" makes it necessary to expend about \$4,000 on needed work at the marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and I have had that sum included in these estimates. Six thousand dollars was inserted in last year's estimates for this purpose, and received the approval of the Department and the House of Representatives, but was stricken out in the Senate. Absolutely necessary work already done there out of the regular appropriation has reduced the sum required now to \$4,000.

The sum of \$2,500 is again included for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, and I hope will be again approved by the Department, the necessity therefor having been shown in previous years, and is reiterated by the quartermaster in the letter accompanying his estimates.

It is also necessary to erect quarters for the officer in command of marines at the naval station, Newport, R. I., who is now, like the officer at Sitka, occupying a space taken from the barracks of the enlisted men. As this is a permanent station of the corps, proper quarters should be provided for the officers, that they may not be obliged to live in the same building with the enlisted men, to the detriment of their personal comfort and the curtailment of space intended for the use of the men.

Attention is invited in this connection to the following extract from a report of survey held on these quarters under date of July 16, 1895: "We have carefully examined that portion of the marine barracks at this station used for officers' quarters and find them badly arranged for occupancy. We find the bathroom, servants' room, and kitchen all opening into the dining room. There is no accommodation for servants, and all the occupants are obliged to use the bathroom in common. We find the entrance to the quarters opening directly into one of the chambers now used as a parlor." I have accordingly directed an estimate to be made of \$6,000 for this purpose, and trust it may receive approval.

An estimate of \$2,500 is also inserted for building quarters for the officer in command of marines at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C. He is at present drawing commutation and should be provided with quarters near his men. All the officers of the Navy at this station live in Government houses, some of which were erected quite recently, and the marine officer is now the only one at the station unprovided for.

The naval prison at the navy-yard, Boston, Mass., which is attached to the marine barracks there, renders it necessary to keep a considerable force of men on duty, and the present barracks building has been found inadequate for the purpose by reason of lack of space. But it is thought if it is raised an additional story proper facilities for quartering the men without "double bunking" them will be obtained, and \$2,500 is estimated for this work.

The paymaster's estimates show little change over those for last year, and the necessity for his several items is explained in his accompanying letter, which meets with my approval.

The small increase of \$177.60 in his estimates for the civil force is asked, that the pay of the chief clerks in mine and the quartermaster's and adjutant and inspector's offices may be placed on an equality with the paymaster's chief clerk. It is only an increase of \$59.20 a year for each man, and their positions and the fact that they are each only receiving \$44.26 a year more than the second clerks in the offices entitle them to this consideration and I hope the Department will sanction the estimate.

By my direction the paymaster has placed a proviso in connection with the item of mileage for the payment of the same mileage to officers of the Marine Corps traveling under orders without troops as is received by officers of the Navy, as experience has demonstrated the fact that under the present system of payment, in accordance with army law, a larger sum is expended in each case of an officer traveling in this manner than was formerly the case when he received 8 cents per mile, the navy allowance.

Now he receives 4 cents per mile in addition to the actual cost of transportation, and has his extra baggage, when changing stations, transported at the expense of the Government, which has been computed in several recent cases and found to exceed the amount paid under the old system of 8 cents per mile, which was a total reimbursement for all expenses incurred by the officer.

As officers of the Marine Corps travel almost exclusively on business connected with the Navy, and perform duty side by side with navy officers, it would seem

proper that they should receive the same sums for mileage, which is not considered in the nature of an allowance, but as an indemnity for reimbursing an officer for money expended by him while in the performance of Government duty.

The paymaster's and quartermaster's letters inclosing and explaining their estimates are inclosed, and attention is invited to the fact that the former's figures in the aggregate are the same as the ones submitted for the present fiscal year, the increases exactly balancing the reductions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1895.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for the pay of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. These estimates aggregate the same amount as for the current fiscal year. The changes that have been made in the several items are as follows, viz:

An increase of \$1,540 has been made in the amount for pay of officers on the active list, made necessary on account of the appointment of one additional second lieutenant.

The amount required for pay of officers on the retired list is reduced by \$9,337.50 owing to the decease of two officers.

The pay of civil force has been increased in the sum of \$177.60.

The pay of civil force has been decreased in the sum of \$1.75, being one day's pay of messenger in the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

The pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates has been increased by \$7,621.65, this sum being required in consequence of a change in the law relative to retained pay.

The difference between the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is as follows, viz:

Officers, active, increase.....	\$1,540.00
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, increase.....	7,621.65
Undrawn clothing, increase.....	1,000.00
Mileage, increase.....	1,000.00
Commutation of quarters, increase.....	550.00
Civil force, increase.....	175.85
Total.....	11,887.50
Officers, retired, decrease.....	6,712.50
Net increase of estimates now submitted over amount appropriated for current fiscal year.....	5,175.00

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1895.

SIR: I inclose estimates for the support of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The amount required exceeds that appropriated for the same objects for the fiscal year 1896 \$58,500, explained as follows, viz:

Provisions, same; clothing, same; fuel, same; forage, increase, \$500; transportation and recruiting, same; military stores, same; repair of barracks, increase, \$55,500; hire of quarters, same; contingent, increase, \$2,500.

Amount appropriated fiscal year 1896.....	\$269,221
Amount estimated for fiscal year 1897.....	327,721

These estimates have been predicated upon the cost of supplies obtained under existing contracts for the present fiscal year (1896) in all cases where contracts exist.

The Marine Corps possesses public buildings situated at thirteen different naval stations, aggregating a cost of about \$650,000, and without occasional special appropriations for one or more of these posts the \$10,000 annually appropriated is not sufficient to keep them in repair.

I have included \$2,500 in the estimate with which to add an additional story to the Boston barracks. By reference to my inspection report made to you under date of July 10, 1895, you will find the following language in regard to this item, i. e.: "The increased number of enlisted men at this post, caused by the establishment of a naval prison in the navy-yard, renders it necessary to raise the main building an additional story. This can not be done under existing appropriations."

The sum of \$2,500 is asked with which to erect suitable quarters for the officer commanding marines at Sitka, Alaska. The marine barracks at that place was erected in 1891, at a cost of \$6,000. It is a small frame structure, divided into two dormitories, a mess room, kitchen, clothing room, and wash room. The difficulty of obtaining suitable quarters for the use of the commanding marine officer near his command made it necessary to set apart a portion of the barracks for his temporary use. This has resulted in curtailing the space intended for the enlisted men, besides placing the commanding officer and enlisted men in relation, as to quarters, contrary to all military ideas. The space occupied by the commanding officer is needed for the comfort of the enlisted men.

Six thousand dollars has been included in these estimates for quarters for the commanding officer at Newport, R. I., mainly for the same reason as obtains at Sitka.

The sum of \$4,000 is asked for in connection with the barracks and grounds at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. My report made to you under date of May 8, 1895, deals specifically with this matter, and to it your attention is particularly invited.

Forty thousand dollars is asked for a permanent barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa. The building now used as a barracks is a temporary frame structure, one-story high, 120 feet long, and 25 feet wide, with two Ls, each 30 feet long and 25 feet wide. It is situated at the entrance of the yard (Broad street) and stands upon a piece of swampy ground 4 feet below the level of the balance of the yard. On the north and south sides of the barracks is a channel of sluggish water. The ground has a frontage on the main street (Broad) of about 250 feet and terminates at a point. The letter *v* gives a good idea of the shape of the plat. Twice the water from the sea channel has overflowed the grounds, nearly sweeping the buildings off their foundations. The building was erected as a temporary affair—a sort of resting place for the marines—immediately after it was decided to sell the *Antietam*, aboard of which the marines had been quartered ever since the occupation of League Island as a navy-yard, and cost about \$3,500. It has fulfilled its mission, and if marines are to remain at that yard, their health and comfort demand more suitable quarters. The building has deteriorated to such an extent that it would be a waste of money to spend the several thousand dollars upon it that will be necessary if we are to continue its use much longer. A suitable site upon which to erect a permanent barracks was selected and set apart by a board of naval officers several years ago, attached to which is ample solid and good ground for parade and drill purposes.

For the last four years the sum of \$30,000 has annually been appropriated under the head of "Contingent," and within the same period of time three additional posts have been established. This has resulted in an annual increased expense under this head, followed by an annual deficiency. When it is considered that gas, water, oil, electric lights, and straw for our thirteen posts consumed annually about \$15,000 of the \$30,000 appropriated, it can readily be perceived that the balance is not sufficient to meet the numerous demands upon it. I therefore have increased the sum from \$30,000 to \$32,500.

The general condition of our barracks, officers' quarters, and other public buildings at the stations I have found, by a personal inspection, to be excellent, and reflect great credit upon the different commanding officers, giving evidence, as they do, of great care in their preservation and a judicious expenditure of all public funds allotted to them for repair and alteration.

Very respectfully,

H. B. LOWRY,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

THE COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1895.

SIR: As directed in your letter of the 9th instant, I have prepared and transmit herewith amended estimates of the amount required to be appropriated as "Pay Marine Corps, 1897," in accordance with memoranda on original estimates submitted by me and returned to this office with above-mentioned letter.

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1895.

SIR: In accordance with the Department's instructions of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith new sheets of the estimates of appropriations required for the support of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, revised as directed therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.	
Pay of officers on the active list:	
1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 13 second lieutenants.....	\$180,860.00
Pay of officers on the retired list:	
2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 12 captains, 2 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants.....	
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates:	
1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum-major, 50 first sergeants, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1,600 privates, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders.....	(R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596, 1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; July 26, 1894, vol. 28, pp. 137, 138, (sec. 1). 48,127.50
Pay and allowances of retired enlisted men:	
1 sergeant-major, 2 drum-majors, 4 first-class musicians, 10 first sergeants, 18 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 42 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year.....	381,847.67
Undrawn clothing:	
Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.....	27,000.00
Mileage:	
Mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops..	23,000.00
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters.....	8,000.00
	4,000.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.	
In the office of the colonel commandant:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 messenger, at \$80.94 per month.....	971.28
In the office of the paymaster:	
1 chief clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the quartermaster:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:	
1 chief clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem.....	638.75
Total pay of civil force.....	17,636.23
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.....	690,471.40
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.....	695,645.65

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897,
by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.
Provisions:			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation of rations to 11 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers; also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500; and no law shall be construed to entitle enlisted marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army.....		\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00
Clothing:			
For 2,100 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.....		80,000.00	80,000.00
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets.....		19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer at \$3 per day, 3 mechanics at \$2.50 each per day.....	\$3,297.00		
For purchase of military equipment, such as cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officers of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the School of Application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition, in all.....	10,000.00	13,297.00	13,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Port Royal, S. C., and Sitka, Alaska, and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings.....		10,000.00	
For rent of building used for the manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.....		2,000	12,000.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for 5 horses of the quartermaster's department and the authorized number of officers' horses.....		2,800.00	2,800.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them.....	4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and assistant quartermaster's offices at Philadelphia, Pa., at \$21 each per month.....	1,764.00		
For hire of quarters for 3 enlisted men, employed as above, at \$10 each per month.....	360.00	6,624.00	6,624.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing bed-sacks, mattress covers, pillow cases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barrack furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives, and forks; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenter's tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase of hand grenades, services of veterinary surgeons, medicines for public horses, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, gas, and water pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, introduction and maintenance of electric lights, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify.....		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Total.....		269,221.00	269,221.00

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1895.

Schedule of proposals for supplies for the United States Marine Corps, under advertisement inviting proposals dated March 25, 1895.

Name.	Class.	Amount.
J. Loeb.....	1	\$640.00
M. G. Copeland & Co.....	* 4	248.00
Watson town Boot and Shoe Co.....	1	9,514.83
W. H. Wiley & Son.....	* 1	440.00
H. T. Kent.....	* 1	21,456.00
R. Levicks, Son & Co.....	* 1	1,272.33
P. J. Hallahan.....	1	9,289.00
J. Wanamaker.....	* 1, 2, 3, 4	8,500.15
W. H. Horstmann Co.....	* 1, 2, 3, 4	17,158.59
F. H. Smith.....	1	9,262.50
Manhattan Supply Co.....	* 1, 3, 4	20,022.35
G. F. Roedel.....	* 1	8,302.50
J. H. Tissot, jr.....	* 1, 3, 4	6,789.80
Shoemaker & Busch.....	* 4	779.20
Lynn Bros.....	* 1	600.00
M. M. Michael.....	* 1, 2, 3	6,450.21
W. F. Burnstein.....	1	2,126.00
Holmes & Co.....	1	890.00
John Galbraith.....	* 4	507.50
Cavanagh Bros.....	(*)	11,514.98
B. Y. Pippey & Co.....	* 1, 2	29,369.55
Louis Siehel.....	* 1	332.00
Paul J. Deritt.....	* 4	1,801.35
Edward Eiche.....	2	1,960.50
Thomas G. Hood.....	* 1, 2, 3, 4	11,708.27
R. Wurlitzer.....	* 2	624.03
Hartford Woven Wire Co.....	1	124.00
Wm. J. Braker.....	* 1, 2, 3, 4	5,252.50
Paul J. Field.....	* 4	903.18
Charles W. Hayes.....	* 1, 3	9,501.38

* Accepted for part of class.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps, for the year 1896, under advertisement from the quartermaster's office dated March 25, 1895.

Name of contractor.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Gosport, Va.	Annapolis, Md.	Newport, R. I.	Mare Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alas- ka.	Port Royal, S. C.
J. T. Parker & Bro.....						\$25.00					
W. E. Campbell.....						17.90					\$50.00
T. J. Barlow.....											
M. J. Doran.....		\$16.99									
F. Hume.....	\$19.75			\$29.25	\$16.99	18.23	*\$24.73				*\$39.00
E. L. Lash.....						19.99					
J. Megarry.....									*\$17.00		
Public Market Co.....		*15.00									
A. Koch.....		28.00	\$15.75								
C. S. Hewlett.....					17.50						
G. Ahrens Sons.....			*15.30								
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	19.23	25.00	28.00	*28.74	18.73	*17.33	25.49	\$40.00			39.75
W. H. Belford.....	19.80	18.83	17.21	29.75				37.00			
C. A. Simonds.....		15.69									
C. M. Prince.....	22.00										
H. R. Paul.....	*19.17	25.00									
E. de Groff.....										\$39.00	
W. G. Jack.....										42.00	
H. A. Bauer.....										35.00	
James Brownlie.....									17.75		
M. L. Kelly.....										*\$4.75	
Coreoran & Collins.....									17.18		

* Accepted.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated March 25, 1895.

Name of bidder.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).					
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Bituminous.	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nnt).
Marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.:									
A. Stevenson	*\$5.70	*\$4.25							
J. A. & A. W. Walker						\$5.25	*\$5.25	\$5.25	
C. E. Walker & Co.	7.00	5.00	\$10.00			5.15		5.15	
S. G. French						*4.84	5.40	*4.84	
W. H. Sise						5.89	6.14	5.89	
E. G. Spinney	5.98	4.50	5.50						
Marine barracks, Charlestown, Mass.:									
S. G. French							*5.10		
Marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.:									
S. G. French						*3.60			\$4.75
D. S. Wille						3.61			4.31
J. J. Convery	*11.00	*11.00	*13.70			3.95			4.60
H. W. Peacock						3.85			*3.85
Marine barracks, League Island, Pa.:									
S. G. French						4.74	*4.74		4.74
J. J. Convery	18.00	18.00				5.00	5.00		5.00
J. W. Matthewson	*9.00	*8.75				4.74	5.00		4.84
H. W. Peacock						*4.45	4.75		*4.60
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.:									
J. J. Convery	13.00		14.00		*\$4.73	*4.53			
J. W. Matthewson	*9.00		*12.00		5.10	4.74			
Marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.:									
H. B. Myers		3.70	4.80		*5.40	*4.70	*5.00		
J. S. M. Basil		*3.48	*4.24		5.74	4.74	5.24		
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities:									
J. Z. Williams	5.25	5.00	6.00		5.75	4.75	*4.95	*4.60	*4.60
V. B. Johnson	*4.48	*4.48	*5.50		*5.60	4.75	5.00	4.65	4.65
J. J. Convery									
Marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.:									
J. Z. Williams	5.00	5.00			5.75	*4.45	*4.70	*4.50	*4.50
V. B. Johnson	*4.48	*4.48			5.50	4.65	4.90	4.55	4.55
J. J. Convery					8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Jones & Sheriff					*5.14	4.62	4.95	4.57	4.75
Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.:									
S. G. French							5.64	*5.24	
Geo. Taylor							*5.59	5.34	
Nottingham & Wren							5.75	5.50	
H. & J. Parker	*6.00	*5.50					5.60	5.35	
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.:									
S. G. French					*6.44				
Geo. Taylor							*5.50		
Nottingham & Wren							5.75		
H. & J. Parker	*6.00		*7.00				6.00		
Marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.:									
S. G. French				*\$11.44		12.94			
R. J. R. Aden	10.40	10.40		11.90		*12.50			
C. H. Jouett	*9.00	*9.00		12.05					
Port Royal, S. C.:									
J. H. Averill						*5.00			
Newport, R. I.:									
S. G. French							6.64	6.64	
J. T. Regan	9.90	9.90					7.10	7.10	
T. Manchester	*7.20	*7.20					*5.45	*5.45	
Sitka, Alaska:									
W. G. Jack				17.00					
E. de Graf				*15.00					

* Accepted.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1896.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Last spring I made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., and have just returned from a visit to the five northern stations, viz: Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, Brooklyn, and League Island. Norfolk and Annapolis will be inspected by me in a short time.

Some slight necessary repairs have been made at all these posts, and I found them in a condition reflecting credit on the commanding officers.

Congress, at its last session, having provided for the increase of the Corps by 500 men, in accordance with my urgent recommendation and the Department's approval of the same, recruiting has been carried on with all possible dispatch in order that the services of these much needed additional men might become available at the earliest moment, and I am happy to state that the assertion made in my last report that if these men were authorized they could be very easily obtained, has been verified, as since the date of the passage of the act, June 10, 1896, when recruiting began, there have been 672 enlistments, and at the present time the Corps is only 90 men short of its newly authorized strength.

These men have been and are now being carefully instructed in their various duties at the different posts, and the most satisfactory results have followed from these increased numbers, as the duty on the men is lighter and they are in consequence more contented, as is proved by the lessening number of desertions and punishments.

At Newport a house for officers' quarters is being erected, in accordance with a provision made by Congress at its last session, and I am much gratified at the rapid progress being made, insuring as it does the occupancy of the house by January 1, next. The work is being done by contract, under the most careful supervision of the commanding officer of marines at that station, and my inspection convinced me that excellent material and labor were being employed and the Government's interests well protected.

Additional ground at this station for the barracks is much needed, as mentioned in my last report, to which attention is invited, and if the Department would authorize the cession to the Marine Corps of even 100 feet in rear of the barracks it would be of great benefit.

Quarters are also being built for the officer in command of marines at Sitka, Alaska, in accordance with approved plans, Congress having authorized an appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose. This house and the one at Newport will add greatly to the comfort of the officers on duty at those stations.

The officer on duty at Port Royal, S. C., should likewise be provided with quarters, and I trust the item for the same in the estimates for the coming year will be authorized, the necessity therefor being explained in my letter accompanying said estimates, to which attention is respectfully invited.

My inspection at Boston showed the urgent necessity for raising the roof of the barracks and adding another story, as the present building does not accommodate the number of men required there for duty. An estimate for this has been submitted, as well as one for the introduction of electric light, which is much needed, owing to the poor quality of the gas. This is the only part of this station in which electricity is not used.

The Brooklyn Barracks require extensive repairs, due to age and natural deterioration, and an estimate for a special appropriation has been made.

The repairs at the Mare Island post, under the special appropriation of \$4,000, are now being made under the direction of the quartermaster, who, with the adjutant and inspector, has made a visit of inspection to this post, as well as to Sitka, during the past year.

The Department having ordered the detail of a guard of marines for the protection of property at the naval station on Puget Sound, Washington, I directed the transfer there, as soon as necessary arrangements could be made for their quarters and subsistence, of 1 first sergeant (in charge), 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 1 field music, and 15 privates. These are all that could be spared at the time, but I feel convinced of the necessity of adding to this strength in the near future, and detailing an officer in command.

These men are at present quartered on board the *Nipsic*, anchored off the station about 400 feet, and connected therewith by a floating causeway, but provision should at once be made for quarters on shore, and to that end I have submitted an estimate therefor, based on figures furnished by the commandant of the station.

In order that the officers and noncommissioned officers at all posts may be relieved from duties which are properly within the sphere of and should be performed by men specially designated by rank, such as quartermaster and commissary sergeants in the Army, I earnestly renew my recommendation for legislation for the enlistment of 15 quartermaster-sergeants for the Marine Corps, to be appointed and paid like the one already in the Corps. These men would be detailed at all posts and in the offices of the two assistant quartermasters.

In this connection I beg leave to quote from my report of 1891 (page 4):

I am constrained to recommend that, in any legislation that may be had for the Corps, appropriations be made for 12 quartermaster-sergeants, being one for each post, and one at the offices of the quartermaster at headquarters and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa. The small increase of pay these sergeants would receive, and the holding out to them, as a reward for faithful service, of positions of this character, would prove a great incentive for men to remain in the service. At all army posts a quartermaster or commissary sergeant is deemed necessary, and at posts in the Marine Corps their services would be of as much importance. Few opportunities exist in the Corps whereby the honest and faithful services of the old noncommissioned officers can be rewarded, and in view of the fact that at the different posts the commanding officers are called upon to perform the duties properly coming under the charge of a quartermaster or commissary sergeant, it seems very proper that some means should be afforded whereby they can be relieved from this class of duties.

The increase from 12 to 15 is due to the establishment since then of three new posts, viz, Newport, R. I.; Port Royal, S. C., and Port Orchard, Wash.

The duty the officers of the Marine Corps are now performing, in my opinion, requires an immediate increase in numbers, there being at the present time only 40 available for shore duty divided among 12 stations. Deducting from this number 1 on waiting orders and 1 on detached service, there remain but 38, including commanding officers, for duty, or less than 3 to a station, which is practically "day on and day off" duty, and this number is even still further reduced by the usual percentage of sick and those detailed for service on boards, courts, etc., which generally relieves them from officer of the day's duty. This fact necessarily makes the duty very severe and confining.

The enlisted men now are enjoying two days' relief from guard duty, and it is unfair to require officers to perform more arduous duty than their subordinates in the service. In a short time there will be 10 captains at sea, which, with the 20 in the Corps, just permits of a relief; but, as there are only 12 second lieutenants allowed, it will be seen that there is not anything like a relief for them with 10 at sea. Each captain on board ship should have a second lieutenant with him, and on the battleships and large cruisers with guards of 60 men, there ought to be two junior officers—a first and a second lieutenant—to complete the organization; but with present strength they can not be ordered. Nor is it fair when only one junior officer is detailed on a flag or battle ship to send a first lieutenant except in the cases of those who are promoted from second lieutenant while at sea, in which event they should complete their cruise, as ordinarily with present numbers first lieutenants are entitled by their rank to the command of a guard.

There should be a rearrangement of the grades, increasing the captains and second lieutenants and reducing the first lieutenants.

The field officers' grades should also be rearranged, in order to have officers of suitable rank in command of the different posts rather than diverting captains from their duties as company officers without any increase of pay. Such an arrangement would also give promotion to some of the senior captains whose cases are deserving of the highest consideration. These men are veterans of the late war, and are performing the same duties at 54 years of age that they did over thirty years ago, and the senior, Captain Williams, has no hope of promotion to major for four years, in the ordinary course of events, when he will be 58 years old, and after a service of thirty-eight years, twenty-four of which in his present grade.

The second officer on the list, Captain Cochrane, will not be promoted to major until 1902, at 60 years of age and with forty-one years' service, twenty-three of which in present grade. The third, fourth, and fifth captains will be 59, 60, and 61 years of age, respectively, when promoted to major, and all of them will have over forty years' service.

This stagnation is discouraging to good officers, and naturally affects the efficiency of the service.

In the Navy at present officers are promoted to lieutenant-commander, the corresponding rank with major, even with their unwholesome stagnation, at an average age of 46 years, admittedly too old for the best usefulness, but better than these old captains of marines, who are still obliged to go to sea and perform duty side by side with men much their juniors in years, though seniors in rank.

These facts have all been stated before, and present the strongest argument for the enactment of the legislation proposed in House bill

No. 4143, introduced with the Department's sanction at the last session of Congress, and which it is hoped may not be longer delayed.

Our officers are to-day performing harder duty than those in either the Army or the Navy and are honestly entitled to relief.

This same bill provides for the rank of brigadier-general for the Commandant, which it is thought is most appropriate for a command of 2,600 men, besides placing him on an equality in this respect with the corresponding rank held by heads of departments in the Army and Bureaus in the Navy.

It affords me pleasure and gratification to inclose copies of letters from Ensign Belknap, U. S. N., the commanding officer of the *Yorktown*, and the commander in chief of the Asiatic station, concerning the duty performed by the marine guard of the *Yorktown*, and the excellent behavior of the men while at Seoul, Korea, recently for over three months. I respectfully request that they may be attached to this report.

I also ask that the report of the commanding officer of the School of Application for the past year, which is inclosed, together with the report of the Board of Visitors at the closing exercises of this year's class, may also be made a part of this report.

The Department having authorized, as recommended, the supplemental course at the ordnance shops in this city, and at the War College and torpedo station at Newport, two of the officers who graduated at the School of Application were ordered for this instruction, which it is thought was of great benefit to them.

The scarcity of officers this year permits of the ordering of but two to the school, one being First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, the second in his grade, and the other, Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, who was appointed to the Corps from the last graduating class at the Naval Academy.

There is still a vacancy for a second lieutenant which existed prior to the assignment of this year's class, but was not filled owing to the small size of the class and its assignment to the Navy vacancies. It is hoped it may be filled next year, as the services of the officer can be well utilized, being much needed.

During the year the following casualties have occurred among the officers: Died: Maj. W. B. Slack (retired), December 3, 1895; Capt. I. H. Washburn (retired), February 6, 1896; Capt. L. J. Gulick (retired), April 20, 1896; Capt. S. W. Quackenbush, June 13, 1896, and Capt. Samuel Mercer (retired), July 22, 1896. This latter officer was retired on January 27, 1896. Second Lieut. C. F. Macklin resigned and Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw was appointed, as stated elsewhere.

There have been since my last report 769 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 1,200 enlistments and reenlistments.

The recruiting regulations now provide for the acceptance only of citizens of the United States or those who have legally declared their intention to become such—another reason, it is thought, why there has been such a marked decrease in the number of desertions. All recruiting officers have orders to select only the most desirable men, and an excellent class is thus being obtained. There are now 513 aliens in the Corps, and of those 201 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, 306 live in the United States but have not declared their intention to become citizens, and only 6 claim foreign residence.

There are 1,448 men on duty at the various shore stations and 1,062 on board ships in commission.

Triplicate copies of the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's estimates are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

MARINES IN SEOUL, KOREA.

U. S. S. YORKTOWN,
Chemulpo, Korea, July 7, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the excellent behavior of the marine guard of this vessel during the eight weeks they were under my command at the United States legation in Seoul.

The men early evinced the intention to conduct themselves with propriety. This led me to allow them much latitude and they proved themselves worthy of the confidence so placed in them.

All work was well and cheerfully performed; no man had to be excused from his tour of duty, and not one punishment was necessary. Many complimentary things were said to me of the men, and I am sure they left Seoul with the respect and good will of all its residents. It is difficult to conceive of better behavior.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. BELKNAP,
Ensign, United States Navy.

The COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. S. YORKTOWN,
Chemulpo, Korea.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. YORKTOWN (THIRD RATE),
Chemulpo, Korea, July 8, 1896.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Colonel Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

C. H. STOCKTON,
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding.

U. S. S. YORKTOWN (THIRD RATE),
Chemulpo, Korea, July 8, 1896.

SIR: Herewith I inclose a report of Ensign R. R. Belknap, concerning the marine guard of this ship while it was stationed at the United States legation at Seoul, Korea, which is considered a matter worthy of your notice.

From personal knowledge I can second the report of Ensign Belknap, and can further say that the United States minister to Korea, Mr. Sill, speaks of the guard as a model one, and expressed in an official letter to me his very high appreciation of its good conduct and faithfulness.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. H. STOCKTON,
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT,
Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
Yokohama, Japan, July 20, 1896.

Approved and forwarded.

F. V. MCNAIR,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Commanding Asiatic Station.

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ASIATIC STATION,
UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP OLYMPIA,
Yokohama, Japan, July 7, 1896.

SIR: Please communicate to Ensign R. R. Belknap, United States Navy, the commanding officer of the guard from the vessel under your command recently maintained at the United States legation at Seoul, Korea, and also to the men who composed the said guard, that the commander in chief has been highly gratified by

the expressions of appreciation of the creditable manner in which their duty was performed which have come to him from the minister resident of the United States at Seoul and from the commanding officer of the *Yorktown*.

Very respectfully,

F. V. McNAIR,
Rear-Admiral, *United States Navy*,
Commanding *United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station*.

The COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. S. *YORKTOWN*,
Chemulpo, Korea.

REPORT OF SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the School of Application for the year ending June 30, 1896:

Owing to exigencies of the service the commissioned officers' division consisted of but three members, viz: First Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, Second Lieut. John T. Myers, and Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill.

Lieutenant Wood was detained at New York by duty in connection with a court-martial and did not report until September 20. Lieutenant Myers had joined in March, 1895, and remained, engaged in post duties, while awaiting the beginning of the school year. Lieutenant Magill, the only graduated cadet assigned to the Corps from the last class, joined the school September 2. Lieutenant Wood did not complete the course, owing to his promotion to the rank of captain. The board for his examination convened January 22, 1896, from which date Lieutenant Wood was excused by authority of the Colonel Commandant from the studies and recitations of the class. He continued on duty, however, after his examination, engaged in the routine work of the post and taking part in many of the practical exercises of the school.

Notwithstanding the smallness of the officers' division, the work of the year was attended with excellent results. As heretofore, advantage was taken of the proximity of the ordnance shops and proving ground to study gun construction and witness the test of guns, projectiles, and armor. Considerable time was devoted to topographical work in the field, and the maps and reports relating thereto, prepared by the student officers, were in all respects creditable.

Authority having been granted to extend the course by sending the student officers to ordnance instruction for one month and to the Naval War College for four months, the members of the class, including Captain Wood who rejoined for the purpose, were detached from the School of Application at the end of the course here, April 30, and ordered to the navy-yard. Upon completion of the course in ordnance, Captain Wood rejoined the post and was immediately thereafter detached and ordered to sea. Lieutenants Myers and Magill, after their tour at the ordnance shops, proceeded to Newport, where they now are pursuing the course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Lieut. Joseph H. Pendleton continued on duty as instructor of the commissioned officers, and Lieut. William C. Dawson, a member of last year's class, was assigned as instructor of the enlisted men's division. Lieutenant Dawson was detached on November 14 for sea service, being relieved in his duties at the school by Lieut. John H. Russell, jr., who remained until June 2, when he was also detached and ordered to sea.

The enlisted men's division was composed of 7 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 17 privates, drawn mainly from other stations.

The men not already at the post reported during the latter part of August, and the division was organized and ready when the school year opened. The noncommissioned officers, owing to the small number of officers at the school, were employed throughout the course as acting captains and lieutenants of companies in nearly all the practical exercises, and thus had an exceptional opportunity to gain experience in the command of troops under varying circumstances. They showed zeal and ability in the performance of these duties and the results generally were excellent.

The programme of studies pursued during the year is appended, marked A.

The term ended April 28, and the order of exercises attending the graduation of the classes is shown in the programme appended, marked B.

Very respectfully,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain, *United States Marine Corps, Commanding Post*.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

A.

OFFICER'S DIVISION.

Department.	Subject.
Infantry.....	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-Arms Firing Regulations. Springfield Rifle Pamphlet. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Gatling-gun drill. Radford's Gunnery Catechism. Drill Book for the New Armaments, United States Navy.
Administration and sea service....	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. United States Navy Regulations. United States Army Regulations. Recruiting Pamphlet.
Law	Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-martial. United States Navy Regulations.
Torpedoes	Administration of Law and Justice, United States Navy. Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare. Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instruction, United States Navy.
Engineering	Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy. Hutchison's Field Engineering. Richard's Military Topography. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Military art	Hygiene (lectures). Shaw's Modern Tactics. Hamley's Operations of War. Troops in Campaign.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Infantry.....	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small-Arms Firing Regulations. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle. Springfield Rifle Pamphlet.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Gatling-gun Drill. Radford's Handbook of Naval Gunnery.
Administration and sea service....	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. Recruiting Pamphlet.
Torpedoes	Notes on Submarine Mining. Spar Torpedo Instructions, United States Navy. Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy.
Field engineering	Notes on Elementary Field Engineering. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Field service	Notes on Minor Tactics.

B.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

THEORETICAL.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Infantry.

School of the squad: Manual of arms; bayonet exercise.

School of the company: Close-order movements; street-riot formation; extended-order drill.

School of the battalion: Close-order movements; battalion street-riot formation.

Field Engineering.

The construction of defenses, consisting of shelter trenches, gun pit, covering pit, and rifle trench.

Signals.

Transmission and receipt of messages from various points.

Artillery.

Inspection of battery.

Minor tactics.

Estimating distances, scouting and outpost service, battle formation, attack and capture of position.

Ceremonies.

Review and dress parade.

REPORT BOARD OF VISITORS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1896.

SIR: We, the undersigned, constituting at your request the Board of Visitors to witness the graduating exercises of 1896 of the School of Application of the United States Marine Corps, have respectfully to report as follows:

The board met at Headquarters United States Marine Corps on April 28, 1896, and being informed of the objects sought to be accomplished by the school as a post-graduate course of instruction, visited the recitation rooms of the school at the barracks at headquarters, and inspected and examined the papers and drawings prepared during examination by the student officers, which showed a very commendable degree of proficiency.

After a thorough examination of the course of instruction, and the appliances provided in connection therewith, the board proceeded to witness the drills and other practical exercises upon the parade ground, prescribed in the programme of exercises, marked A, the execution of which throughout was highly gratifying to the board and promised well for the future practical efficiency of those engaged therein.

In regard to the theoretical branch of the school, while in the main well calculated to accomplish the objects for which the school is established, the board is of the opinion that certain changes in the text-books employed would be advantageous, as, for instance, the substitution of more recent treatise on torpedoes and military topography than the text-books at present in use at the school, and we find also that there is a lack of necessary instruments for practical instruction in topography as connected with military sketching.

At the present time the course of practical instruction is limited, substantially, to drills of various kinds on the parade ground, and to surveying and sketching in the country. The board is of the opinion that great advantage would accrue to the officer students, as well as to the enlisted men undergoing instruction at the school, if this branch could be extended to include practical field engineering, the practical application of the principles contained in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, practical instructions in minor tactics, and practice marches.

Though the school is yet in its infancy, it has made commendable progress as a means of qualifying the young officers for meeting the demands of the service in future, and we are firmly of the opinion that through earnest and zealous interest on the part of those attending the School of Application, and the fostering care of those in authority, still greater benefits may surely be expected from this post-graduate course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEO. C. REID,

Major, Adjutant and Inspector, United States Marine Corps.

E. R. ROBINSON,

Captain, United States Marine Corps.

M. C. GOODRELL,

Captain, United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

APPENDIX A.

Programme of exercises, School of Application, Headquarters Marine Corps, April 28, 1896.

THEORETICAL—9.30 a. m.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Assembly immediately after completion of theoretical examination.

School of the company.—Captains: First company, Lieutenant Myers; second company, Lieutenant Magill.

Close-order movements.—Acting first lieutenants: First company, Sergeant Fairbanks; second company, Sergeant Manning. Acting second lieutenants: First company, Sergeant Heinsohn; second company, Sergeant Lawlor. Guides: Sergeants Meehan, Mawson, Romer, and Glockman.

School of the company, manual, bayonet exercise, extended-order and street-riot drill.—Captains: First company, Lieutenant Myers; second company, Lieutenant Magill. Acting first lieutenants: First company, Sergeant Fairbanks; second company, Sergeant Manning. Acting second lieutenants: First company, Sergeant Heinsohn; second company, Sergeant Lawlor. Guides: Sergeants Meehan, Mawson, Romer, and Glockman.

School of the battalion, close-order movement.—Lieutenant Myers, commanding battalion; Lieutenant Magill, adjutant; Sergeant Pardee, acting sergeant-major. Acting captains of companies: First company, Sergeant Fairbanks; second company, Sergeant Heinsohn; third company, Sergeant Lawlor. Acting first lieutenants of companies: First company, Sergeant Glockman; second company, Sergeant Fentress; third company, Sergeant Mawson. Acting second lieutenants of companies: First company, Sergeant Romer; second company, Sergeant Manning; third company, Sergeant Meehan. Guides: Corporals Quick, Wynne, Simondet, Ingolsby, Elliot, McSween, Perry, and Cornwell.

Battalion street-riot formation.—Lieutenant Magill, commanding battalion; Lieutenant Myers, adjutant. Acting captains of companies: First company, Sergeant Fairbanks; second company, Sergeant Heinsohn; third company, Sergeant Lawlor. Acting first lieutenants of companies: First company, Sergeant Glockman; second company, Sergeant Fentress; third company, Sergeant Mawson. Acting second lieutenants of companies: First company, Sergeant Romer; second company, Sergeant Manning; third company, Sergeant Meehan. Guides: Corporals Quick, Wynne, Simondet, Ingolsby, Elliot, McSween, Perry, and Cornwell.

Scouting and outpost service.—Lieutenant Magill, commanding.

Battle formation of company, attack and capture of position.—Captain Wood, commanding; Lieutenant Myers, commanding firing line; Lieutenant Magill, commanding support. Chiefs of squads: Sergeants Fairbanks, Heinsohn, Lawlor, and Manning.

Defense.—Lieutenant Russell, commanding.

Field engineering.—To explain construction of hasty defenses consisting of shelter trenches, gun pits, covering pits and rifle trenches: Class.

Construction of shelter trench.—Lieutenant Magill, commanding detachment; Sergeant Heinsohn, in charge of working party.

Signaling.—Lieutenant Russell, commanding detachment.

CEREMONIES.

Artillery inspection of battery.—Lieutenant Myers, reviewing officer; Lieutenant Magill, commanding battery; Sergeant Fairbanks, chief of first platoon; Sergeant Lawlor, chief of second platoon.

Review and inspection.—Captain Murphy, reviewing officer; Captain Wood, commanding; Lieutenant Magill, adjutant. Captains: First company, Lieutenant Pendleton; second company, Lieutenant Russell; third company, Lieutenant Myers. Acting sergeant-major: Sergeant Pardee.

Parade.—Captain Wood, commanding; Lieutenant Myers, adjutant. Captains: First company, Lieutenant Pendleton; second company, Lieutenant Russell; third company, Lieutenant Magill. Acting sergeant-major: Sergeant Heinsohn.

APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 189—.

Programme of instructions, School of Application, United States Marine Corps.

The school has two divisions—one for commissioned officers and one for enlisted men.

DIVISION FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For the purpose of administration and convenience in instruction the course is arranged into departments, as follows:

- I. Department of infantry.
- II. Department of artillery.
- III. Department of administration and sea service.
- IV. Department of law.
- V. Department of torpedoes.
- VI. Department of engineering.
- VII. Department of military art.

The course in each department is both practical and theoretical, preference being given to the former whenever it is possible to do so.

The class of student officers report for instruction and duty on September 1 of each year. The instruction then commences in the

DEPARTMENT OF INFANTRY.

The course of infantry is divided into four parts, and consists of recitations, drills, problems, and field exercises.

- Part I: Infantry drill instructions.
- Part II: Guard duty.
- Part III: Small-arms firing regulations.
- Part IV: Infantry-fire discipline.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The course of artillery is divided into two parts, and consists of recitations, drills, and practical exercises:

- Part I: Artillery drill instructions.
- Part II: Naval gunnery.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND SEA SERVICE.

The course in administration and sea service is divided into two parts, military administration and sea service, and consists of lessons and exercises in application:

- Part I: Military administration.
- Part II: Sea service.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The course of law is divided into three parts, and consists of lessons supplemented by lectures:

- Part I: Military law and courts-martial.
- Part II: United States Navy Regulations.
- Part III: United States Army Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF TORPEDOES.

The course of torpedoes is divided into four parts, and consists of lessons and exercises of application:

- Part I: Torpedoes, offensive and defensive.
- Part II: Torpedo fuses.
- Part III: Electricity.
- Part IV: Explosives.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into four parts, and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises in application:

- Part I: Topography.
- Part II: Field engineering.
- Part III: Signaling and telegraphing.
- Part IV: Military hygiene.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART.

The course of military art is divided into three parts, and consists of lessons and exercises in application:

- Part I: Minor tactics.
- Part II: Grand tactics.
- Part III: Strategy.

DIVISION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Noncommissioned officers and such privates as show sufficient aptitude are taught the theory and principles of the subjects outlined in the programme for their division, but the main object is to give them a thorough practical knowledge of these subjects.

All enlisted men are required to attend the course of practical exercises at the school. Attendance upon the course of studies in the division for enlisted men is compulsory only on the part of all noncommissioned officers.

The course of studies and of practical exercises for enlisted men proceeds with that of the commissioned officers.

The course for noncommissioned officers is arranged into departments, as follows:

- Infantry.
- Artillery.
- Administration and sea service.
- Torpedoes.
- Field engineering.
- Signaling.
- Field service.

The method of instruction is essentially the same as for the commissioned officers' division, and consists of recitations, lectures, drills, and field exercises.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1896.

SIR: Complying with the Department's instructions of July 8, 1896, I have the honor to submit for your approval the annual estimates for the support of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

By the Department's orders a detachment of marines has been sent to the naval station, Port Orchard, Wash., for the protection of Government property, and in the absence of any quarters on shore for these men they are domiciled on board the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, which is now lying there "in ordinary." With the understanding that this is in future to be a permanent station for marines, the quartermaster has, by my direction, inserted in his estimates items amounting to \$18,000 for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters, and the preparation of a suitable and necessary parade and drill ground. These estimates are based upon the report in the matter of the commandant of the naval station there, a copy of whose letter is attached hereto.

As this station is fast becoming one of vast importance, owing to the great dry dock now there, and the prospective building of another, which will occasion the frequent coming and going of vessels of war, and the consequent accumulation of valuable property requiring protection, it is necessary to make permanent provision for this garrison of marines, who can not remain quartered always on the *Nipsic* without much discomfort, as the arrangements made on that vessel for their accommodation are only of a temporary character. Aside from this, for strategical reasons marines at a naval station should be quartered in the center thereof, that they may be available for an emergency requiring their services in any part of the yard.

The item of \$2,500 has again been inserted for the erection of officers' quarters at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., which was stricken out of the last estimates by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The marine officer is the only one attached to this station who has no quarters provided for him, and the meager facilities for hiring them, which makes it necessary for him to live away from his men, a bad military principle, render this condition of affairs one of hardship. The sum asked for is small and should be allowed in the interests of the service, as the Government is now paying to the officer stationed there \$288 a year for commutation.

The estimate for adding another story to the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., is again renewed, and it is hoped may be allowed, as there are not proper facilities for quartering the number of men necessary for duty at this navy-yard, wherein is situated the naval prison, entailing as it does additional duty on the marines. The small sum of \$3,100 it is thought will accomplish this improvement.

The marine barracks and officers' quarters are the only buildings in the Boston Navy-Yard not lighted by electricity, and in order that the system of illumination may be made uniform throughout, an item of \$700 has been inserted for wiring these buildings and installing lights, and if allowed it is confidently believed will result in a great saving to the Government, as stated by the quartermaster in the letter accompanying his estimates, as the bills for gas furnished there are now very large, and the quality of the gas correspondingly poor, all of which the proposed arrangement will remedy.

With the small sum annually appropriated under the head of "Repair of barracks" it is impossible to make any but the most absolutely necessary repairs at the various posts, and from time to time special appropriations have to be asked for for separate posts. This year the barracks at Mare Island are being repaired in such a manner, and it now becomes necessary to make extensive repairs at Brooklyn to prevent rapid deterioration, and for this purpose the quartermaster has inserted an item of \$10,000 in his estimates, which he explains in his accompanying letter by stating that the reports of boards of survey on file in his office, coupled with his recent personal inspection of the post, are the basis for this estimate.

Other matters in his estimates he explains in the letter accompanying them, to which attention is respectfully invited, particularly to his showing of so small an increase in the total sum as \$2,729.25.

The paymaster's estimates show but trifling change over current appropriations, due, as he states in his accompanying letter, to decrease of amount necessary for officers on the retired list, and an increase for enlisted men on the retired list and for pay of civil force.

As the civil force at these headquarters has, by Executive order, been recently placed under civil-service rules, I respectfully recommend a rearrangement of salaries to correspond with those received by clerks in the other departments of the Government performing like duties, and to that end have had inserted in the paymaster's estimates the sums which in my opinion the duties they perform entitle them to receive. The chief clerks of the various offices should be fourth-class clerks and receive the same pay allowed the chief clerks of the various offices in the Departments; and the second and third clerks employed here should be third and second class clerks, respectively. The sums received now by these men are odd in figures, being established many years ago, and are unlike those in any other Department.

The civil clerical force here is very small compared to the work to be performed, owing to the employment of enlisted men as clerks and messengers; and in that way a considerable saving annually results to the Government, there being eleven of these soldiers so detailed.

The plan proposed will be an increase of only \$1,573.80—about the pay of one additional clerk—and in my judgment will be a fitting reward for deserving men who have at present little chance for advancement and who have remained for years at the same salaries, which is discouraging to anyone who efficiently performs his duties. Some of the clerks here have been for many years without any increase in pay.

The paymaster's and quartermaster's letters are inclosed for the Department's further information, and it is a matter to be noted that the total amount estimated for the support of the Marine Corps is but \$3,036.85 greater than that appropriated for current fiscal year, a fact which I trust will insure the approval of these estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND,
Port Orchard, Wash., July 27, 1896.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, regarding the building of barracks for marines at this station, I have to state that a two-story wooden building 150 feet in length by 30 in breadth, with a porch 8 feet in width the entire length of the building, and having a mess hall, kitchen, offices, and storerooms on first floor, with a center hall across and stairs to second floor, having two dormitories, one in each end, with bath and wash rooms to each; the building to have a center stone cellar and foundation, 3 feet 6 inches from ground, cellar to have two furnaces, one for each end of house, can be built for \$10,000. The dormitories, each 60 by 30 feet, would comfortably berth about 60 men, and 80 men could be quartered and messed there.

Wooden officers' quarters, similar to the four just completed at this station, plans of which are in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, can be built for \$5,000 each.

Should a parade ground, say 250 by 200 feet, be necessary, about \$3,000 more would be needed for stumping, grubbing, and grading the grounds.

I consider, in view of what I believe will be the future importance of this station, that a guard of at least 50 men will be necessary when this station is made a working yard.

Approximate amount necessary.

One barracks building, 150 by 30 feet.....	\$10,000
Two officers' quarters, each \$5,000.....	10,000
Parade ground.....	3,000

Total..... 23,000

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. MORONG,

Commander, United States Navy, Commandant.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1896.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith estimates for pay of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

As compared with the appropriation for current year, changes appear in the several items as follows, viz: The amount required for pay of officers on the retired list is reduced \$5,670, owing to decease of three captains since the appropriation was made; the pay of retired enlisted men has been increased \$4,403.80, owing to a corresponding increase in the number of men retired, and the pay of the civil force has been increased \$1,573.80.

The difference therefore between the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and the amount called for by these estimates shows a net increase of \$307.60, as follows, viz:

Pay of retired enlisted men, increase.....	\$4,403.80
Pay of civil force, increase.....	1,573.80
Total.....	5,977.60
Pay of officers on the retired list, decrease.....	5,670.00
Net increase.....	307.60

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,

Major and Paymaster United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 26, 1896.

SIR: In submitting the annual estimate for the support of the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the aggregate sum appropriated for it, as appears in the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (exclusive of pay, mileage, and undrawn clothing), amounted to \$331,618.75.

The present estimates for the same general objects aggregate \$334,348, an increase of \$2,729.25, stated as follows:

	Appropriation for 1897.	Estimate for 1898.
Provisions.....	\$120,642.75	\$100,000.00
Clothing.....	97,255.00	97,255.00
Fuel.....	19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores.....	13,297.00	13,297.00
Transportation and recruiting.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks.....	23,500.00	45,600.00
Forage.....	2,800.00	3,000.00
Hire of quarters.....	6,624.00	6,996.00
Contingent.....	33,000.00	33,700.00
Total.....	331,618.75	334,348.00

The estimates now submitted have been predicated, so far as is possible, upon the cost of supplies, obtained under contracts, prevailing in the fiscal year 1896-97.

The changes in amounts, as between those appropriated for the fiscal year 1897 and those embraced in the estimates for 1898, are explained as follows:

Provisions, reduced \$20,642.75. The low prices that have prevailed during the past year, and still prevail, enabled this office to contract for rations needed for the different posts of the Marine Corps at very low figures as compared with previous years.

Clothing, fuel, military stores, and transportation and recruiting, estimates for 1898 are the same as appropriated for fiscal year 1897.

Repair of barracks, increased \$22,800. By order of the Navy Department a marine post is to be established immediately at Port Orchard, Wash., and for a time the command will be quartered on the U. S. S. *Nipsic*; but the situation of this vessel, the discomforts to the enlisted men attached thereto, and the fact that this navy-yard must in the near future become one of no small degree of importance, seem to render it advisable to erect a suitable barracks, and officers' quarters, and to prepare a suitable parade and drill ground. The sum asked is based upon figures submitted by the naval commandant of that station.

The sum of \$3,100 is absolutely needed with which to place an additional story on the Boston barracks. The increased number of enlisted men quartered at this post, caused by the establishment of a naval prison in the navy-yard, requiring quite a large additional guard, renders it necessary to raise the roof of the main building by adding one story. This can not be done out of the amount (\$10,000) requested in the estimate for general repairs at our thirteen different posts. The introduction of electric lights into the barracks and the officers' quarters connected therewith, at a cost of \$700, is very necessary. Great complaints are being made as to the poor quality of gas supplied by the city of Charlestown, Mass., as well as the enormous bills for the same presented for payment. The Boston Navy-Yard has a complete electric plant, by which the yard, all the naval officers' quarters, and all the public buildings in the yard, save the officers' quarters and the barracks of the Marine Corps, are lighted. It seems proper that this plant should be utilized in these buildings. I am satisfied that a saving of several hundred dollars annually will be the result if this is accomplished.

The buildings, walls, and fences at the New York post require quite extensive repairs and alterations. From my personal inspection, recently made, and from surveys on file in this office, I am assured that \$10,000 can be very judiciously expended under the head of repair of barracks at this post.

Twenty-five hundred dollars have been included in these estimates for the erection of quarters for the commanding marine officer at Port Royal, S. C.

Forage, increased \$200. For the last five years the sum of \$2,800 has been regularly appropriated, and during each of these years a deficiency has ensued, amounting to about \$250. The same condition of affairs will obtain this year. To avoid a probable deficiency in 1898, the estimates are increased over the amount appropriated for 1897 by \$200.

Hire of quarters, increased \$372. An allowance of quarters for the use of the leader of the Marine Band, and an additional enlisted man as clerk in the office of the colonel commandant, \$21 each per month, makes it necessary to increase this appropriation to \$6,996.

Contingent, increased \$700, for the introduction of electric lights in Boston barracks and quarters. I have inserted, at the suggestion of the Treasury officials, under the head of "Contingent," the following language, being an extract from the act of Congress making appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, approved March 16, 1896, viz:

"Provided, That purchases may be made in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars."

If this becomes a law it will relieve the officers charged with making purchases from the annoyance and labor of preparing advertisements every time a few dollars' worth of supplies are to be obtained, and, in case they are advertised for in the newspapers, making the cost of such advertising amount to nearly as much as the articles themselves.

The general condition of the public buildings under the charge of the quartermaster of the corps, considering the limited amount expended upon them, is satisfactory, and the quartermaster feels justified in the expression of the opinion that the commanding officers are entitled to great credit for the care taken of them, as well as for the economy shown in the expenditure of all public money expended under their immediate supervision.

Very respectfully,

H. B. LOWRY,
Major, Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.
The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1896.

SIR: In accordance with the Department's directions of 27th instant, I have had altered the paymaster's estimates by omitting the submitted increase for pay of civil force, which makes a net decrease in the total amount of said estimates of \$1,266.20.

A slight correction of an error in the quartermaster's estimates in the item "Hire of quarters" for enlisted men, has also been made, which reduces the amount of said estimates by \$1.

These changes will make a net increase of only \$1,463.05 in the total amount estimated to be required for the support of the Marine Corps for the coming fiscal year over that appropriated for current year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD, *Colonel Commandant.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.		
Pay of officers on the active list:		
1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 13 second lieutenants.....		\$180,860.00
Pay of officers on the retired list:		
2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 10 captains, 2 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants..	(R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596, 1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, pp. 838, 839, sec. 1.)	41,722.50
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates:		
1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum-major, 50 first sergeants, 150 sergeants, 220 corporals, 30 musicians, 120 drummers and fifers, and 2,026 privates, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders.....		456,407.67
Pay and allowances for retired enlisted men:		
For 1 sergeant-major, 2 drum-majors, 4 first-class musicians, 12 first sergeants, 20 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 45 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year		31,403.80
Undrawn clothing:		
Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.....		23,000.00
Mileage:		
For mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops		8,000.00
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters.....		4,000.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.		
In the office of the colonel commandant:		
1 chief clerk.....		1,540.80
1 messenger, at \$80.94 per month.....		971.28
In the office of the paymaster:		
1 chief clerk.....		1,600.00
1 clerk.....		1,496.52
1 clerk.....		1,257.12
In the office of the quartermaster:		
1 chief clerk.....		1,540.80
1 clerk.....		1,496.52
1 clerk.....		1,257.12
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:		
1 chief clerk.....		1,540.80
1 clerk.....		1,496.52
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:		
1 clerk.....		1,400.00
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
1 clerk.....		1,400.00
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem.....		638.75
Total pay of civil force.....		17,636.23
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.....		763,030.20
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897.....		764,296.40

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897.
Provisions:			
For 1,500 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation of rations to 12 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers, also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500, and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation thereof, other than such as now are, or may hereafter be, allowed to enlisted men in the Army.....		\$100,000.00	\$120,642.75
Clothing:			
For 2,600 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates		97,255.00	97,255.00
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets.....		19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; three mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; in all.....	\$3,297.00		
For purchase of military equipment, such as cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for the band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition, in all	10,000.00	13,297.00	13,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter the provisions of the clause contained in the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make such entries upon the books of the Department as will carry to the credit of certain railroad companies named in this act amounts earned or to be earned by them during each fiscal year on account of transportation of the Army and transportation of the mails, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to the transportation of the Navy and the Marine Corps.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Port Orchard, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska; and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the quartermasters' department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings.....	10,000.00		
For raising the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., an additional story	3,100.00		
For the erection of officers' quarters at the marine barracks, naval station, Port Royal, S. C.	2,500.00		
For alteration and repair of marine barracks and other public buildings, and relaying walks and flagging at navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10,000.00		
For the erection of a building for marine barracks, naval station, Port Orchard, Wash.	10,000.00		
For quarters for officers at naval station, Port Orchard, Wash.	5,000.00		
For stumping, grading, and grubbing for a parade ground, naval station, Port Orchard, Wash.	3,000.00		
For rent of building for manufacture of clothing, storing of supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000.00		
		45,600.00	23,500.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897.
Forage:			
For forage in kind for five horses of the quartermaster's department, and the authorized number of officers' horses		\$3,000.00	\$2,800.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them	\$4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for seven enlisted men, employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., and for the leader of the Marine Band, and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa, at \$21 per month each	2,016.00		
For hire of quarters for four enlisted men, employed as above, at \$10 each per month	480.00	6,996.00	6,624.00
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephone, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives, forks, packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand-grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves and furnaces where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for officers, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, introduction and maintenance of electric light, straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government houses and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify; and for introducing electric-light wires and necessary fixtures into the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and officers' quarters attached thereto, \$700		33,700.00	33,000.00
Total		334,348.00	331,618.75

Schedule of proposals for supplies for the United States Marine Corps under advertisement of April 3, 1896.

Name.	Class.	Amount.
C. B. Edwards & Co.....	4	* \$859.60
T. C. Gill & Co.....	4	90.00
Shoemaker & Busch.....	4	685.23
Thomas Kelly.....	1, 2, 3	* 8,152.20
R. Levick's Son & Co.....	1	* 829.00
A. M. Copeland & Co.....	4	* 306.25
W. T. Waters & Co.....	4	240.00
M. M. Sergeant's Sons.....	4	174.00
H. T. Kent.....	1	* 19,053.00
Louis Siehel.....	1	381.00
Watsontown Boot and Shoe Co.....	1	* 2,610.00
R. G. Clarke.....	1, 2, 3	* 4,624.95
H. D. Dougherty.....	1	* 360.25
T. G. Hood.....	1, 2, 3	* 16,225.70
W. H. Horstmann Co.....	1, 2, 3, 4	* 14,598.13
C. W. Hayes.....	1, 3	* 4,136.10
M. M. Michael.....	2	580.75
W. Walforth.....	1	* 822.00
Lyons & Healey.....	2	255.00
T. B. Thompson.....	3	341.46
P. J. Field.....	4	1,147.26
J. Rogers & Bro.....	2	184.00
T. W. Offenhausser.....	1, 2	* 563.75
R. Wurlitzer.....	2	* 359.46
G. F. Roedel.....	1	2,910.00
J. J. Devitt.....	4	* 1,578.59
J. Galbraith.....	4	* 600.00
A. Thomas.....	3	331.21
B. Y. Pippey & Co.....	1	* 32,861.80
Manhattan Supply Co.....	1, 3, 4	* 28,861.09
J. H. Tissott, jr.....	1	* 4,164.60
J. Wannamaker.....	1, 2, 3, 4	* 14,332.49
New Britain Knitting Co.....	1	2,820.00
Cavanagh Bros. & Lynch.....	1, 4	* 12,460.73

* Accepted for part of class.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps for the year 1897 under advertisement from the quartermaster's office dated April 3, 1896.

Names of contractors.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Gosport, Va.	Annapolis, Md.	Port Royal, S. C.	Mare Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alas- ka.	Newport, R. I.
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	\$18.43	*\$18.02	\$21.72	*\$24.65	\$18.72	*\$16.99	\$29.00				\$39.00
W. H. Belford.....	25.00	25.00	21.00	29.00	40.00	38.00	39.00				*39.00
F. Hume.....				28.00	16.73		*21.73		\$26.73		
T. J. Barlow.....						17.20					
E. de Graff.....										\$28.75	
J. T. Parker & Bro.....						22.00					
H. D. Paul.....	*18.00										
C. D. Turner & Co.....								*\$50.00			
Corcoran & Collins.....									16.20		
C. A. Simmons.....	22.99	18.64	23.00								
G. Ahren's Sons.....			15.27								
C. S. Hewlett.....					*14.75						
A. Koch.....		28.00	*15.25		25.00						
M. L. Kelly.....									15.99		
J. Megarry.....									*15.90		
Wilson & Winger.....									17.39		
C. M. Prince.....	18.125										
J. Brownlie.....									17.25		
D. J. Carroll & Co.....	18.98										

* Awarded.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated April 3, 1896.

Names of bidders.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).						Splint.
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Bituminous, Wellington.	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).	
Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.:										
J. A. & A. W. Walker.....		\$5.40					\$6.25	\$5.85		
S. G. French.....	\$5.90	5.50					*5.84	*5.44		
A. Stevenson.....	5.50	4.25								
E. C. Spinney.....	*4.99	*4.25								
Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass.:										
J. E. Lewis & Co.....	1.25		\$1.25				5.82	5.32	(†)	
S. G. French.....							*6.98	*6.24		
Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.:										
H. W. Peacock.....						\$4.60			*\$5.25	
S. G. French.....						*4.12	*5.74			
M. Morgenstien.....		*10.65	*11.45							
D. S. Wells.....						4.20	4.83			
J. J. Convery.....		11.00	13.70			4.20	*4.45			
Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.:										
H. W. Peacock.....						4.95	5.10		4.95	
S. G. French.....						4.94	5.24		5.24	
J. J. Convery.....	*8.85	*8.60				*4.80	*4.80		*4.75	
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.:										
J. J. Convery.....			*11.90		*\$4.63	*4.43				
Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.:										
J. S. M. Basil.....		3.48				*4.94				
H. B. Myers.....		*3.44				5.45				
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities:										
J. B. Daish.....	5.20	4.90	6.00		*6.00	5.20	5.35	*4.90	*4.30	
G. R. Sheriff.....			*5.75		*5.59	5.29	*5.31	5.19	5.31	
Marine Barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.:										
J. B. Daish.....	5.20	4.90	6.00		6.00	5.20	5.35	4.90	*4.30	
J. Z. Williams.....	*4.50	*4.00				5.60	5.70	5.20	5.45	
G. R. Sheriff.....	4.53	4.53			*5.29	*4.89	*5.19	*4.57	4.82	
Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.:										
S. G. French.....							6.28	5.98		
G. W. Taylor & Co.....							5.97	5.47		\$6.49
W. & J. Parker.....							*5.72	*5.38		*6.00
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.:										
S. G. French.....							6.40		6.40	
G. W. Taylor & Co.....			*6.00				*5.88		*5.63	
W. & J. Parker.....			7.20				6.20		6.00	
Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.:										
S. G. French.....				12.44		14.44				
G. W. Johnson.....	*8.84	*7.79								
R. J. R. Aden.....	11.00	11.00		*11.00		*12.50				
Newport, R. I.:										
Penninger & Manchester.....	*7.20	*7.20					*5.45	*5.45		
S. G. French.....							8.98	8.98		
Port Royal, S. C.:										
S. G. French.....							*8.50			
J. H. Averill.....							6.30		(†)	
Sitka, Alaska:										
S. G. French.....				18.40						
E. de Graff.....				*15.00						

* Awarded.

† Informal.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1897.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the United States Marine Corps for the past year.

Since the date of my last report, I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and League Island, Pa., and the naval stations, Newport, R. I., and Port Royal, S. C. It is my intention to visit Norfolk and Annapolis in a short time.

All of them were in a satisfactory condition except Boston and Brooklyn, where repairs are being made. At the first-named station the roof is being raised and electricity introduced in accordance with special appropriations made for these purposes.

At Brooklyn quite extensive repairs are being made under a similar special appropriation, the work being in charge of First Lieut. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., under the immediate direction and supervision of the quartermaster, and in accordance with plans prepared by the latter named officer.

At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash., the erection of barracks and officer's quarters will soon be commenced under the appropriation made by the last Congress, and it is expected will be completed in four months.

At the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., the erection of a building to be used as quarters for the officer stationed there will also soon be commenced, Congress having granted the necessary appropriation at its last session.

The repairs at the Mare Island post under the special appropriation of \$4,000 have been completed to the entire satisfaction of the quartermaster, who recently made a visit to that station.

The construction of the officer's quarters at the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, for which contract has already been made, has been unfortunately delayed, owing to the fact that the desired site could not be obtained; but it is hoped this difficulty may soon be overcome, and that the work may be proceeded with in a short time.

That the Corps might be well represented in the recent inaugural parade, the Department sanctioned the ordering of detachments of men from the various stations along the Atlantic Coast, so that it was possible to collect in Washington a sufficient number of men to form three small battalions, whose appearance, together with the band,

elicited much favorable comment. This force was under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., the battalions being commanded by Majors Robert L. Meade and Charles F. Williams and Capt. E. R. Robinson, U. S. M. C.

Two battalions of marines, and the band of the Corps, which was sent on from Washington for the purpose, under the command of Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., participated in the parade in New York City on the 27th of April last, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to the late President Grant. One of the battalions was organized at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and under the command of Maj. Charles F. Williams, U. S. M. C., and the other was composed of men landed from ships of the North Atlantic Station, under the command of Capt. Richard Wallach, U. S. M. C.

On the occasion of the unveiling in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15 last, of the monument erected by the Society of the Cincinnati to the memory of General Washington, a small battalion of marines, composed of men from the battle ship *Texas* and the marine barracks, League Island, Pa., under command of Capt. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., took part in the parade, being headed by the band of the Corps.

During the year great attention has been paid to target practice, both at long range and in the gallery, and the most satisfactory results have been obtained, due to the careful and thorough instruction given by the officers who were detailed to superintend it. Under the instructions relative thereto, approved by the Department, it has been possible for the enlisted men at several of the stations to complete the required amount of this practice to enable them to be awarded marksmen's and sharpshooters' badges, and the other posts will soon follow in this particular.

In May last detachments from the two posts in Washington went into camp at the rifle range of the District National Guard, in order that they might complete the long-range practice. They remained there over three weeks, and at the end of that time 40 of these men had qualified as sharpshooters and 68 as marksmen out of a total force of 113, which shows the great advantage derived from the preliminary practice in galleries, which have been erected during the year at all posts except Sitka and Puget Sound.

At the present time the enlisted men from the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., who have qualified in the gallery, are in camp on the Creedmoor range completing the long-distance practice which will entitle those who make the necessary percentage to badges as sharpshooters and marksmen.

The adjutant and inspector of the Corps, Maj. George C. Reid, and the inspector of rifle practice, Capt. Mancil C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., have both given a great deal of time and attention to this subject and have materially aided me in bringing about the excellent results that have been attained. It is my opinion that all officers are impressed with the importance of this necessary element in the soldier's education, and are giving it the attention it deserves.

I append a copy of the "Special instructions relative to target firing in the United States Marine Corps," issued from these headquarters on December 12, 1896, which it is requested may also be made a part of my report.

All this target practice has been conducted with the old Springfield .45-caliber rifles, and although the Corps is now armed with the new Navy 6 mm. rifles, it has been impossible to have any target firing with these modern arms in view of the fact that the limited appropriation from which ammunition is purchased will not, at present, admit of a

sufficient quantity being procured for this purpose, its cost being double that of the old ammunition. Estimates have been submitted this year for an increase of appropriation under the head of "Military stores," in order that enough of this ammunition can be obtained to conduct target practice during the coming year, and thus enable the men to become familiar with the rifles with which they are armed. The importance of allowing this increased appropriation is apparent, and the quartermaster and I have both referred to it in our letters inclosing the estimates.

In accordance with the Department's orders, 1,800 of these new rifles were turned over by the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, to the Marine Corps for use of the enlisted men serving on shore, while those marines who are attached to ships of the Navy are supplied with arms from the ordnance outfit of the vessel. According to this system, guards transferred to and from vessels are marched on board and on shore without arms and equipments, a proceeding which is not at all military, and, in my opinion, should be changed. It would seem an easy matter for the Navy to turn over to the Marine Corps 1,500 additional rifles and accompanying equipments for the use of the entire enlisted force, which would enable detachments going to and from ships to be armed at all times, as has always been customary in the past.

The Department recently directed the reestablishment of the garrison of marines at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and all the necessary arrangements have been completed to install it as soon as the prevailing epidemic of yellow fever in the South has abated, the orders for the transfer of the men having been suspended on that account. The strength of this garrison, for the present, will be 1 officer and 29 enlisted men, these being all that can be spared at this time.

In accordance with the Department's orders, the Bureau of Yards and Docks has had prepared quarters for this detachment in an excellent manner in the upper floor of a two-story building belonging to the Navy, it being considered by the medical officers of the Navy unhealthy for the men to live in the old barracks belonging to the Marine Corps, which is one story in height with the sleeping quarters only a few feet above the ground.

In spite of the fact that the Corps was increased by 500 men only two years ago, it has been found by experience that the total numbers authorized are not sufficient to perform the required duties ashore and afloat, and the necessity is daily apparent for additional men. At the present time nearly the whole number of men allowed by current appropriation is in service, and yet the guard duty on shore is practically the same as it was before the increase was made. At few stations do the men have two days off guard, and at many the rule is "day on and day off," a condition of affairs which should not exist. Nearly 300 additional men are needed at the various shore stations to perform the required duty. These figures are based on the reports of the commandants of the various stations submitted two years ago, allowing only two days off guard, and with the addition in the near future of an increase in the fleet, almost as many more will be needed for service afloat. Section 1596 of the Revised Statutes, which has never been repealed, provides for 3,073 enlisted men, while the present strength, as authorized by appropriation, is 2,600, thus leaving a balance due the Corps of 473 privates.

Since the above figures were furnished there have been two additional shore stations established, viz, Bremerton, Wash., and Pensacola, Fla., and a large increase has been made in the number of ships in commission, and also increases in the guards of ships already in

commission. The Navy has found the need for additional seamen to man the ships, and it is understood that steps are being taken toward securing the necessary authority from Congress for their enlistment. The same need for these men for the Navy exists in the Marine Corps, in order that the necessary guards may be furnished for these vessels, and still leave sufficient numbers to protect the vast amount of Government property at the various navy-yards, and it is hoped the Department will, therefore, approve the additional estimates which are submitted herewith for these men and add them to the regular ones forwarded last month, when the same are transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is an extract from my report of last year, inviting attention to the necessity for additional officers, the present number being totally inadequate for the performance of necessary duties. The facts presented therein have changed but little during the year, and I can not too strongly urge upon the Department the necessity for this increase of numbers and rearrangement of grades in order to efficiently keep up the organization of the Corps and provide sufficient numbers for the enlisted strength:

The duty the officers of the Marine Corps are now performing, in my opinion, requires an immediate increase in numbers, there being at the present time only 40 available for shore duty divided among 12 stations. Deducting from this number one on waiting orders and one on detached service, there remain but 38, including commanding officers, for duty, or less than three to a station, which is practically "day on and day off" duty, and this number is even still further reduced by the usual percentage of sick and those detailed for service on boards, courts, etc., which generally relieves them from officer-of-the-day's duty. This fact necessarily makes the duty very severe and confining.

The enlisted men now are enjoying two days' relief from guard duty, and it is unfair to require officers to perform more arduous duties than their subordinates in the service. In a short time there will be 10 captains at sea, which, with the 20 in the Corps, just permits of a relief; but, as there are only 12 second lieutenants allowed, it will be seen that there is not anything like a relief for them with 10 at sea. Each captain on board ship should have a second lieutenant with him, and on the battle ships and large cruisers with guards of 60 men, there ought to be two junior officers—a first and a second lieutenant—to complete the organization, but with present strength they can not be ordered. Nor is it fair when only one junior officer is detailed on a flag or battle ship to send a first lieutenant except in the cases of those who are promoted from second lieutenant while at sea, in which event they should complete their cruise, as ordinarily with present numbers first lieutenants are entitled by their rank to the command of a guard.

There should be a rearrangement of the grades, increasing the captains and second lieutenants and reducing the first lieutenants.

The field officers' grades should also be rearranged, in order to have officers of suitable rank in command of the different posts, rather than diverting captains from their duties as company officers without any increase of pay. Such an arrangement would also give promotion to some of the senior captains whose cases are deserving of the highest consideration. These men are veterans of the late war, and are performing the same duties at 54 years of age that they did over thirty years ago, and the senior, Captain Williams, has no hope of promotion to major for four years, in the ordinary course of events, when he will be 58 years old, and after a service of thirty-eight years, twenty-four of which in his present grade.

The second officer on the list, Captain Cochrane, will not be promoted to major until 1902, at 60 years of age and with forty-one years' service, twenty-three of which in his present grade. The third, fourth, and fifth captains will be 59, 60, and 61 years of age, respectively, when promoted to major, and all of them will have over forty years' service.

This stagnation is discouraging to good officers and naturally affects the efficiency of the service.

In the Navy at present officers are promoted to lieutenant-commander, the corresponding rank with major, even with their unwholesome stagnation, at an average age of 46 years, admittedly too old for the best usefulness, but better than these old captains of marines, who are still obliged to go to sea and perform duty side by side with men much their juniors in years, though seniors in rank.

These facts have all been stated before and present the strongest argument for the enactment of the legislation proposed in House bill No. 4143, introduced with the

Department's sanction at the last session of Congress, and which, it is hoped, may not be longer delayed.

Our officers are to-day performing harder duty than those in either the Army or the Navy, and are honestly entitled to relief.

The same bill provides for the rank of brigadier-general for the commandant, which it is thought is most appropriate for a command of 2,600 men, besides placing him on an equality in this respect with the corresponding rank held by heads of departments in the Army and bureaus in the Navy.

In order that the officers and noncommissioned officers at all posts may be relieved from duties which are properly within the sphere of and should be performed by men specially designated by rank, such as quartermaster and commissary sergeants in the Army, I earnestly renew my recommendation for legislation for the enlistment of 16 quartermaster sergeants for the Marine Corps, to be appointed and paid like the one already in the Corps. These men would be detailed at all posts and in the offices of the two assistant quartermasters.

In this connection I beg leave to quote from my report of 1891 (page 4):

I am constrained to recommend that, in any legislation that may be had for the Corps, appropriations be made for 12 quartermaster-sergeants, being one for each post and one at the offices of the quartermaster at headquarters and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa. The small increase of pay these sergeants would receive, and the holding out to them as a reward for faithful service of positions of this character, would prove a great incentive for men to remain in the service. At all Army posts a quartermaster or commissary sergeant is deemed necessary, and at posts in the Marine Corps their services would be of as much importance. Few opportunities exist in the Corps whereby the honest and faithful services of the old noncommissioned officers can be rewarded, and in view of the fact that at the different posts the commanding officers are called upon to perform the duties properly coming under the charge of a quartermaster or commissary sergeant, it seems very proper that some means should be afforded whereby they can be relieved from this class of duties.

The increase from 12 to 16 is due to the establishment since then of four new posts, viz: Newport, R. I., Port Royal, S. C., Bremerton, Wash., and Pensacola, Fla.

During the summer of 1896 the guard intended for the cruiser *Brooklyn* was assembled at the marine barracks, Newport, R. I., where it was thoroughly drilled and instructed together as a body by the commanding officer of that post. By this plan when the ship was placed in commission it was possible to transfer the guard intact on board; the men had become accustomed to each other, and all discordant elements had been weeded out. It was the first time for many years that this method could be followed, owing to the limited strength of the Corps, and results have shown the wisdom of this course, as reports of the most satisfactory character have been received from the ship regarding these men. The Department, upon becoming aware of the above, expressed its disapproval to the Colonel Commandant of assembling this guard at Newport, for the reason that the island there is devoted to but two purposes, namely, the training school for apprentices and the War College, the station itself being under charge of the Bureau of Navigation, and further stated that the Department has never given authority for using this station for any other purposes than those to which it is put, and had no wish to establish there a school of instruction for the Marine Corps.

The reason why Newport was selected for the assembling of this guard was owing to the fact that the facilities there were considered better than those existing at any other post in the Corps on account of its healthy climate and close proximity to the water, where exercise in boats could be readily pursued and target practice frequently indulged in on the long-distance range there.

It was not intended to establish a permanent school of instruction for the marines, nor was it supposed that the attachment of these men for the *Brooklyn*, at Newport, would interfere with the Naval Training School or the War College.

I am more convinced than ever that the station at Newport is a most excellent one in all respects for the segregation of a detachment of marines intended for a particular ship when such ship is to go into commission at one of the navy-yards north of League Island, Pa., but under existing instructions from the Department it is impossible for me to again carry out the plan pursued in the case of the *Brooklyn*, and it is, therefore, recommended that the Department will reconsider its decision in this matter and authorize Newport to be used for this purpose in case it should be deemed necessary or advisable.

Prior to the placing of the battle ship *Iowa* in commission her guard was assembled at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., where it was thoroughly drilled and instructed under the officers who were to accompany it on board, and in that case excellent results have also been obtained, although the facilities for boat exercise and target firing from boats were lacking.

During the past year good conduct medals of appropriate design have been awarded, under article 930, United States Navy Regulations, 1896, to such enlisted men recommended therefor by a board of officers ordered in accordance with Special Order No. 49, Navy Department, July 20, 1896. This action has resulted in much satisfaction among the enlisted men, who wear these medals with great pride.

In accordance with a promise made in May, 1893, the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, a few months since, loaned to the School of Application two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, with mounts, which are now in position here, and at which the classes of officers and enlisted men are regularly instructed. If the other sixteen of these guns, promised at the above-mentioned date, could be also loaned for use at other stations, it would be of great benefit to the Corps, as it would enable the men to be prepared in their use before going on board ship, the marines generally being assigned to man these rapid-fire guns under article 999, Navy Regulations, 1896.

Since the adoption of the above-mentioned regulation assigning the marines to the guns of the main and secondary batteries on board ship, the most excellent reports have been received of their work in target firing, and the assertion is confidently made that the efficiency of all ships where this system is in operation has been materially increased.

The system under which officers of the Marine Corps have heretofore been examined for promotion has recently been changed to correspond with the modifications made in the Army, the law providing for such examinations specifying that they shall be similar to the method pursued in the Army.

I inclose the report of the commanding officer of the School of Application of the proceedings thereof for the year ending June 30, 1897, together with the report of the Board of Visitors at the closing exercises of the school, both of which it is requested may be attached to and made a part of this report.

In accordance with the authority of the Department, First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany and Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw were ordered to the ordnance shops at the navy-yard, District of Columbia, for the supplemental course of instruction in ordnance for one month, upon the completion of which duty Lieutenant Karmany was detached and ordered to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. *Iowa*, and Lieutenant Shaw to the War College in order to take the course there.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Navy Regulations fail to provide for a salute for the Commandant of the Marine Corps when he visits navy-yards, stations, or ships in commission on public duty. In accordance with the Department's circular to navy-yards of June 3, 1879, the Commandant of the Marine Corps was, up to 1893, accorded the same salute as given to chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, and it seems certainly due to his position as the head of one of the coordinate branches of the military establishment of the Government that he should be received, when making his official visits, with the same honors that are paid to a chief of Bureau, who holds relative rank and occupies a temporary position, and I earnestly recommend that the Navy Regulations be so amended that this salute shall be provided for and given as heretofore.

In order to encourage the enlisted men to save their money, that they may have a little sum to start with should they desire to leave the service at the expiration of their enlistment, I recommend that the act of Congress approved February 9, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the deposits of the savings of seamen of the United States Navy," be made applicable to the Marine Corps, and that the necessary legislation be enacted to accomplish this end.

The vacancy of second lieutenant which existed at the date of my last report was still further increased by three casualties during the year, but at the graduation of the class at the Naval Academy in June last it was only possible, owing to the small class, to assign two cadets to the Marine Corps, which still leaves two vacancies. These officers are very much needed and it is most unfortunate that they could not be obtained. The two who were appointed, Lieuts. P. M. Bannon and Newt H. Hall, are now undergoing instruction at the School of Application, together with First Lieut. C. A. Doyen, the second in his grade.

The following casualties have occurred since the date of my last report: Retired: Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, February 1, 1897; Maj. and Quartermaster Horatio B. Lowry, June 19, 1897, and Maj. and Quartermaster Richard S. Collum, June 26, 1897. All these officers were retired on their own application, having served over thirty years. First Lieut. Elisha Theall was retired February 2, 1897, having failed to pass the physical examination for promotion to the rank with which he was retired. Deaths: Col. Clement D. Hebb (retired), June 23, 1897; Lieut. Col. George P. Houston (retired), February 7, 1897, and Capt. H. H. Coston (retired), November 6, 1896.

Upon the retirement of Maj. H. B. Lowry, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster R. S. Collum was promoted major and quartermaster, but served as such only a few days, when he was retired on his own application. Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster Frank L. Denny was then promoted major and quartermaster and is now performing his duties as such at these headquarters. First Lieut. Thomas C. Prince was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster June 20, 1897, to fill the senior vacancy in that grade and is now on duty at Philadelphia, Pa. The junior vacancy of captain and assistant quartermaster was filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles L. McCawley, a son of the late Commandant, who, for the past 16 years, has been chief clerk in the office of the Commandant of the Corps.

There have been since my last report 1,069 casualties in the enlisted strength caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 1,152 enlistments and reenlistments.

The recruiting regulations now provide for the acceptance only of citizens of the United States or those who have legally declared their intention to become such. All recruiting officers have orders to select

only the most desirable men, and an excellent class is thus being obtained. There are now 487 aliens in the Corps, and of these 246 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, 232 live in the United States, but have not declared their intention to become citizens, and only 9 claim foreign residence.

There are 1,406 men on duty at the various shore stations and 1,170 on board ships in commission.

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 6, 1897, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were forwarded to the Department on September 15, 1897. These were returned on September 25, 1897, with directions to eliminate in those of the quartermaster the item of \$50,000 for erection of a marine barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., which was complied with, and they were again forwarded to the Department on September 28, 1897.

Triplicate copies of the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's estimates, as revised, are inclosed herewith.

In accordance with the Department's instructions, post exchanges have been established at the marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., and League Island, Pa., and at the naval stations, Newport, R. I., Port Royal, S. C., and Bremerton, Wash., and orders have been issued for the establishment of a like institution at the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., on November 1 next.

Reports as to the progress of these post exchanges will be made at the proper time in accordance with the Department's directions.

The Adjutant and Inspector has made inspections in accordance with article 932 (2), Navy Regulations, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men as most satisfactory and the condition of the buildings as excellent, with the exception of those at Boston and Brooklyn, where repairs are being made.

As the civil force at these headquarters has, by Executive order, been recently placed under civil-service rules, I respectfully recommend a rearrangement of salaries to correspond with those received by clerks in the other departments of the Government performing like duties. The chief clerks of the various offices should be fourth-class clerks and receive the same pay allowed the chief clerks of the various offices in the Departments; and the second and third clerks employed here should be third and second class clerks, respectively. The sums received now by these men are odd in figures, being established many years ago, and are unlike those in any other department.

The civil clerical force here is very small compared to the work to be performed, owing to the employment of enlisted men as clerks and messengers; and in that way a considerable saving annually results to the Government, there being twelve of these soldiers so detailed.

The plan proposed will be an increase of only \$1,573.80—about the pay of one additional clerk—and in my judgment will be a fitting reward for deserving men who have at present little chance for advancement, which is discouraging to anyone who efficiently performs his duties.

I also inclose an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that this may also be made a part of my report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., July 8, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of the School of Application for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The school was formally opened on September 8, 1896, and consisted of commissioned officers: First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany and Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw; and enlisted men—2 sergeants, 7 corporals and 15 privates.

First Lieut. J. H. Pendleton was detailed as assistant instructor and had charge of the classes of the enlisted men's division and continued on that duty until October 9, when he was detached and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty. Lieut. L. J. Magill reported the same day from the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and was assigned to the duties just relinquished by Lieutenant Pendleton. Lieut. M. J. Shaw was invalided to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., on November 4, 1896, and reported for duty again on January 5, 1897.

During the scholastic year there were numerous changes in the enlisted men's division owing to exigencies of the service as follows: 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 2 privates joined, and 2 sergeants and 9 privates were detached. Several promotions to the noncommissioned grade were also conferred, which left the graduating class of enlisted men as follows: 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, and 4 privates.

Owing to demands made upon the commissioned officers attached to the school, detailing them on boards, courts-martial, etc., twenty-six days were lost; yet, notwithstanding this, in their final examinations they showed a degree of proficiency that was commendable in the extreme.

By order of the Colonel Commandant instruction on the subject of spar torpedoes was eliminated from the course as obsolete.

During the year theoretical instructions were carried on in the class rooms twice daily, excepting Saturdays, when but one recitation was held. Every advantage was taken in fair weather to teach the officers and men in their practical duties, by practice marches into the surrounding country where they were enabled to learn to pitch tents and break camp, exercise a company in attack and defence, scouting and reconnoitering duty, and signaling. Owing to the paucity of commissioned officers the noncommissioned officers frequently acted as company officers, and showed marked ability and zeal. In signals the men have transmitted messages about 4 miles to the barracks, the messages received being telegraphed into the office at these headquarters.

A field telegraph, mounted, with all the appliances for service, has been constructed here for the use of the school and the classes thoroughly instructed in its use. For practical instruction in topography field sketching cases, mathematical instruments, boxes of colors, and drawing and tracing paper have been supplied.

The topographical work done included sketches, to a scale, of sections of the surrounding country, which were remarkable as to technique and accuracy. The instruction in duties on board ship was very thorough and exhaustive.

For small-arm firing practice a rifle gallery has been built, and the officers and men thoroughly and carefully instructed during the winter months; while in the month of May opportunity was offered for long-range firing, with the result that 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 9 privates qualified as sharpshooters at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards ranges, and 4 corporals and 25 privates as marksmen.

For artillery instruction we have now mounted one 6-pounder Hotchkiss and one 6-pounder Driggs-Schroeder R. F. guns of modern pattern.

Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, U. S. N., on my invitation, instructed the officers and men in practical work of aid to the wounded.

In addition for field service we have the new army field oven which has been practically tested by the men who were in camp for three weeks.

I would respectfully urge that 20 wall tents and flies complete be furnished for the use of the school, and that the officers and men spend at least one month each year in camp. By this means practical instruction may be given in all tactical exercises and the theoretical instructions applied to actual service in the field. I consider this most important.

With reference to the text-books now on hand, I would respectfully state that they are old editions and should be replaced, and I would also request that Root's Military Topography and Sketching be substituted for Richard's work on the same subject, as being more modern and better adapted for the school.

A new rifle having been substituted for the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, I recommend that the Springfield rifle pamphlet be dropped as a text-book.

Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare is not up to the requirements, and the want of any facilities for practical work in this direction impels me to recommend that this study be eliminated from the course, and in lieu thereof that the officers may be ordered for instruction in these branches to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

I would respectfully urge that the greatest care be exercised by the commanding officers at the various stations in selecting the men to be sent to the school.

The programme of studies pursued is appended, marked "A" and the order of exercises attending the graduation of the classes appended marked "B." Authority having been granted the course was extended by sending Lieutenants Karmany and Shaw for instruction in ordnance, to the naval station, Washington, D. C., for the month of May, 1897.

At the expiration of this period Lieutenant Karmany was detached and ordered to command the guard of the U. S. S. *Iowa*, and Lieutenant Shaw was ordered to a four months' course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HARRINGTON,

*Captain, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding Marines and in Charge of Instruction.*

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

A.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

Department.	Subject.
Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations. Springfield rifle pamphlet. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Gatling Gun Drill. Radford's Gunnery Catechism. Drill Book for the New Armaments, United States Navy.
Administration and sea service	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. United States Navy Regulations. United States Army Regulations. Recruiting pamphlet.
Law	Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-Martial. United States Navy Regulations. Administration of Law and Justice, United States Navy.
Torpedoes	Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare. Notes on Submarine Mining. Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy.
Engineering	Hutchison's Field Engineering. Richard's Military Topography. Signaling and Telegraphy. Hygiene (lectures).
Military art	Shaw's Modern Tactics. Hamley's Operations of War. Troops in Campaign.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Infantry	Instructions for Infantry, United States Navy. Manual of Guard Duty. Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations. Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle. Springfield rifle pamphlet.
Artillery	Instructions for Artillery, United States Navy. Instructions for Gatling Gun Drill. Radford's Handbook of Naval Gunnery.
Administration and sea service	Accountability Instruction. Duties of Marines Embarked. Recruiting pamphlet.
Torpedoes	Notes on Submarine Mining. Catechism of Explosives, United States Navy.
Field engineering	Notes on Elementary Field Engineering. Signaling and Telegraphy.
Field service	Notes on Minor Tactics.

B.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

THEORETICAL.

Examination of classes, class papers, maps, etc., in section rooms.

PRACTICAL.

Infantry.

School of the squad: Manual of arms; bayonet exercise.

School of the company: Close-order movements; street-riot formation; extended-order drill.

School of the battalion: Close-order movements.

Signals.

Transmission and receipt of messages from various points, by flag and telegraph.

Artillery.

Inspection of battery.

Ceremonies.

Review and dress parade.

REPORT BOARD OF VISITORS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1897.

SIR: By your direction we, the undersigned, met at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on the 3d instant, to witness the closing exercises and final examination of officers and noncommissioned officers at the School of Application of the class formed September 1, 1896.

The Board examined the papers of the student officers that had been written at the examinations held previously to graduation, and were most favorably impressed by the proficiency shown by the class.

The Board then proceeded to witness the practical exercises upon the parade ground, the execution of which was highly creditable to both officers and enlisted men.

The practical work of the school for the past year has been more varied and extensive than in any previous year, the results of which were manifest to the Board, all of whom have served on previous boards.

The facilities for exercises in application are extremely limited, but these exercises can be extended with the means at hand to include under the course of "Military art," "Exercises in application," to consist of tactical exercises with troops, tactical exercises without troops, and the preparation of essays on military topics other than those included in the course of instruction in "Strategy."

The exercises with troops should consist of marches, outpost, advance guard, rear guard, screening and reconnoitering duty, and the selection and occupation and the defense and attack of positions.

The tactical exercises without troops should consist of: Field-service exercises, in which the student officers will accompany the instructor in a ride over the country in the vicinity of Washington, noting the military features of the terrain, selecting positions, drawing up plans for attack and defense by any assumed number of troops, and writing out the orders necessary in the assumed case.

A topographical sketch of the terrain considered and the orders issued will be submitted by each student officer after each exercise.

Maneuvers on the map. In these maneuvers the forces will be indicated on a suitable map. The students will be required to write out the orders for all movements that they direct, and at the conclusion write out a report, the same as though the operations had taken place.

Each student should be required to write a graduating essay upon any suitable military topic that he may select, subject to the approval of the commanding officer.

Shaw's Minor Tactics, being an English work and not fully adapted in all respects to the use of military schools in the United States, should be replaced by Wagner's Organization and Tactics and The Service of Security and Information. These books are up to date and are used at all the military schools of the country; also that Von der Goltz's Conduct of War be added to the list of books under this head.

In the course of engineering it is recommended that Root's Military Topography

and Sketching and Beach's Manual of Military Field Engineering be substituted for Richards's Military Topography and Hutchinson's Field Engineering.

Exercises in application should embrace the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, obstacles, etc., as well as the locating of trenches with reference to the configuration of the ground. Field works and field engineering are a necessary part of this course.

The course of law should be extended to include constitutional and international law.

The Board are of the opinion that exercises in application should go hand in hand with theoretical instruction, and when this is impossible owing to a lack of facilities, such studies should be omitted.

The course in torpedoes and submarine mining is not taught at any of the line schools in the United States, and at the staff schools only when every facility is at hand for exercises in application. It is therefore recommended that, as there are no facilities for the proper instruction of officers and enlisted men in this course, it be dropped from the curriculum and that officers be sent to the Torpedo School at Newport, R. I.

It is recommended that an officer with experience ashore and afloat be detailed to instruct the enlisted men's class, as questions are constantly asked by the men that can only be answered by one having experience.

It is further recommended that greater care be exercised in the selection of men sent to the school, as four of those coming from other stations last year were found entirely unfit to take the course and were relieved at the request of the instructor.

As an incentive to faithful study and hard work, it is recommended that the enlisted men's class be promoted, according to proficiency, as soon as practicable after the close of the term.

In order that the purpose for which the school was established may be fully realized, it is necessary that the commanding officer should have sufficient funds to supply the school with the latest books and instruments and to provide facilities for exercises in application, also to found a sound military library, a most necessary part of a well-equipped school.

E. R. ROBINSON,

Captain, United States Marine Corps.

M. C. GOODRELL,

Captain, United States Marine Corps.

F. L. DENNY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters.

** SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTS.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1896.

(1) As the subject of rifle firing is of the utmost importance to the Marine Corps, it is desirable that no effort or pains shall be spared by the commanding officers and other officers at the different stations to advance the qualifications of their commands in this respect; and to the end that a thorough and uniform system of instruction shall be pursued at all stations, immediate steps will be taken by such commanding officers to secure, without delay, the necessary facilities, including gallery and long-distance ranges, for carrying into effect the requirements of Special Order No. 48, Navy Department, July 20, 1896.

(2) It is necessary for fair and intelligent classification and reward of merit throughout the Corps that competition should be conducted under, as nearly as possible, like conditions, and it is therefore important that gallery practice should be upon ranges of the same distance and from like positions, standing, sitting, or kneeling, and lying down.

(3) All that is required in Small-Arms Firing Regulations, as modified by Special Order, No. 48, Navy Department, and the provisions of this order, will be carefully and diligently carried out where practicable. At stations where the facilities for target practice do not admit of firing at all the distances necessary to qualify a person for classification as sharpshooter, marksman, and first and second classes, anyone attaining 80 per cent in his best four full scores in the gallery, and 80 per cent in his best four full scores on the range at all the distances available of and above 200 yards will, the exigencies of the service permitting, be transferred to a station that will afford him the facilities for qualifying for classification.

(4) Skirmish firing at stations, where the same is practicable, as required by the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, shall be had, but it shall not be necessary to classification, and all men making the required percentage both in the gallery and on the range shall be entitled to classification the same as if skirmish firing were included.

(5) No man shall be permitted to fire on the range until he has had a thorough course of instruction in the preliminary drills, and has attained an average of 80 per cent in his best two full scores in gallery practice.

(6) A man having attained the required percentage in gallery practice to enable him to fire on the range, will be required to fire, during the practice season, an aggregate not exceeding 160 shots, unless he has attained an average of 80 per cent with a less number of shots at all distances available at his station, from 200 yards to 600 yards, inclusive.

(7) Any man who desires may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be allowed more than the prescribed amount of target practice on the range for the purpose of acquiring classification, and for such purpose may purchase the ammunition necessary from the officer in charge, at cost price.

(8) *Score cards.*—At each regular practice the commanding officer of each detachment participating will furnish to the officer in charge of the party engaged in the practice a score card inscribed with the names of the officers and men present. At the close of the practice the officer in charge will return the score cards to the commanding officer with the score of each officer and enlisted man thereon in ink, or with an indelible pencil, and certified to by him.

(9) *Target record book.*—This book will give the individual record of every officer and enlisted man attached to the post. It will be made by transcribing from the certified score cards the record of each man at every regular practice.

(10) *Monthly report.*—This report will be made on the last day of each month, as per Form A. It will contain the name of every officer and enlisted man who has been borne on the rolls of the post during the month, and will give the totals of the two best full scores in the gallery and the two best full scores on the range of each officer and enlisted man at all distances available, from 200 to 600 yards, inclusive. It will be accompanied by the certified score cards as vouchers.

(11) In order that the extent of instruction and the relative proficiency of the different stations may be accurately known, an annual report of all practice, in the gallery and on the range, will be made as per Form B at the close of the practice season—October 31 of each year. This report will show the total number of men firing each month and the average per cent of scores at the different ranges. The classification of all men for each month will also be shown, and from these reports will be compiled and published annually the relative standing of proficiency in target firing of the different stations, at the distances fired.

(12) *Classification.*—The class in firing to which any officer or enlisted man belongs will be determined at the end of the practice year from the aggregate of the total of the two best full scores he has made on the range. But if discharged or transferred, or if he has completed his course before leaving the post, he will be classified according to the aggregate obtained. Whenever a man is transferred or discharged, the record of his best two full scores on the range shall be entered under "Remarks" on his descriptive list, these scores to be credited to him in subsequent practice for classification.

(13) *Sharpshooters.*—All who have fired two or more full scores in the gallery and two or more full scores on the range, and, from the best two of each, have made an aggregate of not less than 80 per cent.

(14) *Marksmen.*—All men who have fired two or more full scores in the gallery and two or more full scores on the range, and, from the best two of each, have made an aggregate of not less than 65 per cent.

(15) *First class.*—All who have fired two or more full scores in the gallery and two or more full scores on the range, and, from the best two of each, have made an aggregate of not less than 50 per cent.

(16) *Second class.*—All who have two or more full scores in the gallery and two or more full scores on the range, and, from the best two of each, have made an aggregate of not less than 35 per cent.

(17) *Third class.*—All who have failed to fire two full scores in the gallery and two full scores on the range, or, having shot such scores, have made an aggregate of less than 35 per cent.

(18) Blank forms for score cards and reports of target practice will be furnished by the Adjutant and Inspector, United States Marine Corps.

CHARLES HEYWOOD, *Colonel Commandant.*

Approved:

W. MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 166.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's instructions of July 6, 1897, I have the honor to submit, for its approval, the annual estimate for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The paymaster and quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, transmit letters with their estimates explaining them in detail, and stating the reasons for the

increase in some of the items, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

For several years past the full amount necessary for the pay of the total number of enlisted men allowed the Marine Corps has not been appropriated for annually, the Department a few years past having arbitrarily reduced the total sum, for the reason that at that time the whole number of men allowed was not constantly in service, and it was thought the appropriation could stand the reduction. This reasoning held good for a year or two and the amount of money appropriated was sufficient, but since then it has been an easy matter to keep the Corps up to its authorized strength at all times, and the requirements of the service demand that this should be done, and in consequence there has not been enough money to pay all the men the last year, and the paymaster reports a deficiency amounting to over \$32,000, and further states that this sum will be increased for the current year.

As an additional reason why more money should be appropriated, it may be stated that in accordance with the acts of Congress approved February 12, 1895, and March 16, 1896, no pay is any longer retained from the enlisted men, and all now receive the full amount to which they are entitled by law.

Those men from whose pay was retained the \$4 per month provided for in the act approved June 16, 1890, who are now being discharged upon expiration of enlistment, are receiving the total sum retained from their pay, together with accrued interest, and these payments make further drain upon the appropriation "Pay Marine Corps."

In my opinion, the increase asked for by the paymaster is a conservative one, and should be allowed in order to prevent further deficiencies.

The quartermaster's estimates show increases under the items "Clothing," "Military stores," "Repair of barracks," "Hire of quarters," and "Contingent," the necessity for which he fully explains in his accompanying letter. A decrease is proposed under the head of "Provisions," while the other items of his appropriation remain as heretofore.

The necessity for a modern and suitable barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., has been apparent for a number of years, and its construction should no longer be delayed. The present barracks is a small frame temporary structure, which is entirely unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, and is much too small for the number of men required at this fast-growing and important navy-yard, where the Department is now placing all vessels "in reserve." By my direction the quartermaster has, therefore, included in his estimates an item of \$50,000 for the erection of this barracks, a site therofor having recently been assigned to the Marine Corps by the Navy Department, and it is earnestly hoped that this estimate will meet with the Department's approval.

Under "Military stores" more money is needed with which to purchase ammunition for the new 6 mm. rifles with which the Corps has been recently armed, and the necessity for obtaining this ammunition is so apparent and so urgent that no comment, other than the reference to the quartermaster's letter on the subject, seems necessary.

It has become necessary to materially improve the lighting arrangements at the marine barracks and officer's quarters at Portsmouth, N. H., and the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., owing to the poor and insufficient quality of gas now used at both of these stations, and it is thought to be desirable, as well as a matter of economy, to install electricity at these stations rather than to extensively repair the present system of gas, as after the first expense of installation the cost for maintenance will be considerably less than at present for the payment of gas bills. The proposed estimates for this electric light at the two posts only aggregate \$2,000, and it is hoped this will be allowed.

Small increases under "Hire of quarters" to provide for this allowance to enlisted men detailed as messengers, and the small sum of \$1,500 to make repairs and improvements at the marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., in accordance with the recommendations of boards of survey on file in the quartermaster's office, both of which are fully explained by the quartermaster, are submitted under the heads of "Hire of quarters" and "Repair of barracks." In this connection I desire to state that hardly any money has been expended on the Annapolis Barracks since its erection, some fifteen years ago, and these repairs are absolutely essential to prevent further deterioration in the building. The small appropriation of \$10,000 for "General repairs" at all the posts is not large enough to warrant taking this required sum therefrom.

Two years ago the Marine Corps was increased by 500 men, and more money is necessarily required under the various subheads of the appropriation than was formerly allowed. That the Marine Corps is economically administered there can be no question, and every effort is made on the part of the Colonel Commandant, the paymaster, and the quartermaster to reduce expenditures to the lowest possible limit, and it is hoped the Department will appreciate this fact and see its way clear to approving these estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD, *Colonel Commandant.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1897.

SIR: I inclose herewith estimates for appropriation Pay Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

These estimates show an increase of \$40,526.03 compared with the amount appropriated for current year, as follows:

Pay of officers on the retired list.....	\$337.50
Pay of enlisted men on the active list.....	39,592.33
Pay of enlisted men on the retired list.....	596.20
Total increase	40,526.03

As the number of officers and enlisted men on the retired list at the present time is greater than the number heretofore appropriated for, a corresponding increase in the amount estimated as necessary for the ensuing fiscal year has been made.

Owing to changes in laws relating to retention of pay of enlisted men by acts of Congress approved February 12, 1895, and March 16, 1896, the expenditures on account of pay of enlisted men on the active list have been materially increased, and the sum asked for under this head is a very conservative estimate of the amount that will be required. A deficiency, due to this cause, in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1896 amounting to \$32,613.07 was reported to and appropriated by Congress at the session recently closed, and from reliable information obtained at the Treasury Department this amount will be further increased when all claims have been received and settled. The demands against the appropriations for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 are known to be even greater than those against the appropriation for 1896; hence it follows that the deficiencies in the appropriations for those years will be much larger than that reported and appropriated for the year 1896. It will be seen, therefore, that the sum asked for under this head is not excessive.

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Major and Paymaster, United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1897.

SIR: Submitted herewith are the annual estimates for the support of the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with remarks and explanations in relation thereto. There are also submitted some recommendations which are thought to be pertinent and advisable.

The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate \$368,908. This sum is but \$34,560 greater than that appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that certain new, but necessary, expenditures are urged. Due regard has been given to public economy in framing the estimates, and only such expenditures as are actually needed have been suggested.

Following is a table giving the general heads under which appropriations for the Corps are made, and the amounts appropriated for this year, together with the estimates for the coming year:

	Appropriation for 1898.	Estimates for 1899.
Provisions	\$100,000	\$95,000
Clothing	97,255	107,255
Fuel	19,500	19,500
Military stores	13,297	23,297
Transportation and recruiting	15,000	15,000
Repair of barracks	45,600	63,500
Forage	3,000	3,000
Hire of quarters	6,996	7,356
Contingent	33,700	35,000
Total	334,348	368,908

In explanation of the above table the following is to be said:

Provisions.—The new estimates look to a saving under this head of \$5,000. This proposed economy is possible, because rations can now be purchased under contracts at slightly less cost than formerly. The saving mentioned is about the difference between the cost of rations for last year and those for this year. It is reasonable to suppose that the contract prices for rations next year will not be greater than the current prices.

Clothing.—An increase of \$10,000 is urged under this head as absolutely necessary. The present appropriation is inadequate to properly clothe 2,600 enlisted men now authorized by Congress, as shown by official reports on file in this office. The strictest economy is observed in expending the appropriation, and men are allowed the fewest possible garments during an enlistment. Their allowance is too small to enable them at all times to draw a sufficient amount of clothing, and they are frequently obliged to obtain extra garments, paying for the same out of their meager salaries; a practice that is not contemplated. This department at no time has a reserve supply of uniforms, and should the stock at any post or on board vessels in commission be destroyed by fire, contagion, or otherwise, it would be impossible to replace it without creating a deficiency in the appropriation. That which is purchased with the limited appropriation made available each year is issued promptly after being manufactured, to supply urgent demands ashore and afloat. Annually, every spring and early summer, many requisitions received for clothing can not be filled, owing to the fact that the supply procured under contracts, and with the liveliest competition, is exhausted.

As illustrative of the above, numerous cases could be cited showing administrative embarrassment resulting from a lack of an adequate appropriation. The most recent instance is mentioned: During the past month two small vessels were placed in commission and ordered on foreign service. Requisitions were made upon this Department for a three years' supply of clothing for each ship. Neither the requisitions in full nor any part of them could be filled from a reserve stock which should have been on hand at the office of the assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia, and it was only after a draft upon all the Eastern posts of the Corps that needed clothing could be obtained. Even then, although nine posts were called upon, less than one year's allowance for each vessel could be collected. Some of the posts from which the clothing was drawn were left without articles of uniform which the men were in want of. The importance of this matter is earnestly urged upon the consideration of the Colonel Commandant, and it is hoped that he will approve the proposed increase under this head, as the same is absolutely necessary to meet the actual needs of the Corps.

Repair of barracks.—The chief proposition under this head contemplates the erection at the League Island Navy-Yard of a modern brick barracks, to cost \$50,000, and capable of quartering the number of men required for duty at that station. Such a barracks is a public necessity as a substitute for the small, ill-adapted, unsanitary frame structure now used, which is virtually a shed, lacking all the modern comforts and conveniences, and which at the time of its construction was only intended as a temporary structure in which to quarter the men pending the erection of suitable barracks. The present building is old, too cramped for space, without good sanitary arrangements, and is in need of many repairs, which, in view of its condition and unsuitableness as a barracks, it would seem extravagant to make. At no navy-yard in the country are the marines so poorly housed as at the League Island station.

Under this same head estimates are submitted to make repairs and improvements at the marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., at a cost of \$1,500. The repairs contemplated are the placing in of new floor beams, new floors, improvements of the heating system, and plumbing, painting, etc., which are much needed to put the building in good condition. A separate appropriation is recommended, for the reason that the general fund of \$10,000 is not sufficient to stand this expense, as well as the numerous and various demands upon it from the other thirteen posts of the Corps.

Fuel.—No change in the appropriation under this head is necessary.

Military stores.—An increase of \$10,000 is required for the various purposes under this head. The Corps has recently been supplied by the Navy with the 6-mm. Lee magazine rifles, in which a new variety of cartridges, having smokeless powder, must be used. The cost of these cartridges is more than double that of the old .45-caliber ammunition, the price of the same being nearly \$37 for a thousand rounds. Even though the present fiscal year has just commenced and the whole appropriation is available, it has been found inexpedient to expend more than the sum necessary for the purchase of only sufficient ammunition for a reserve supply, to be kept at the various stations of the Corps for use in an emergency, and in consequence no target practice with the new rifles can be had at present, and the men are therefore entirely unfamiliar with the use of this arm, except for drill purposes. Target practice is at present conducted with the old Springfield rifle, which is obsolete. To make our men efficient in the use of the new arm, it is absolutely essential

that they should have practice in firing the same, and for this purpose an ample supply of ammunition should be obtained. Even the proposed increase of \$10,000 will only purchase a little over 200,000 rounds of this new ammunition, a very small quantity, considering service conditions and requirements, but which, with strict economy, will probably answer the purpose for the present.

Hire of quarters.—An increase of \$360 is estimated for hereunder to provide for this allowance to enlisted men to be detailed for duty as messengers in the office of the quartermaster and assistant quartermaster at these headquarters, and to pay the same to another man performing similar duty at the office of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, provision for whom was inadvertently omitted last year, though he is receiving all the other allowances paid to other men on the same duty. The work these two additional men will be required to perform is of similar character to that already assigned in the offices here, combining clerical as well as messenger's duties not of a military character, and as the sum to be expended is so much less than that which would have to be paid to civilian employees, the advantage of the plan to the Government can not be questioned. The work in these offices has increased to such an extent as to make it impossible of execution with only the regular civil force, and it has been found necessary to employ the enlisted men as clerks and messengers at rates of pay and allowances established by the Secretary of the Navy. These proposed additional men are absolutely needed promptly and effectually to dispatch the work of the offices mentioned.

Contingent.—Estimates for an increase of \$2,000 are submitted in this connection, with which it is proposed to install electric lights in the marine barracks and officers' quarters, Portsmouth, N. H., and the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va. Such improvements are necessary. Reports of boards of survey and other official papers received from Portsmouth state that the gas at that post is inferior in quality and insufficient in quantity. The eyes of the officers and the men of the command have been injured, owing to the dimness of the light now provided, and in winter lamps and candles, which are unsafe in barracks, have been resorted to on many occasions. It has been proposed to improve the present gas plant by adding a separate automatic machine. To do this would cost about as much as putting in electric lights, and the service would be less satisfactory. Besides, electric lights are better, safer, and more economical to maintain. What is said concerning the needs of Portsmouth applies equally to the barracks at Norfolk. There the navy-yard has a plant, and by using this the cost to the Marine Corps to put in the lights will be small, probably not more than \$500. There will be a saving in the cost of maintenance, and the expense of installation will thus soon be offset, while the gain to the service will be great.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,

Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters.

No. 175.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C., September 28, 1897.

SIR: In accordance with the Department's directions of the 25th instant, I have had altered the Quartermaster's estimates by omitting the submitted request for an appropriation for the erection of a new barracks at the United States Navy-Yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, at an estimated cost of \$50,000, and the estimates are herewith returned to the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.		
Pay of 473 additional privates		\$73,788.00
Pay of officers on the active list:		
1 Colonel Commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 13 second lieutenants		180,860.00
Pay of officers on the retired list:		
1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 2 quartermasters, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants		43,170.00
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates:		
1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum major, 50 first sergeants, 150 sergeants, 220 corporals, 30 musicians, 120 drummers and fifers, and 2,026 privates, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders; and the number of enlisted men authorized as above for the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement	(R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596, 1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866; vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; June 10, 1896, vol. 29, pp. 375, 376, sec. 1.)	496,000.00
Pay and allowances of retired enlisted men:		
1 sergeant-major, 2 drum majors, 5 first-class musicians, 15 first sergeants, 20 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 fifers, 1 drummer, and 44 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year		32,000.00
Undrawn clothing:		
Payment of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn		23,000.00
Mileage:		
Mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops ..		8,000.00
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters		4,000.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.		
In the office of the Colonel Commandant:		
1 chief clerk		1,540.80
1 messenger, at \$80.94 per month		971.28
In the office of the paymaster:		
1 chief clerk		1,600.00
1 clerk		1,496.52
1 clerk		1,257.12
In the office of the quartermaster:		
1 chief clerk		1,540.80
1 clerk		1,496.52
1 clerk		1,257.12
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:		
1 chief clerk		1,540.80
1 clerk		1,496.52
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:		
1 clerk		1,400.00
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
1 clerk		1,400.00
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem		638.75
Total pay of civil force		17,636.23
Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation		804,666.23
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898		764,140.20

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899,
by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898.
Provisions: For 1,500 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation of rations to 14 enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers; also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation therefor, other than such as now are, or may hereafter be, allowed to enlisted men in the Army.....		\$95,000.00	\$100,000.00
Clothing: For 2,600 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates.....		107,255.00	97,255.00
Fuel: For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets.....		19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores: For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of instruments for the band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition.....		23,297.00	13,297.00
Transportation and recruiting: For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expenses of the recruiting service.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Repairs of barracks: At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska, and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings.....	10,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,000.00		
For repairs to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.....	1,500.00	13,500.00	45,600.00
Forage: For forage in kind for 5 horses of the quartermaster's department and the authorized number of officers' horses.....		3,000.00	3,000.00
Hire of quarters: For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, \$4,500; for hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and quartermaster's offices, Washington, D. C., assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., and for the leader of the Marine Band, \$21 each per month, \$2,016; for hire of quarters for 7 enlisted men employed as above and in the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., at \$10 each per month, \$840 in all.....		7,356.00	6,996.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899,
by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898.
Contingent: For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets; funeral expenses of marines; stationery and other paper; telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters; per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days; repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barrack furniture; mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenter's tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons, medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of hand fire grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves and furnaces where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, soap, brushes, and combs for offices, postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers and periodicals, improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain; water and gas pipes; water; introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction, and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding; mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets, wire bunk bottoms for the enlisted men at the various posts; furniture for Government houses and repair of same; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad but impossible to anticipate or classify		\$35,000.00	\$33,700.00
Total.....		318,908.00	334,348.00

Supplementary estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
Provisions: For 473 additional privates, 365 days, is 172,645 rations, at \$21.38 per hundred rations	\$36,911.50
Clothing: For 473 additional privates, at \$49.80 (first year) per capita.....	23,555.40
Contingencies: For iron bedsteads, mattresses, mattress covers, sheets, pillows, clothing boxes, etc.	2,500.00
Total	62,966.90

Schedule of proposals received for supply of rations for the Marine Corps, for the year 1898, under advertisement from the quartermaster's office, dated May 3, 1897.

Names of contractors.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Georgetown, Va.	Annapolis, Md.	Port Royal, S. C.	Marine Island, Cal.	Sitka, Alaska.	Puget Sound, Wash.	Newport, R. I.
Terrence Brady				*\$24.00								
Wm. P. Mills										\$30.00		
Ed. De Groff										*29.00		
Baum & Marx		*\$17.25	*\$14.49			*\$13.00		\$48.00				
Frank Hume		21.49	21.73	29.73	*\$21.73	21.73	*\$24.73		\$22.73			
John T. Regan		21.00	27.00	35.00		36.00						\$16.21
J. C. Ergood & Co.	\$29.75	20.87	28.87	24.59	22.10	17.99	25.73					
W. H. Belford	35.00	41.25	26.21	35.00	35.00	35.00	39.00					39.00
M. L. Kelly									*14.99			
Fred. Koch		30.00	14.94									
Louis Weill			15.18									
W. G. Ahrens			14.73									
Herman R. Paul	*15.87											
Corcoran & Collins								15.90				
T. J. Barrows & Bros						16.40						
Patrick H. Horgan												*22.50
Chas. A. Simons		17.85										
Swaschbacher & Bros. Co.											\$23.00	
Charles E. Danner & Co.								45.00				
Eastern Dressed Meat Co.		19.85										
James Megarry									18.85			
W. E. Campbell							*39.00					
James McCorley				*23.94								
Louch, Augustine & Co.											*20.00	
Clarence M. Prince	19.00											

*Accepted.

† Delinquent.

‡ Received too late to be considered.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated May 3, 1897.

Name.	Class.	Amount.	Name.	Class.	Amount.
Paul J. Devitt	3, 4	\$117.38	Wm. H. Wiley & Son	1	\$214.00
Thomas Kelly	1	7,400.00	Louis Sickel	1	337.50
Chas. B. Edwards & Co.	4	20.00	Rufus P. Clarke	3	30.90
Frank W. McNeal	4	348.68	Edmond R. Lyon	1	548.50
Rudolph Wurlitzer	2	185.64	B. Y. Pippet & Co.	1	13,254.70
John Wanamaker	1, 3, 4	8,807.48	Manhattan Supply Co.	1	1,024.08
Harry D. Dougherty	1	40.98	Cavanagh Bros. & Knapp	2, 3, 4	1,823.01
Wm. H. Horstmann Co.	1, 2, 3	7,112.88	Manhattan Supply Co.	1	734.10
John Galbraith	4	740.00	Thos. G. Hood	1, 2, 3	4,664.92
Paul J. Field	4	10.98	Henry I. Kent	1	19,758.00
Richard Levicks Son & Co.	1	728.00	Joseph Loeb	3	10.00

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the quartermaster's office, dated—, 189—.

Names of bidders.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).					Splint.
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).	
Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.									
Augustus Stephenson	\$5.50	\$4.40							
E. C. Spinney	* 4.75	* 4.00							
J. B. Daish	8.00	7.80				\$7.25	\$7.05		
S. G. French	7.00	7.00				* 6.44	* 5.98		
Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass.									
C. W. York & Co.	7.50		\$8.00						
J. B. Daish	* 5.90		* 7.50			7.50	6.40		
J. E. Lewis & Co.	9.00	10.00				* 6.50	* 6.25		
S. G. French						7.24	6.44		

* Accepted.

Schedule of proposals received for supply of wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the quartermaster's office, dated—, 189—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Wood (per cord).			Coal (per ton).					Splint.
	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kind- ling), sawed and split.	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (fur- nace).	White ash (nut).	
Marine Barracks, Brook- lyn, N. Y.:									
J. J. Convery.....	\$10.50	\$10.50	.....	.....	\$5.25	\$5.70	.....	.....	.....
David Duncan & Son..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.84	4.98	.....	.....	.....
Max Morgenstein.....	9.94	9.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Daish.....	* 7.00	* 7.00	.....	.....	5.80	6.40	.....	.....	.....
S. G. French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.62	6.00	.....	.....	.....
J. K. Wells.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 4.32	* 4.76	.....	.....	.....
Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.:									
J. J. Convery.....	10.65	10.65	.....	.....	* 4.90	* 5.00	.....	* \$5.00	.....
J. B. Daish.....	* 7.90	* 7.60	.....	.....	6.80	7.00	.....	6.60	.....
S. G. French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.44	6.94	.....	6.94	.....
J. W. Matthews & Sons†	8.70	8.70	.....	.....	4.90	5.00	.....	4.80	.....
Offices and officers' quar- ters, Philadelphia, Pa.:									
J. J. Convery.....	.....	.....	\$11.45	* \$4.60	* 4.50	* 4.60	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Daish.....	.....	.....	* 7.80	6.80	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. W. Matthews & Sons †.....	.....	11.57	.....	5.00	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Barracks, Annap- olis, Md.:									
Henry B. Myers.....	* 3.40	3.40	.....	.....	* 5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Daish.....	.....	4.60	.....	.....	5.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Flood.....	.....	* 3.48	.....	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offices and officers' quar- ters in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within one mile of limits of said cities:									
V. B. Johnson.....	* 4.30	* 3.49	* 4.39	* 5.15	* 4.70	* 4.95	* \$4.45	* 4.70	.....
J. B. Daish.....	.....	.....	5.98	5.98	.....	5.68	5.00	.....	.....
Marine Barracks, navy- yard, Washington, D.C.:									
V. B. Johnson.....	* 4.30	* 3.49	* 4.39	* 5.15	* 4.70	* 4.95	* 4.45	* 4.70	.....
J. B. Daish.....	5.20	4.00	.....	.....	5.40	5.68	5.00	.....	.....
Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.:									
Nottingham & Wrenn Co.....	* 4.90	* 4.90	.....	.....	.....	* 5.45	* 5.25	.....	* \$5.20
J. B. Daish.....	5.95	5.75	.....	.....	.....	6.75	5.40	.....	11.98
G. W. Taylor & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	* 6.25	.....	.....	5.50	.....	6.00
J. T. Parker & Bro.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	5.65	5.35	.....	6.00
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.:									
Nottingham & Wrenn Co.....	.....	.....	* 5.35	.....	* 5.35	.....	.....	* 5.25	.....
J. B. Daish.....	.....	.....	7.80	.....	6.80	.....	.....	6.40	.....
G. W. Taylor & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	* 5.99	.....	* 5.74	5.74	.....	.....
Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.:									
R. J. R. Aden.....	* 12.45	* 12.45	.....	.....	* 17.00	.....	.....	.....	† 10.25
C. H. Jouett.....	12.60	12.60	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	.....	§ 15.50
G. W. Johnson.....	13.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† * 8.85
J. L. Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§ 11.00
Pinninger & Manches- ter, Newport, R. I.:									
J. F. Regan.....	7.90	7.90	.....	* 6.45	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	.....
Gardner B. Reynolds..	9.00	9.00	.....	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	.....
J. B. Daish.....	* 6.50	* 6.50	.....	6.47	* 5.49	* 5.74	* 5.24	* 5.49	.....
S. G. French.....	9.00	9.00	.....	6.80	6.75	7.00	6.70	7.00	.....
Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska:	13.00	13.00	.....	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	.....
E. De Groff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 14.00
W. P. Mills.....	.....	* 5.50	* 7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 14.00
Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.:									
J. B. Daish.....	.....	* 7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....
S. G. French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Accepted.

† Informal.

‡ Wellington.

§ Welsh, egg.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONEL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1898.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
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R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps for the past year.

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa., and the naval station, Newport, R. I. It is my intention to visit the navy-yards, Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., in a short time.

All the posts visited were found to be in excellent condition, notwithstanding the fact that a number of them have been in charge of non-commissioned officers since the troops went to the field at the beginning of the war.

At the time my last report was made the roof of the marine barracks, Boston, was being raised and electricity introduced, under special appropriations made for the purpose. This work has been completed satisfactorily, and the barracks is now sufficiently large to accommodate the guard that is required at that yard.

At Brooklyn the repairs referred to in my last report have been completed and the barracks and all buildings painted inside and out, a personal inspection showing that all the work has been done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The repairs were conducted by First Lieut. L. C. Lucas until April, when he left the post, and were continued by Capt. C. P. Porter, under the direction of the quartermaster of the corps.

At the Puget Sound naval station, Bremerton, Wash., the parade ground has been cleared and the barracks and officers' quarters are nearing completion.

At the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., the erection of a building for quarters for the officer stationed there has been completed in a satisfactory manner.

The buildings used as officers' quarters and marine barracks at the Mare Island Navy-Yard suffered considerable damage in the earthquake of March 31, 1898, and the estimates of the amount necessary to repair this damage, based upon reports of a board of survey, were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy on April 12, 1898, and by him approved and forwarded to Congress, the amount, \$5,425, being included in the naval appropriation act approved May 4, 1898, and made immediately available, as recommended. The appropriation was distributed

as follows: Barracks, \$1,750; house No. 1, \$2,800; house No. 2, \$150; house No. 3, \$50; house No. 4, \$100; house No. 5, \$575. The earthquake mentioned destroyed the naval hospital at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, and one wing of the marine barracks was turned over to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the temporary use of the sick. The barracks being thus occupied rendered it necessary to transfer a portion of the command to the *Pensacola*, lying some distance from the barracks, causing much inconvenience to the command. The building is still occupied by these patients, and it is hoped that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will soon have other accommodations for their use, as their occupancy of a portion of the barracks materially interferes with the progress of the repairs to the building. The repairs have been practically finished, with the exception of the part of the building turned over to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The construction of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, a contract for which has been made, has been further delayed by the fact that the desired site could not be obtained. By Executive order of October 15, 1897, the tract of land known as Lot 20a, the proposed site of the building, was made a part of the naval reservation at Sitka; but the occupants of the land refused to remove their improvements, and after many delays and unsuccessful attempts to have them removed, and after more than reasonable notice had been given to the former occupants, the commanding officer of marines at Sitka was directed to take possession of the land and remove the building. This step was not taken until all other means to secure the desired result had been exhausted. The construction of the building will be commenced as soon as information is received that the site is available.

In the naval appropriation act approved May 4, 1898, provision was made for the erection of new buildings at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the removal of old buildings from the desired sites. The plans which were adopted provided for the erection of the new armory on the site of the marine barracks and officers' quarters, thus necessitating the demolition of these buildings. I was not aware that any such action was contemplated, as no notification was sent to me until after the bill had become a law and the work of tearing down the barracks and quarters was about to be commenced, when I received a notice from the superintendent of the Naval Academy requesting the removal of all marine property and stores from the barracks and quarters, as they were to be immediately torn down to make room for the new armory. When before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, I was not aware that an appropriation was to be made to erect new buildings for the Naval Academy, rendering it necessary to tear down the marine barracks and officers' quarters, and therefore did not bring the subject to the notice of the committee when the Marine Corps appropriations were being considered. After learning that the bill provided for new Academy buildings, one of which was to be erected on the site of the marine barracks and officers' quarters, I immediately submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, on June 17, 1898, an estimate of \$81,000 for the erection of new barracks and quarters, to be included in the deficiency bill, then being considered in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. This estimate was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and forwarded to Congress, but was not included in the appropriation. In the estimates submitted by the undersigned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the amount above referred to is included for the erection of barracks and three sets of officers'

quarters, which it is hoped the Secretary will approve and submit to Congress, with the request that the sum be made immediately available. The marines now at Annapolis are temporarily quartered on the *Monongahela*, there being no accommodations of any kind on shore for even the small guard now there. The superintendent of the Academy has requested that a full guard be sent to Annapolis for duty at the Academy, and this request will be complied with when the men are available from the ships about to be placed in reserve. Until suitable barracks are provided, it will be necessary to continue to quarter the men on board the *Monongahela*, which can be made to answer the purpose, but is not suitable for permanent quarters.

In accordance with the Department's instructions, a marine guard, under command of First Lieut. E. K. Cole, consisting of 30 enlisted men, was established at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on December 28, 1897. The next month the guard was increased by 7 privates at the request of the commandant of the station. The men were quartered in the upper story of the building provided by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, it being considered by the medical officers of the Navy that it would be detrimental to the health of the men for them to live in the old barracks belonging to the Marine Corps, which is one story in height, with the sleeping quarters only a few feet from the ground. The building generously loaned by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and fitted up by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, by my order, made very comfortable quarters for the men, and the health of the detachment shows the wisdom of quartering them in the second story of a building in that climate.

Reports having shown the necessity for a better means of illumination at the marine barracks, League Island, Pa., the post being dependent upon coal oil lamps for light, and it appearing to be a measure of economy to install electric lights, money for this purpose being provided for in the contingent appropriation of the Corps, steps have been taken to put in this system of lighting. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has signified its willingness to do the necessary work, reimbursement to be made by the Marine Corps, and the work of installation has been begun. It will probably be completed in a short time. League Island is an isolated post, far removed from the city, and the electric lights will be a great comfort to the men, as they will be able to entertain themselves in the reading room and bowling alley at night, which will tend to keep them in barracks and make them more contented.

In former reports I have invited attention to the fact that the League Island barracks is a small wooden structure, built some years ago as a temporary shelter after the condemnation of the *Antietam*, where the men were then quartered. A number of efforts have been made to get an appropriation for a new barracks, but without success. The League Island station is now becoming such an important one, requiring a much larger guard than at present can be quartered there, that in the near future a new barracks will be an absolute necessity. A very desirable site has been set aside for the use of the Marine Corps, and it is only necessary to have an appropriation to begin work.

It has been found necessary to include in the estimates for the next fiscal year an increase of \$1,300 for additional room for the use of the depot of supplies, assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., where all the clothing and equipments of the Corps are stored and where the cutting of all clothing takes place. Reports of the quartermaster of the Corps and a personal inspection by myself have shown the building now in use to be entirely inadequate for present needs.

The building was rented when the strength of the Corps was 2,100 men. Its permanent strength at present is over 3,000 enlisted men, and the additional supplies and clothing required make it absolutely necessary that larger quarters for the assistant quartermaster's office be provided. In view of these facts it is hoped that the Secretary will approve the estimates submitted.

Shortly before war was declared between the United States and Spain Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the national defense, of which the Secretary allotted to the Marine Corps, at different times, \$106,529.64, for ammunition, equipments, clothing, etc., and careful preparations were immediately begun looking to the thorough equipment, in every respect, of the marines for war service.

In accordance with the verbal instructions of the Department of April 16, 1898, to organize a battalion at New York for service in Cuba, I issued orders on the 17th and 18th of April for the immediate assembling at New York of detachments of men from all the Eastern posts of the Corps and receiving ships. On the night of April 18, by direction of the Secretary, I proceeded to New York for the purpose of organizing the marine battalion for service. The battalion, as organized, consisted of 23 commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, 1 surgeon of the Navy, and 623 enlisted men, all under command of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C. The battalion was divided into six companies, one of which was an artillery company, having four 3-inch rapid-fire guns, received from the ordnance department, navy-yard, New York, and was composed of young, strong, and healthy men. The following is the organization of the battalion:

Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, commanding.

Maj. P. C. Pope.

Maj. H. C. Cochrane.

First Lieut. H. L. Draper, adjutant.

Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., quartermaster.

Surg. John M. Edgar, United States Navy, surgeon.

First Sergt. Henry Good, sergeant-major.

First Sergt. W. J. Limerick, quartermaster-sergeant.

Company A: Capt. Allan C. Kelton, First Lieut. F. J. Moses, Second Lieut. L. J. Magill.

Company B: Capt. B. R. Russell, First Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, Second Lieut. M. J. Shaw.

Company C: Capt. G. F. Elliott, First Lieut. L. C. Lucas, Second Lieut. P. M. Bannon.

Company D: Capt. W. F. Spicer, First Lieut. W. C. Neville, Second Lieut. Newt. H. Hall.

Company E: Capt. H. K. White, First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, First Lieut. A. S. McLemore.

Company F (artillery): Capt. F. H. Harrington, First Lieut. C. G. Long, First Lieut. W. N. McKelvy.

Color guard: One sergeant, two corporals.

Each company consisted of 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 92 privates; total, 103.

Total in battalion, 23 commissioned officers, 623 enlisted men.

Before leaving Washington for New York, I was informed by the Department that the commandant, navy-yard, New York, had been directed to fit out the *Panther*, formerly the *Venezuela*, for the transportation of a battalion of 400 men, the number decided upon by the Department, and that he had been instructed to render me all possible assistance in fitting out the ship as a transport, having regard for the health and comfort of the men. Upon my arrival at the navy-yard, New York, I reported to the commandant of the station, Rear-Admiral F. M. Bunce, United States Navy, who afforded me every facility, and accepted every

suggestion looking to the proper fitting out of the ship. Everything was done to make the men as comfortable as possible in the way of providing bunks and other conveniences, although the ship was not well adapted for use as a transport, as there were no air ports between decks, and the only ventilation was from the hatches used for loading freight and two small ventilators in the after part of the ship.

The vessel was ready in two days for the battalion of 400 men, which could have sailed then. When the battalion was ready to sail, two days after the arrival of the men at New York, orders were received from the Department directing that two companies be added to the battalion, and accommodations for these additional men had to be immediately provided. Work was proceeded with night and day to make the necessary provision for the increased number of men, and two days later, on April 22, the *Panther* sailed, with the battalion of 24 commissioned officers and 623 enlisted men, for Cuba.

As the men marched from the barracks to the ship they were greeted with great enthusiasm by the officers, sailors, and others on the vessels at the navy-yard, as well as those on shore. The band of the yard was loaned by the commandant to escort the battalion to the landing. As the *Panther* left the navy-yard and proceeded down the river she was repeatedly greeted with cheers and whistles from the vessels passed.

The greatest care was exercised in fitting out the battalion by the quartermaster of the Corps, Maj. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., the quartermaster of the battalion, Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., and myself, and when the *Panther* sailed the battalion was thoroughly fitted out with all the equipments and necessities for field service under the conditions prevailing in Cuba which experience and careful consideration could suggest, including mosquito netting, woolen and linen clothing, heavy and light weight underwear, three months' supply of provisions, wheelbarrows, push carts, pickaxes, shovels, barbed-wire cutters, wall and shelter tents, and a full supply of medical stores. Campaign suits of brown linen and campaign hats were ordered, but owing to the great demand for these articles at the time by the Army it was impossible to send them with the battalion. They were shipped later, however, and proved a great comfort to the men. Tent floors were purchased at Key West.

After orders were received to increase the strength of the battalion by two companies, making in all 623 men, it was found that the *Panther* would be very much crowded with this number on board. I reported the fact to the commandant of the station, and was informed by him that he had received orders to fit out the *Resolute*, formerly the *Yorktown*, as a permanent transport for the use of the battalion. This vessel was particularly well adapted for use as a transport, as she had a large number of staterooms for the accommodation of officers, and more than enough accommodations for a thousand men, and her upper between decks were open fore and aft, making a clear, unobstructed deck the length of the ship, fitted with air ports throughout and a system of artificial ventilation by steam blowers. This deck is large enough to permit the erection of standing bunks sufficient to accommodate with ease about 850 men, and if all the space in the ship were utilized, bunks for 1,000 men could be erected. After my return to Washington, I suggested to the Department that distillers and a machine for manufacturing ice be installed in the vessel, which was done. I also recommended to the Department that, as there is frequently occasion to transport marines and the crews of vessels, the *Resolute* be retained in the service as a permanent transport, and I respectfully renew this

recommendation. After the *Resolute* was fitted out and ready to sail and provisions placed on board for the battalion, the exigencies of the service required that she be taken for other purposes, and she was not available for the use of the battalion until it embarked at Guantanamo for the Isle of Pines.

After leaving New York the *Panther* proceeded to Hampton Roads for the purpose of awaiting a convoy to Cuba, arriving on April 23, 1898. Maj. P. C. Pope and First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, who had been ordered to the battalion, joined it at Hampton Roads. The *Panther* left Hampton Roads April 26, under convoy of the U. S. S. *Montgomery*, arriving at Key West April 29. During the time the *Panther* remained at Key West, from the date last mentioned to June 7, the men were landed and went into camp there. The battalion received orders at 5:30 in the afternoon of May 24 to land, with all stores, by 3 o'clock the following morning, which was accomplished. Just before the *Panther* sailed from Key West, Maj. P. C. Pope was detached from the battalion. The *Panther* sailed from Key West for Cuba on June 7, 1898, and arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 10th. On the same day, at 1 p. m., the ship arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and at 2 p. m. of that day the battalion landed, with stores, and prepared to go into camp. On the 11th the camp was attacked by a much superior force of Spaniards, and from that time until the 14th the battalion was constantly under fire, and repulsed the enemy on every attack. The holding of the position at Guantanamo Bay was of the utmost importance to the Navy, as it was the only harbor where the vessels could seek shelter during the hurricane season. Owing to the dense undergrowth, affording safe shelter to the Spanish sharpshooters, it would have been impossible for the vessels, by shelling the shore, to keep the enemy from harassing those on board the ships with their Mauser rifles to such an extent as to make it dangerous for them to remain there. The report of Colonel Huntington, from the organization of the battalion until its return from Cuba, is appended, and it is respectfully requested that it may be printed as a part of this report. Also appended is a report of Capt. Geo. F. Elliott, of the battalion, who was sent out on June 14 with a detachment of two companies of the battalion, and 50 Cubans, for the purpose of destroying a well at Cuzco, about 6 miles from the camp, which was the only water supply of the enemy within 12 miles. This small force attacked and defeated a body of about 500 Spaniards and accomplished the destruction of the well.

About 1 a. m. on the morning of the 12th of June, during a very severe attack on the camp, Asst. Surg. John Blair Gibbs, U. S. N., was killed by a Mauser bullet, reported by Surg. John M. Edgar, of the battalion, to have been fired at a range of from 600 to 800 yards. The death of Assistant Surgeon Gibbs cast a gloom over the whole command, as he was a most popular officer, liked by all, and his services were very much missed and the battalion could ill afford to lose them.

I regret to have to report the following list of the enlisted men of the Corps who lost their lives in the brave defense of the flag at Guantanamo Bay:

Killed: Sergt. Maj. Henry Good, Sergt. Charles W. Smith, Private Goode Taurman, Private William Dumphy, and Private James McColgan.

The following men of the battalion were severely wounded: Corpl. William B. Glass, Private Bartholomew McGowan, Private James D. Bourke, Private Robert J. Fleming, Private Albert E. Halvosa, Private Patrick Long, Private Charles C. Marley, Private Lewis L. Noonan,

Private James Roxberry, Private Thomas Wallace, and Private Arthur Walker.

On the 5th of August the battalion embarked on the *Resolute*, which had been previously carefully fitted out as a transport as stated above, and on the 9th of the same month sailed for the Isle of Pines. After sailing, the destination of the vessel was changed to Manzanillo, where the ship arrived on August 12.

On August 13, news having been received of the signing of the peace protocol, the town surrendered, and on the 14th the *Resolute*, with the battalion on board, sailed for Playa del Este. On the 18th of the same month the *Resolute*, having taken on board certain officers and men of the artillery of the Army, sailed for Montauk Point, at which place she arrived on the 23d. Having landed the army detachment, and getting a clean bill of health, she proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., where the battalion disembarked on August 26.

Before the battalion came North I suggested to the Secretary that I would like to order it into camp at Portsmouth, N. H., on account of the healthful climate there, with the object of enabling the men to recuperate after their arduous service in the enervating climate of Cuba. This suggestion being approved by the Secretary, I sent the quartermaster of the Corps to Portsmouth to make all arrangements for the location of a camp, including the leading of a supply of water from the reservoir, preparing tent floors, making necessary sanitary arrangements, procuring straw for bedding, arranging for the supplying of provisions, etc. The battalion arrived on August 26, as stated above, and went into camp.

On September 3, under orders from the Secretary, I personally inspected the camp and the men. I found the camp in excellent sanitary condition and the men all well, with the exception of two, who had a slight attack of fever, which the surgeon informed me would not result seriously. This showing is considered to be somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that the men of the battalion were the first of the United States forces to land in Cuba, and remained there until they sailed for the north August 18.

On the 16th, the men having improved so much in condition as to make it safe to return them to their stations, some of which are in the South, and wishing to get them away from Portsmouth before the equinoctial storm, I issued orders to disband the battalion. The marked improvement in the condition of the officers and men shows that it was a wise provision to put them in camp in the healthful climate of the coast of New England, when they arrived from Cuba, instead of distributing them immediately to their respective stations. Colonel Huntington, in reporting the disbandment of the battalion, states his belief that the encampment has been of great benefit to the health of the officers and men.

The detachments of men from the battalion belonging to the marine barracks at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Washington, and Annapolis left Portsmouth together and passed through Boston in a body. As they marched through the city the men were greeted with great enthusiasm, and much favorable comment was occasioned by their excellent health and military appearance.

The Washington detachment, consisting of 3 officers and 164 men, arrived in the city September 22. The morning of the day of their arrival the President notified me that he desired to review the detachment. The honor thus tendered being unsolicited was highly appreciated, and the men upon their arrival were marched through quite a

heavy downpour of rain to the White House and reviewed by the President. The men were enthusiastically greeted all along the line of march and many compliments upon their appearance were heard. The next morning, in spite of their long trip of the day before, and their march through the rain, every man of the detachment was reported well and present for duty.

A resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and enlisted men of the First Marine Battalion was introduced on the last day but one before the adjournment of Congress, but failed to pass through lack of time.

The President recognized the services of the First Marine Battalion by advancing or brevetting a number of its officers, as follows:

Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed colonel, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Capt. George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers on the list of captains, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, appointed major by brevet, for gallant service in the naval battle of July 3, off Santiago.

First Lieut. W. C. Neville, appointed captain by brevet, for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, appointed first lieutenant by brevet, for distinguished service in the naval battle at Santiago, Cuba.

Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill, appointed first lieutenant by brevet, for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo. Appointed captain by brevet for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Lieut. Philip M. Bannon, appointed first lieutenant by brevet, for distinguished conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.

A number of other officers of the battalion are entitled to recognition, and recommendations in their cases will be submitted to the board now in session at the Navy Department for the purpose of determining the officers entitled to advancement or brevets.

The fact that this battalion was attacked by overwhelming numbers, and for over three days and nights was under constant fire, and that the following day a portion of the battalion attacked and repulsed a superior force of Spaniards, shows that Colonel Huntington and his officers and men displayed great gallantry, and that all were well drilled and under the most effective discipline. The battalion has not lost a man by disease from the time it left for Cuba until its return, and the percentage of sickness was only 2 per cent, and in camp, after arrival at Portsmouth, only nine-tenths of 1 per cent, showing the good results of the extremely careful and complete preparation of the battalion for the service which devolved upon it, by the quartermaster of the Corps, Maj. F. L. Denny, the quartermaster of the battalion, Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., the medical officer, Surg. John M. Edgar, U. S. N., and myself, in procuring all the necessary clothing, medicines, and other necessities for a tropical climate, and the care exercised by the officers for the health and comfort of the men, by the constant inspection of the camp, of provisions and meals before being served, as well as a rigid discipline always enforced in the Corps.

In order to organize this battalion, to furnish guards for the auxiliary ships, and to make the increases in the guards of the regular vessels requested by their commanding officers, it was necessary to very greatly deplete the strength of the shore stations of the Corps, leaving most of them in charge of noncommissioned officers, and in some instances with a strength of only six or seven men.

The naval appropriation act, approved May 4, 1898, appropriated for 473 additional men for the Marine Corps, thus bringing the Corps up to its full authorized strength, as provided for in section 1596 of the Revised Statutes, viz, 3,073 enlisted men.

The same act provided for a temporary addition to the strength of the Corps of 60 gunnery sergeants, 80 corporals, and 1,500 privates, for service during the war. The act provided that the gunnery sergeants should have the rank of first sergeant, but did not state that their pay should be \$35 per month, as estimated for, and therefore none were appointed.

During the war 57 vessels had marine guards, varying in strength from 80 down to 6 men, making a total of 2,055 enlisted men at sea. There were 623 in the battalion and 50 at Key West, making a total of 2,728. Deducting those on the Pacific coast, 275, this left only 71 enlisted men of the regular service available for duty at all the eastern posts.

Thus it will be seen that if the additional 473 men had not been appropriated for, the Corps would have been unable to meet the demands for men required for the guards on board ship and men for the battalion and at Key West, and even after these 473 men were added to the Corps, it is shown that there were but 71 men of the permanent establishment available for duty at the different posts, and therefore, if the 1,500 additional men for service during the war had not been provided, the Corps would have been unable to furnish adequate guards for the various navy-yards and stations, where millions of dollars worth of public property is stored, which required most watchful guarding, on account of the many Spanish emissaries in the country. As the men enlisted for the war became sufficiently drilled, some of them were distributed among the various marine guards on board ship, relieving older men for positions as noncommissioned officers at the different posts. In addition to the men required at the navy-yards, guards composed of selected men were ordered to be established at the magazines at Norfolk and Philadelphia, as attempts had been made by Spanish spies to blow them up.

The men enlisted for the war were required to pass the same physical examination as those enlisted for the permanent establishment, except a reduction of 1 inch in height and the extension of the age limit to 35 years, as it was not thought advisable to reduce the general standard. For this reason the enlistments were somewhat slow, and upon the cessation of hostilities enlistments were stopped.

This act of May 4 also provided for a number of additional officers for service during the war, to be appointed from civil life, and from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Corps. Under the act, 40 second lieutenants were appointed from civil life and 3 from noncommissioned officers. These officers were very much needed, as there were but 4 line officers on shore for service at all the Eastern posts, and many of the guards on board ships were without officers before the act was passed. The newly appointed officers were hurriedly drilled and otherwise prepared for duty as rapidly as possible, and distributed among the auxiliary cruisers, the various posts, and the First Marine Battalion.

A bill is now pending in Congress to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps, which provides for a number of additional officers, a certain number of which shall be appointed as now provided by law, and a certain proportion selected from officers who were appointed from civil life and served during the war, and from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Corps. Many of the second

lieutenants who have been appointed for temporary service would make excellent officers for the permanent establishment, and will be eligible for appointment in case the bill referred to becomes a law.

In accordance with the order of the Secretary of the Navy, on account of the lawlessness in Key West of vicious persons congregating there as a result of the war, a number of men having been shot by desperate characters, a detachment, under command of Second Lieut. Henry C. Davis, consisting of 2 commissioned officers and 50 enlisted men, were sent from Washington to the naval base, Key West, Fla., for duty at that station. Capt. H. K. White was detached from the marine battalion before it sailed for Cuba and placed in command. Previous to the arrival of this detachment, a company of men from the battalion had been detailed for duty at Key West. The detachment sent to Key West was fully equipped for field service, and a complete supply of camp equipage was shipped for the use of the men. A vacant building, formerly used as a cigar factory, was hired and fitted up in a comfortable manner for the use of the command. This guard remained at Key West and rendered efficient service until after the cessation of hostilities. On August 16 yellow fever made its appearance, and a number of cases developed. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and a separate building was hired for the use of the well men. In all, there were ten cases of fever, and no deaths. When it was deemed safe for the men to leave Key West, they were ordered North on the Ward Line steamer *Colorado*, leaving on September 8, and arriving at New York September 14. Upon their arrival at New York, not being detained at quarantine, they were immediately transferred to the marine barracks, Brooklyn. The mattresses and bedding of the men, at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, were turned over to the naval hospital, New York, to be thoroughly fumigated.

The Department having decided to bring the Spanish prisoners captured in the naval battle of July 3 off Santiago to the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for imprisonment, a camp was established at the upper point of Seaveys Island, a very picturesque location on the banks of the river, overlooking many of the surrounding summer resorts, and quarters and other necessary buildings were erected by order of the Department for the use of the prisoners. Also a barracks, mess room, commanding officer's and officer of the day's offices, kitchen, and guard-house at main gate were erected for one company, which was posted at the camp during the time the prisoners were confined. The camp was inclosed by a high board fence, and outside of that, at a distance of 20 feet, by a high barbed-wire fence.

All the officers and men attached to the marine barracks, Portsmouth, being absent with the marine battalion in Cuba, on July 7 I ordered Col. James Forney, 4 officers, and 114 men to Portsmouth for duty. A short time before the prisoners arrived, in obedience to orders from the Department, I proceeded to Portsmouth to make all arrangements to establish the guard and to receive the prisoners. The camp was named Camp Long, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy.

On July 11, 10 officers and 692 men, Spanish prisoners were received from the *St. Louis*, and on July 16, 2 officers and 961 men were received from the *Harvard*; also, on August 24, 8 officers and 8 enlisted men, captured on the *Argonaut* at the beginning of the war, arrived from Fort McPherson, Ga., where they had been confined, making a total of 20 officers and 1,661 men. Capt. B. R. Russell, from the marine battalion, and Second Lieut. T. S. Borden and 28 marines from the *Brooklyn*, and the guard of the *Marblehead* came north with the first detachment of

prisoners on the *St. Louis*, in addition to the regular guard of the ship, arriving at Portsmouth July 10; and Capt. A. C. Kelton and First Lieut. F. J. Moses and 60 men from the First Marine Battalion came north as a guard with the second detachment of prisoners on the *Harvard*, in addition to the guard of this vessel, arriving at Portsmouth July 15. Captain Russell, Second Lieutenant Borden, 28 men of the *Brooklyn's* guard, and Capt. A. C. Kelton, First Lieut. F. J. Moses, and 60 men from the battalion were transferred to the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., after the arrival of the vessels, the *Marblehead's* guard returning on the *St. Louis*.

With the officers and men already at Portsmouth, this made a total of 8 officers and 220 men, who comprised the guard during the entire time the prisoners were confined. Four Gatling guns were placed in position on the hill overlooking the camp, and kept ready at all times, and two others were placed at the bridges leading from the navy yard at Seaveys Island. Galleries and sentry boxes were built on the outside of the fence, giving the sentinels a view of the interior of the stockade at all times. An officer was detailed as officer of the day, one as officer of the guard, and one inside the prisoners' inclosure, and all arrangements were made to insure the security of the prisoners.

When these prisoners were landed they were dirty, many with scarcely any clothing, some in a feeble condition, and a number of them wounded. The first night they were on shore it was very cold, but it was so late when they landed that it was impossible to provide them with proper clothing. Not being accustomed to the climate, they were somewhat uncomfortable, although they had an excellent meal that night, provided by Paymaster J. P. Loomis, commissary. The next day they were supplied with sufficient warm clothing and bedding through the earnest efforts of Paymaster Loomis, and when I left their condition had very much improved.

On the occasion of my inspection of the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on September 2 and 3, I thoroughly inspected the camp and prisoners, with the commanding officer of the marine barracks, Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, who had a few days before relieved Colonel Forney, and could hardly realize the great improvement which had taken place in the condition of these men. The prisoners were drawn up in two lines in their respective barracks, and I inspected every prisoner in the camp. Most of them were dressed in white suits, all the clothing was very clean, and the men looked well and contented. Their bedding was opened and found to be clean and neat. I also inspected the grounds, barracks, sinks, kitchens, mess pavilion, and other buildings at the camp and found them clean and in a perfectly sanitary condition, showing that great care had been bestowed on the men and camp by Colonel Forney and Lieutenant-Colonel Meade as to health and comfort since they landed at Seaveys Island. After my return from Portsmouth, Maj. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector of the Corps, proceeded to Portsmouth, and made a thorough inspection of the battalion. I append his report, and respectfully request that it be printed as a part of my report.

Many of the prisoners having money and being desirous of purchasing tobacco, pipes, writing paper, postage stamps, and other articles for their comfort, the matter having been brought to my attention by Colonel Forney, I requested the Department to allow the post trader at the barracks to furnish for cash such articles, other than liquors, as they might desire. The Department granted the request, with a direction to supply articles at a moderate price, established by the

council of administration. Tent were provided inside the stockade for the use of the post trader and the men allowed to purchase such articles as they wished. Appended is a report of Colonel Forney, inclosing a list of the prices of articles sold to the prisoners by the post trader. I respectfully request that this report and its inclosures be printed as a part of my report. The list of Spanish prisoners and list of deaths referred to in Colonel Forney's report, are on file at these headquarters.

Admiral Cervera and the other officers captured in the battle of July 3 off Santiago not confined at Portsmouth, were sent to Annapolis, Md. All the marines having been taken away from that station and sent to the front, a guard, under command of Maj. W. S. Muse, consisting of 2 officers and 60 enlisted men, was reestablished for the purpose of guarding these prisoners and performing guard duty at the Academy. On September 8 the prisoners left the Academy and returned to their country. Many of the Spanish wounded in the battle of July 3 were sent to the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., and a guard was established there and camped in the hospital grounds. This guard was maintained until the prisoners were discharged from the hospital and was then returned to the barracks.

For some time after the establishment of the new Navy it was a question whether or not it would be advisable to station marines at the rapid-fire and secondary batteries. I maintained that the men of the Corps could do this work, and do it well, as the marines are thoroughly trained as sharpshooters, and it has been demonstrated that a good marksman with the rifle is a good gunner, and, furthermore, many of the men are thoroughly drilled at the small guns before going on board ship. I accordingly urged that the marines should be given a trial at these guns. After due consideration the Department accepted my suggestion, and included in the regulations orders to station them at the secondary batteries and rapid-fire guns. By the reports received after the battle of the 3d of July, when the Spanish fleet off Santiago was annihilated, and the reports of the Spanish officers who were on board these ships, it was shown that the greatest damage on the enemy's vessels resulted from the fire of the secondary batteries and the rapid-fire guns, this fire being so effective that the enemy were driven from their guns. As a great number of these guns on the ships engaged were manned by marines, I feel safe in asserting that the Department did not make a mistake when it directed that the small guns should be manned by marines. I have received reports from many commanding officers of marine guards of ships which took a prominent part in this action, indorsed very favorably by the commanding officers of the vessels, showing the stations and services of the marines. Several of these reports are appended, and I request that they may be printed as a part of my report.

Owing to the occurrence of hostilities between this country and Spain, and the fact that nearly all the men have been at the front, the usual attention could not be given to target practice at the different posts, although great care has been taken in the instruction of recruits in gallery practice.

The very careful attention given to target practice in the past has shown excellent results during the war, and great attention will continue to be given to the subject as soon as the men are again stationed in barracks.

The result of the practice last year was so gratifying that I organized a team for the purpose of entering the contest at Seagirt, N. J., to contend for the "Hilton trophy." This team having made an average of

89.77 per cent at the distances required, 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the best average score ever made by a team (12 men) in competition for the trophy being 91.52. I felt that the marines would have a good chance of winning the trophy, and that I would be justified in giving them an opportunity to compete. The war being declared compelled me to send these men to the front, and the plan was abandoned.

After my last report, the marines stationed at Washington who could be spared were ordered into camp at the Ordway range of the District National Guard, in order to enable them to complete their long-range practice. The results were very satisfactory, and a large number of the men qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen. This spring, before hostilities commenced, the men were again sent to camp at Ordway for long-range practice. Orders having been issued to form a battalion after they had been there but a short time, they were hurriedly directed to return to their posts for the purpose of joining the battalion, and were therefore unable to qualify for want of time.

I append a copy of the new instructions for target firing, issued from these headquarters on December 29, 1897, for the current season, which I request may be printed in connection with my report.

Owing to the opening of hostilities, the proceedings of the school of application at these headquarters were hurried to a conclusion, and it not being practicable to order a board of visitors, I have only the report of the commanding officer of the school, dated April 18, 1898, as to the standing of the officers and men under instruction, which is appended, and which I request may be printed with my report. It was impracticable to order the officers to the ordnance shop at the navy-yard, Washington, and the War College and Torpedo School at the United States naval training station, Newport, R. I., for instruction.

The practical instruction which many of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates obtained at the school of application and in camp at the rifle range at Ordway was very useful to them in Cuba in establishing the camp and throwing up intrenchments, etc., and it is my purpose, with the sanction of the Department, to have a yearly encampment for at least one month at Seaveys Island, Portsmouth, N. H., where the officers and men can be thoroughly instructed in camp life. A few could be taken from each post, for the length of time required, without materially weakening the strength of the commands at the navy-yards. These men could be gathered up by one of the vessels of the Navy, and sent to the place of encampment without great expense, and it is thought that the benefit derived from this practical experience in camp by the officers and men would be of inestimable value to the service.

The marine battalion in Cuba was armed with the Lee straight-pull 6-millimeter rifle. Col. R. W. Huntington, who commanded the battalion, states concerning this arm: "The Lee straight-pull rifle has a few defects, which, I am informed, have been corrected. If this is the case the Lee will be a very superior military arm." Attention is invited to the remarks contained in the appended report of the adjutant and inspector relating to this rifle.

The discipline and instruction of the Marine Corps have been maintained at a high standard, and to this is attributed in a large measure the efficiency of the services rendered by the marines in the war between the United States and Spain. One of the instances of discipline connected with the war, which attracted public attention, was the conduct of Private William Anthony in performing the very letter of his duty as orderly on the occasion of the destruction of the battle ship *Maine* in Havana Harbor by going below to the captain's cabin, irrespective

of danger, and informing him that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. For his action on this occasion Private Anthony received commendatory letters from Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, of the *Maine*, and the Secretary of the Navy, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant by myself. The letters mentioned are appended, and I request that they be printed with this report.

With the view of encouraging the enlisted men of the Corps to save their money in order that they might have a little sum to start with should they desire to leave the service at the expiration of their enlistment, I renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the act of Congress approved February 9, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the deposits of the savings of seamen of the United States Navy," be made applicable to the Marine Corps, and that the necessary legislation be enacted for this purpose.

I also renew the recommendation contained in my last report that provision be made for 16 quartermaster-sergeants, to be detailed at the different posts and in the offices of the two assistant quartermasters. The necessity for these sergeants is even more urgent now than heretofore, as the Corps has been increased about 20 per cent in strength. The present system of detailing a sergeant to perform the work which should properly be performed by quartermaster-sergeants is very unsatisfactory, as with the comparatively small number of noncommissioned officers now in the Corps it is frequently necessary, in providing guards for ships, etc., to order the sergeants away from the posts just as they become thoroughly acquainted with the work of keeping accounts, making returns, etc., thus necessitating the instruction of another man in the duties, who is likely to be removed before he becomes proficient in their performance or soon after he becomes thoroughly familiar with the work. This necessarily causes much confusion in the keeping of accounts and many delays in the preparation and forwarding of papers, and makes it necessary for the commanding officer to attend to the details of this work himself, thus keeping him away from other more important duties. All this inconvenience would be obviated if provision were made for regular quartermaster-sergeants, who would become thoroughly familiar with the work required of them and remain constantly at one post, thus insuring much greater accuracy and expedition in the preparation of papers and rendition of returns, etc. These quartermaster-sergeants, if provided for, would receive the same pay as the one now in the Corps, which would be a just reward for the old and faithful men who would be selected for the positions, and would be an inducement for useful men to remain in the service.

Although the corps has been restored to its statutory strength of 3,073 men, it seems certain that the demands which will probably be made upon it in the near future for foreign service, growing out of the present war, and on account of the growth of the Navy, will be greater than can be met by the corps with its present strength, and it is submitted that its enlisted strength should be increased by at least 1,000 men.

The necessity for a rearrangement of grades and an increase of the number of the officers is constantly growing more imperative. A bill providing for the reorganization of the corps and a slight increase in the number of officers, which has been approved by the Department, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives. This bill was drawn up before war was declared and when there was apparently no prospect of a large increase in the Navy.

With the proposed increase of the Navy and the resulting additional duties for officers of the corps, while the bill will relieve the pressure somewhat it will not provide a sufficient number of officers to meet the demands which will almost certainly be made in the near future.

As stated elsewhere in this report, 43 second lieutenants have been appointed under the authority contained in the act approved May 4, 1898, and their services have been of much value during the war. As these appointments are only temporary, being limited by the act to the emergency under which they were provided for, these officers will soon have to be mustered out, which will not leave enough officers to perform the required duties at the various posts and on the ships now in commission, and will leave none available for any additional ships which may be placed in commission or for any other duty which might be required.

The duty the officers are now performing at the posts of the corps requires an immediate increase of numbers, and the mustering out of the temporary officers at present in the service will make the duty on the regular officers extremely rigorous, requiring them to perform duty day on and day off at many of the posts, which should not be the case in any service.

This bill provides the rank of brigadier-general for the commandant of the corps. The authorized strength of the Marine Corps is at this time 116 officers and 4,700 men. There is no service in the world, except the Marine Corps, where a colonel has command of this number of men. The peace strength of the corps is over 3,000 men, which is an appropriate command for a brigadier-general. It is further submitted that the Marine Corps, as one of the coordinate military branches of the Government, is entitled to have as its head a brigadier-general, thus placing the commandant on an equality in this respect with the corresponding rank held by the heads of departments in the Army and bureaus of the Navy.

Post exchanges are now in operation at the following named barracks: League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Port Royal, S. C.; Annapolis, Md., and at Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash. As nearly all the troops were taken from the posts for active service during the war, no definite conclusion as to the result of this experiment in the Marine Corps can be arrived at at the present time.

It gives me pleasure to mention the fact that, notwithstanding the great increase in the strength of the corps, it being almost double its strength at the commencement of the war, and the consequent large increase of work in all departments, without any addition in the clerical force, the paymaster, adjutant and inspector, and quartermaster have rendered all assistance possible in every emergency, and have promptly and efficiently transacted all the business of their respective departments, the work having been at all times kept up to date. The great number of men enlisted in a short period of time at the beginning of the war devolved upon the Quartermaster's Department the duty of procuring material and manufacturing large quantities of clothing of all kinds, as well as the procuring of other supplies of various sorts, at very short notice. All of this work was performed in the most satisfactory manner, and the Department met all the demands made upon it without any delay. When orders were received to assemble the battalion at New York, it was necessary to procure large quantities of clothing, equipments, and various other stores for the use of the battalion in the tropics, and there were but four days in which to collect all the articles at New York, many of which had to be obtained from man-

ufacturers and dealers at a considerable distance. By the energetic work of the quartermaster of the Corps, Maj. F. L. Denny, all the articles required arrived in ample time to be placed on board the *Panther* before the battalion sailed. The only increase made in the usual force was the employment of a few extra cutters and operatives, who were absolutely necessary. I append the reports of the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters, and request that they may be printed in connection with my report.

The 11th of July, 1898, was the centennial of the Marine Corps as an organization. On the 8th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress provided for the formation of two battalions of marines, "consisting of one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments * * * and that particular care be taken that no person be appointed to officers or enlisted into said battalions but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war with Great Britain and the Colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second Battalions of American Marines." On the 11th of July, 1798, an act was approved "for the establishing and organizing a 'Marine Corps,'" and thus the organization has been in existence as a corps one hundred years, and marines have been a part of the naval service for one hundred and twenty-three years. The Department invited the attention of the service to the centennial of the corps by the following order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1898.

General Order No. 494.

On the 11th day of the present month the United States Marine Corps, which has been a part of the naval establishment of the Government for one hundred and twenty three years, completed the one hundredth year of its existence as a corps. During this period the many occasions on which it has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and the numerous other instances in which its duties have been performed in such a manner as to bring it prominently into notice, have served to impress upon the public, and especially upon the naval service, the great worth of the corps. This order is issued in recognition of the centennial anniversary of this important and useful arm of the Government, which, occurring as it does in the midst of the war with Spain, and at a time when the Marine Corps has added new glory to its already gallant record, affords the Department an added pleasure in announcing this anniversary to the service.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The following casualties have occurred since the date of my last report: Retired, Maj. Henry A. Bartlett, February 1, 1898; Col. John H. Higbee, June 1, 1898. These officers were retired on their own application, having served over thirty years. Death, Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, retired, April 12, 1898.

Since my last report one second lieutenant, Ralph E. Walker, has been appointed to the Corps from the Naval Academy and will be sent to the school of application at these headquarters for instruction.

There have been since my last report 1,139 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 1,817 enlistments and reenlistments.

The same strict recruiting regulations in force last year have been continued this year, with the exception that the authorized minimum height of men enlisted for the war was reduced 1 inch, and the age limit increased to 35 years, and an excellent class of men have been obtained. There are now 484 aliens in the Corps, and of these 179 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States; 302 live in the

United States but have not declared their intention to become citizens, and only 3 claim foreign residence.

There are 1,898 men on duty at the various shore stations and 1,678 on board ships in commission.

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1898, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were forwarded to the Department on August 30.

Triplicate copies of the paymaster's and quartermaster's estimates are inclosed herewith.

The adjutant and inspector has made inspections in accordance with article 932 (2), Navy Regulations, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men as most satisfactory, and the general condition of the buildings as excellent.

During the year good-conduct medals have been awarded under article 930, Navy Regulations, 1896, to such enlisted men as were recommended therefor by a board of officers ordered in accordance with Special Orders, No. 49, Navy Department, July 20, 1896. The medals are greatly appreciated by the men, and are worn by them with much pride.

I respectfully invite attention to the following extract from my report of last year:

As the civil force at these headquarters has, by Executive order, been recently placed under civil-service rules, I respectfully recommend a rearrangement of salaries to correspond with those received by clerks in the other Departments of the Government performing like duties. The chief clerks of the various offices should be fourth-class clerks and receive the same pay allowed the chief clerks of the various offices in the Departments; and the second and third clerks employed here should be third and second class clerks, respectively. The sums received now by these men are odd in figures, being established many years ago, and are unlike those in any other Department.

The civil force here is very small compared to the work to be performed, owing to the employment of enlisted men as clerks and messengers; and in that way a considerable saving annually results to the Government, there being twelve of these soldiers so detailed.

The plan proposed will be an increase of only \$1,573.80—about the pay of one additional clerk—and in my judgment will be a fitting reward for deserving men who have at present little chance for advancement, which is discouraging to anyone who efficiently performs his duties.

The clerical force here has cheerfully and efficiently transacted the vast amount of work incident to the war, frequently remaining at the offices until late at night when necessary, and I respectfully renew my recommendation for the rearrangement of the grades above referred to.

I inclose herewith an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that this may also be made a part of my report.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST MARINE BATTALION.

U. S. S. PANTHER,
Key West, Fla., April 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

Before leaving New York on the 22d instant the force placed under my command was divided into five companies of infantry and one of artillery, the battery of artillery consisting of four 3-inch B. L. R. of the latest navy pattern.

The battalion marched aboard the transport *Panther* at 6.15 p. m. on that date, and sailed for Fort Monroe at 7.30 p. m., the departure being marked by intense enthusiasm in the navy-yard, docks, harbor front, and shipping of New York and Brooklyn.

At 8 p. m. on the 23d the ship anchored at Fort Monroe to await orders. Maj. P. C. Pope and First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney joined the battalion, reporting on board soon after the *Panther* dropped anchor.

At 8.05 a. m. on the 26th instant this ship sailed from Fort Monroe, under convoy of the U. S. S. *Montgomery*, and arrived at Key West at 11 a. m. on the 29th.

At the request of the commanding officer of the ship, six men were detailed for signal duty, and they have satisfactorily received and transmitted all signals and messages.

One-half of the lifeboat's crew each night was composed of men detailed from the battalion.

Two boat's crews were likewise detailed each day, and they have performed this duty in a creditable manner, and an anchor watch of 50 men has been on duty nightly.

Two privates are now on the sick list with pneumonia, and one, Private Edward A. Donahue, fell off the "Jacob's ladder" at the stern of the ship in this port and sustained a fracture of the lower end right outer malleolus. This occurred at 5 p. m. on the 29th, and at 7 p. m. he was removed to the United States army hospital at this port.

The men of this command have been frequently and carefully instructed and drilled to such an extent as the limited facilities of the ship would permit; and, on the 26th instant, each of the six companies was practically instructed in loadings and firings at sea, each man firing ten rounds; and the battery of artillery received similar practical instruction, one round being fired from each gun.

The mechanism of the new rifle worked fairly well.

The accouterments have been marked in black, with the letter of the company and each man's company number.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding First Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION,
Camp Sampson, Key West, Fla., May 25, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to your telegram of the 25th instant, I respectfully report that the battalion under my command was sent ashore from the *Panther* on the 24th instant, the order to this effect having been received about 5.30 p. m. on the 23d instant, this order being to land the battalion at 3 a. m.

We had permission to get out such stores as we could before 3 a. m. There was considerable delay in procuring the first lighter, and, it having been loaded, there was considerable more delay in getting the ship alongside the wharf. The ship was put alongside about 9.30 p. m.

Owing to my representations, Commodore Remy, commanding the base, extended the time allowed to take stores out and get out of the ship until the *Amphitrite*, which the *Panther* was to tow, should be ready to sail.

Subsequently I received orders from Commander Reiter that the battalion would leave the ship at 4.15 a. m. It was necessary to knock off work at 3.45 a. m. in order that the men might get ready to go ashore.

I was ordered by Commander Reiter, against my earnest plea, to leave on board the *Panther* one-half of our 6-millimeter ammunition (225,000 rounds) and one-half of the 3-inch ammunition (18 boxes), the *Panther* having two 3-inch guns and we having four. This 6-millimeter ammunition was retained, Commander Reiter informed me, to serve as ballast, as the *Panther* has no 6-millimeter rifles. This ammunition weighed about 14,000 pounds, and was stowed aft.

Commodore Remy modified this order so that we were able to take our 6-millimeter ammunition, but Commander Reiter retained one-half of the 3-inch.

Owing to the short time allowed for the removal of the stores, and notwithstanding the fact that the men worked hard and worked fast, considerable quantities of our property and part of the ten days' rations I requested were left on board.

Lieutenant Draper was present a part of the time when the matter of sending the battalion on shore was debated between Commodores Remy and Watson and Commander Reiter, and from his report of this conversation I am convinced that the order for the transfer of the battalion, and partially the extreme hurry in getting out of the ship, was due to the earnest solicitation and representations of Commander Reiter.

The battalion moved from the ship shortly after 4.15 a. m., and moved out to the beach, short 2 miles from the wharf, and after we had been some time the *Panther* came out of the harbor and apparently lay to in the offing about two and one-half hours, waiting for the *Amphitrite*.

The *Saturn* was available for the service assigned the *Panther* and has much greater towing power, and was fitted for towing until her steel towing hawser was ripped out for the *Panther*.

The battalion is now strung out in camp along the beach for over half a mile.

About May 10 Commander Reiter attempted to get the battalion on shore, and an order was issued to that effect. I addressed a letter (copy annexed) to the commandant of the station against this transfer and the order was revoked. The same reasons that I then urged against the transfer held good on the 23d instant. In referring to this letter I find the expense for water is greater and for wood it is less than I had estimated. The expense for transportation is also greater than I had estimated.

The quartermaster has been compelled to hire a storehouse for the protection and preservation of the stores.

The battalion is established in camp, and the sick list shows a decided increase this morning, owing in part to the sun, heat, and exposure.

The usual routine of camp has been established, and a guard of 33 men and an officer has been sent into Key West for the protection of public property at the naval station, by order of the commandant of the base, this to continue daily.

Cooked meats have to be sent to these men, the transportation of which is paid by the Marine Corps.

Six men are on duty, two at a time, as orderlies for the commandant, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

I have no objection to these details except that the men are necessarily absent from their drill and from their places in squads and companies, and their military instruction at the present juncture is of great importance.

I think that, notwithstanding the annoyance, trouble, and expense this transfer has caused, the experience will be of some value to the battalion.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. PANTHER,
Key West, May 10, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully submit that it is not desirable to move the marine battalion from this ship into camp for the following reasons:

There is no good ground for encampment. Supplying water to the camp for cooking and drinking will be difficult and involve considerable expense. The same can be said relative to the supply of commissary stores and fuel. We should use 5 cords of wood a day, costing in town \$8 a cord. The hauling of tents and camp equipage from the camp—the place best adapted is a mile and three quarters from the wharf—will cause, I estimate, two days delay. The men will be more uncomfortable and under less healthy conditions than they are on board ship. Venereal disease is rife in Key West.

The advent of the rainy season emphasizes the above reasons. I think our camping place in heavy rains will be standing water.

The men at the present time are going ashore and being exercised and are healthy, the sick list being about 1 per cent.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding Battalion.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Naval Station, Key West.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, June 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: The stores of this battalion were sent to the dock at Key West from Camp Sampson, on Sunday, June 5. We broke camp at 2 a. m. on June 6, and went on board the *Panther*, Major Pope going to Key West hospital.

On June 7 at 7.10 p. m. we sailed from Key West and arrived off Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 10th; on the same day, at 1 p. m., we arrived in Guantanamo Bay; at 2 p. m. the battalion landed with stores. Company C was landed and deployed up the hill near the beach on the right of the entrance to the harbor. This hill is about 150 feet high and on top was formerly occupied by the Spanish troops, but when the position was vacated the day before our landing, the blockhouse on top of the hill was burned.

On the landing all houses and huts lately occupied by the Spanish forces were burned.

The hill occupied by us is a faulty position, but the best to be had at this point. The ridge slopes downward and to the rear from the bay; the space at the top is very small, and all the surrounding country is covered with thick and almost impenetrable brush. The position is commanded by a mountain, the ridge of which is about 1,200 yards to the rear.

On the afternoon of landing, tents were pitched and outposts established.

On the 11th, about 5 p. m., an attack was made upon one of the outposts and two privates, McColgan and Dumphy, of Company D, were killed, each receiving more than eight wounds, each of which would have caused death. These two men were patrols. A detachment was sent out from camp to support the outpost, and we found only faint traces of the enemy. After nightfall fire was opened upon our camp by small parties from different directions on five different occasions. The men turned out each time under arms with promptitude and courage. About 1 a. m. a more combined attack was made, and noisy fire from south, southeast, and southwest, was opened. During this attack Acting Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, United States Navy, was killed. From the best information attainable about 160 men were engaged in this attack.

On the morning of the 12th Sergeant C. H. Smith was killed and Corporal Glass, Privates McGowan and Dalton, all of Company D, were wounded—not dangerously.

On the morning of the 12th all tents and material were removed from the position and taken on the bay side of the hill, and a trench was dug on the south front, about 40 yards across, and a barricade made around the position, which would enable us to hold it, as I was informed that more troops were being assembled by the enemy in this immediate vicinity.

On the night of the 12th many persistent and trifling attacks were made, in reply to which we used a good deal of ammunition. About 2 a. m. Sergt. Maj. Henry Good was killed. On the 12th we were joined by 60 insurgent troops, and they, being acquainted with the country, and excellent woodsmen and fearless, were of the greatest assistance.

On the 13th, about 8 a. m., fire was opened upon the camp and subdued without loss or difficulty. About 8 a. m. of the 14th a rather smart fire was opened for a few moments on the camp and easily repelled. About 20 Cubans came from below the hill at this alarm, but their help was not needed. They opened fire.

At 9 a. m., 14th, a force consisting of Companies C and D, the native troops above mentioned, with about 25 more from Guantanamo, all under the direction of Colonel Tomas, Cuban army, proceeded through the hills about 6 miles and destroyed a well, said to be the only available water supply within 9 miles.

From the best information I can gather, this force was opposed by four regular companies of Spanish infantry and two companies of guerrillas, making a total of a little short of 500 men.

The engagement between these forces lasted from about 11 a. m. until 3.30 p. m. Our troops drove the enemy at every point, being obliged to make the first advance under fire, which, owing to the lay of the country, they could not return.

Captain Elliott reports that the men in many cases coolly estimated distances, borrowed his field glass to pick up parties of the enemy, and at a distance of 1,000 yards often inflicted damage and caused withdrawal.

Second Lieutenant Magill, with 50 men and 10 Cubans, joined Captain Elliott, climbing the mountain through cactus and brush; this advance was intended to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards, which unfortunately failed of its principal object, owing to the fact that his advance was stopped by the fire of the U. S. S. *Dolphin*.

Being apprehensive for the success of the movement, I ordered First Lieutenant Mahoney to be joined by First Lieutenant Ingate—these officers each having 50 men with them on picket—this combined force to proceed to Captain Elliott's assistance. Lieutenant Ingate failed to find his way to Lieutenant Mahoney, and Lieutenant Mahoney advanced alone, arriving too late to take an active part in the affair.

Our losses were 2 Cubans killed, 2 wounded, and 3 privates wounded, not dangerously; after the affair, while descending the mountain, Lieutenant Neville wrenched his hip and will probably be unfit for service for a month; about 10 or 12 of our men and 2 Cubans were overcome by the heat.

From information received from prisoners, which I believe to be reliable, about 60 of the Spanish force were killed and something more than 150 wounded, and 1 lieutenant and 17 privates were captured. The forces returned to camp at 8 p. m., exhausted by the long, hard march through this mountainous and tropical country.

This affair was planned by the Cubans, but too much praise can not be awarded to the coolness, skill, and bravery of our officers and men, by which alone its success was achieved.

Captain Elliott's cool advance up a rocky, steep mountain path, under fire for twenty minutes without being able to return it, and the gallantry and skill displayed by him throughout this affair were essential to the great success attained by the expedition, and are worthy of and I earnestly recommend that he be advanced in rank one grade. Captain Elliott mentions, in terms of high praise, the conduct of First Lieutenants Lucas and Neville, and Second Lieutenants Magill and Bannon. Your attention is called to a report made by Captain Elliott, attached hereto.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding First Battalion.*

Colonel Commandant CHARLES HEYWOOD,
United States Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. MARBLEHEAD (third rate),
June 19, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the commander in chief.

This report requires several corrections.

The blockhouse referred to on page 2 was burned by the gun fire from the *Yankee* on the 7th instant.

The position referred to on the same page was not occupied again after a small Spanish force had been driven away, when the *Marblehead* took permanent possession of the bay on the 8th instant.

Early on the morning of the 10th instant Captain Goodrell, with 40 marines from the *Oregon* and 20 marines from the *Marblehead*, examined the locality occupied by the marines, who arrived shortly after he had completed this duty. On the arrival of the *Panther* Captain Goodrell was sent on board to give Colonel Huntington the benefit of his observations.

Referring to paragraph 4, page 2, the position occupied by the marines has been pronounced by Major-General Perez, of the Cuban army, on the 17th instant, to be the only tenable position on the bay which could be successfully held by a small force. He also stated that 5,000 Spaniards could not take it.

If the marine position is commanded by a mountain ridge, that mountain ridge is commanded in turn by the ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns of the *Marblehead*, and of such other ships as may be here.

The mistake of locating the camp between the main position and the outpost was corrected on the 11th instant, at my suggestion.

The expedition was suggested by Colonel La Borde, and the *Dolphin* was sent to cover the sea front of our force.

Twenty-three marines overcome by the heat were brought back by the *Dolphin*.

This exhaustion was due, I believe, mainly to the fact that the campaign hats of the marines were on the *Resolute*, and not in the marine camp.

The behavior of the officers and men of the marine battalion generally has been most gallant, and is in general worthy of all praise.

Very respectfully,

B. H. McCALLA,
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

W. T. SAMPSON,
*Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
Playa del Este, Cuba, July 31, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: After the action of June 14 the enemy retreated farther up country and has never since annoyed us.

On June 25, at 3 a. m., Companies C and E and about 40 Cubans, under my command, crossed to the west side of Guantanamo Bay in small boats for the purpose of cutting off a body of the enemy who had been annoying small boats from the *Marblehead* in their search for mines. A landing was made and the troops disposed to cut off any retreat of the enemy on the point, while the *Marblehead* watched the isthmus leading from the mainland to our position.

A heavy patrol was then sent to search the point, but none of the enemy were found, although unmistakable signs showed that a force of 100 or 150 had occupied this point a day or two before.

This force reembarked at 7.30 a. m. and returned to the camp.

The regular pickets have been maintained—15 men by day and a full company with all its officers by night. This line of observation is about 800 yards to a mile from our position. One-half of this line—the left—is the same as that established on the 10th day of June, when we first landed. The right half of this line has been drawn back to easier supporting distance.

Sentries on each face of the fortified position occupied by us are maintained, but I have reduced these materially from the number which were kept on duty from the 10th to the 30th of June, inclusive.

Strong scouting parties, in addition to those sent out by the Cubans, have been sent out frequently to examine the surrounding country for the enemy.

During the past few days water has been reported in the well at Cuzco which was filled up by our force after the affair on the 14th ultimo, as reported to you in my communication of June 17, but inasmuch as rations have been sent from here to the Spaniards in Caimanara it does not seem necessary to fill up the well, but it is being closely observed by scouting parties from this camp.

The graves of our dead have been appropriately marked with headstones and a record placed in a bottle beneath the headstone in each case.

The strength of the battalion at this date is 515. Of this number 23 are commissioned and 482 enlisted; deducting 21 sick, leaves 484 available.

Your attention is invited to the reduction in the strength of the battalion as shown by the muster rolls forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., August 26, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully report that from the date of my last report, July 31, up to August 5, the battalion remained in camp at Playa del Este.

On the latter date we embarked on board the U. S. S. *Resolute*, and on the 9th instant sailed, under convoy of the U. S. S. *Newark*, bound for the Isle of Pines.

In an interview with the commander in chief before our departure, I asked if there was any military information available for my use there, and was told by him that there was a paper of which a copy should be sent to me.

This paper proved to contain certain general information relative to the island and the approaches to it. I had no information as to whether there was a hostile force in any part of the island.

The available draft of water at the principal port was, according to the above-mentioned paper, 6 or 7 feet; as the *Suwanee* drew 8½, and was the lightest draft of any vessel in the expedition, I suggested to Capt. C. F. Goodrich, who was in command, the great desirability of the addition of the *Maniti*, a captured tug drawing 4 feet, to his force, and by his direction and in his name applied to the chief of staff of the fleet for her.

My application was very positively and somewhat contemptuously denied, and I was told by him that the *Suwanee* could go anywhere, as she drew 8 feet.

By the chart 18 feet could be carried just into the Bay of Seguranca, but the *Newark* drew 21 feet and the *Resolute* 18½. Two fathoms are marked on the chart several miles—8 or 10—from shore in the bay; the *Hist*, *Osceola*, and *Wompatuck* all drew more water than this.

Information received off Cape Cruz by Captain Goodrich induced him to resolve to demand the surrender of Manzanillo. I append herewith a copy of a report of Captain Goodrich, giving the details of his action under this resolve.

On the 14th instant the *Resolute*, with the battalion on board, sailed for Playa del Este.

On the 18th instant the *Resolute*, having taken on board certain officers and men of the United States artillery, sailed for Montauk Point, at which place she arrived on the 23d instant, and, having disembarked the detachment belonging to the Army proceeded to this place, where the battalion disembarked.

This report completes the history of the service for which the battalion was collected.

From May 24 to June 7 the battalion was in camp at Key West, and during this time—just previous to our departure for Cuba—diarrhea was very prevalent. The camping ground in Key West is bad and the water is bad.

Notwithstanding this the battalion disembarked at Playa del Este in good condition, and during our stay there the sick list was at no time large. The gradual deterioration of the battalion was, however, clearly marked. The men seemed willing to work, but tasks that were comparatively easy at first became hard. The men seemed to have no reserve supply of strength, and, I doubt not, would during the last month of our stay there have yielded easily to any disease.

Campaign suits.—The material is not suitable, the color after washing being nearly as distinct as white at night, and not offering enough resistance to dews; and the cut is not desirable. The coat is too tight in the chest and back, and it should have more and larger pockets. These suits were, however, a great boon to officers and men during the scorching days.

Cartridge belts.—I respectfully recommend that the color of these belts be changed to that of the leggings or to conform to the color that may be selected for campaign suits.

Leggings.—These should be cut longer and, in my opinion, should be bound with leather, and fitted with rawhide laces.

Campaign hats.—The material of which they are made is very poor, and this kind of headgear is unsuitable for a very hot climate, as it is heavy and warm.

Shoes.—Those of the new issue, after hard wear, have proven very satisfactory.

Buzzicott cooks.—These have given entire satisfaction.

The Lee straight-pull rifle has a few defects which, I have been informed, have been corrected. If this is the case, the Lee will be a very superior military arm.

I have also to recommend that canister be issued with the 3-inch navy rifle. The only ammunition issued to the battalion for these pieces was shrapnel, and it was very difficult to explode this projectile, with any certainty, at short ranges.

Water.—The battalion at Playa del Este was subjected to frequent inconvenience and discomfort owing to lack of fresh water.

Underclothing.—The so-called light-weight underclothes would be much better if they were lighter in weight.

After the *Resolute* had gotten under way for Manzanillo I received a telegraphic order from you to make recommendations for brevets of officers who were deserving of that honor.

In obedience to that order I have the honor to renew the recommendation made in my letter of June 17, 1898, in reference to Capt. George F. Elliott.

I also recommend that the following-named officers receive brevets of the next higher grade, viz: Capt. A. C. Kelton, First Lieuts. C. G. Long, A. S. McLemore, and W. N. McKelvy for gallant conduct on June 11, 12, and 13; also First Lieuts. L. C. Lucas and W. C. Neville, and Second Lieuts. L. J. Magill, M. J. Shaw, and P. M. Bannon for gallant conduct on June 11, 12, and 13, in the various attacks upon our position, and on the 14th for gallant conduct in our attack on the Spainards, which resulted in their utter discomfiture.

First Lieut. James E. Mahoney succeeded to the command of Company E by the detachment of Capt. H. K. White at Key West; although Lieutenant Mahoney was not the senior lieutenant of the battalion, and as such entitled to succeed to this vacancy, the fact that I had received information from you that Captain Goodrell had been ordered to the battalion and my unwillingness to sever the association already formed between company officers and men led me to continue him in command of Company E.

This company was the last formed of the battalion; it was formed from recruits and from men who had been rejected for Company C, and under Lieutenant Mahoney, and owing to him, its efficiency increased remarkably. From regarding it as the worst company in the battalion I came to look upon it as among the best.

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of June, Lieutenant Mahoney's coolness under fire and the excellent example he set for his men were conspicuous.

Lieutenant Mahoney's prompt and soldierly action, as set forth in my report of June 17, is deserving of high praise.

While under my command he has shown no tendency to commit the fault for which he was tried; and, deeming it for the best interests of the Government that he should receive promotion as soon as possible, I recommend that he be now advanced two numbers, so as to be placed in his original position upon the list, and also that he be brevetted captain.

From the time of the organization of the battalion to the present Lieutenant Draper, the adjutant of the battalion, has been untiring in assisting me. His duties have been performed with zeal and discretion. On June 11, 12, and 13 his conduct was marked by imperturbable coolness and courage, and I most heartily recommend that he be brevetted captain for his services on those days.

I have nothing but praise to award Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., for the manner in which his duties have been performed, often under very trying circumstances. He has never seemed to consider his own ease in comparison with the service, and this means a great deal when the climate of Cuba is considered. During the various attacks on our position on June 11, 12, and 13 he was, a great part of the time, with me, and his deportment was becoming to a soldier. He acted often on those days as aid. I recommend that he be brevetted to the grade of major for gallant conduct.

I also recommend to the most favorable consideration of the Department Sarg. John M. Edgar, U. S. N., for zealous and faithful performance of his duties under fire on June 11, 12, and 13.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding First Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. NEWARK,
Off Manzanillo, Cuba, August 13, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this vessel and her consorts up to 8 o'clock this morning.

On the afternoon of the 9th the *Newark* left Guantanamo and was joined shortly after off the entrance to that port by the U. S. S. *Resolute*, carrying the battalion of marines under Colonel Huntington. We proceeded to Santiago de Cuba, where we communicated with the *St. Louis*, and then continued to the westward. On Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, we fell in with the *Hist* and *Suwanee* off Cape Cruz. Lieutenant-Commander Delahanty, of the *Suwanee*, having preceded us to this point, communicated with the *Hist* and learned from her commanding officer, Lieutenant Young, that the condition of affairs of Manzanillo was such as to warrant the belief that an attack by the force under my command would result in a speedy capitulation of the garrison and city. This he reported to me as being in entire accordance with a letter addressed to you by Commander Todd, of the *Wilmingtton*, which he had been permitted to read on board your flagship. Lieutenant Young, who had on board a competent pilot, assured me that it was entirely practicable to approach to within 2 miles of Manzanillo in a ship drawing as much water as does the *Newark*.

Inasmuch as the force detailed by you for the contemplated operations at the Isle of Pines was not all on hand, and as the *Wompatuck* could, in all probability, not leave Guantanamo until the 12th, or possibly the 13th, it appeared to me well to occupy this time of waiting in an attempt at securing Manzanillo and its garrison.

We waited off Cape Cruz that night in order to be joined by the *Abarado* and *Osceola*, and then on the morning of the 11th started for Cuatro Reales Channel, the followingships accompanying the *Newark*: *Resolute*, *Suwanee*, *Hist*, *Osceola*, and *Abarado*. In order to minimize the chances of accident that would be incurred in navigating waters only imperfectly charted, I sent the *Hist* with her pilot ahead. On her star-board beam was the *Suwanee*. In rear of these came the *Osceola*. In rear of the *Osceola* came the *Resolute*, and lastly the *Newark*, with the *Abarado* close aboard, all keeping the lead going constantly. By a preconcerted system of signals the presence of shoal water or other danger could be instantly communicated from the leading ships in ample time to stop the progress of the *Resolute* and *Newark*, heavy-draft vessels.

We experienced no difficulty whatever in getting through Cuatro Reales, the least water found by the *Newark* being 5½ fathoms. At dark that day we anchored inside of the Great Barrier Reef, in 10 fathoms of water, about 40 miles distant from Manzanillo.

Yesterday morning, the 12th instant, my little flotilla got under way at half past 4 and proceeded to the vicinity of Manzanillo. The *Resolute*, *Suwanee*, *Hist*, and

Osceola anchored well inside of the northern entrance. I hoisted a flag of truce on the *Newark* and proceeded to an anchorage about 3 miles distant from the town, whence I sent the *Alvarado*, also bearing a flag of truce, to present to the military commandant a demand for surrender, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose. This demand was placed in his hands by Lieutenant Blue at thirty-five minutes past noon. The reply was to the effect that the Spanish military code forbade a surrender except as the sequence of a siege or other military operation.

The town, being fortified, is exempt from the privileges and immunities attached to defenseless places. Nevertheless, as you will perceive from my demand, sufficient time was given to permit noncombatants to leave the city. At 3 o'clock I signaled to the outlying vessels to take the stations off the town which had been assigned, and at 3.35 hauled down the flag of truce on the *Newark* and proceeded toward Manzanillo until the shoalness of the water forbade her further approach. At 3.40 fire was opened from this ship on the batteries, and was maintained with tolerable steadiness until 4.15 o'clock, with an accuracy surprising in view of the short time during which she had been commissioned, the other vessels following shortly after.

At 4.15 p. m., having seen supposed white flags hoisted on the Spanish gunboat *Cuba Espanola* and the commandant's quarters, I made signal "Cease firing," and sent the *Alvarado* in under flag of truce. At the same time the *Suwanee*, *Hist*, and *Osceola*, all under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-Commander Delahanty, were approaching the town from the southward through the middle channel. When these vessels were within 1,000 to 1,500 yards of the batteries, the Spanish authorities opened fire on them at 4.35, paying no attention to the flag of truce on the *Alvarado*, which (as I have since been informed) they failed to perceive. The *Alvarado* hauled down her flag of truce and joined the other gunboats in returning the fire. At 4.50 opened fire again from the *Newark*. The Cuban forces at this time appeared to the northward of the town and began discharging volleys, which were apparently returned by Spanish artillery. The *Newark* threw a number of 6-inch shells in this direction, in order to assist the Cubans. The *Suwanee*, *Osceola*, *Hist*, and *Alvarado* soon returned to the neighborhood of the flagship, and we all anchored at about 5.30 p. m. for the night. From that time until daylight this morning 6-inch shells were fired from the *Newark* at the batteries at irregular intervals, one shot being fired during each half hour. Daylight revealed a large number of white flags flying over the blockhouses and batteries of Manzanillo and the approach of a boat from the shore bearing a flag of truce. The captain of the port came off and delivered to me a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, reading as follows: "Protocol of peace signed by the President; armistice proclaimed." My disappointment was, as may be imagined, very great, for I had every reason to believe that the garrison was entirely ready to surrender. I had hoped that the fleet under your command might have won one more laurel and gained one more important victory before the conclusion of peace.

A few projectiles fell close to this ship, but the enemy's attention was naturally directed chiefly against the gunboats. I am happy to report no casualties or injuries beyond three shots from Mauser rifles through the *Suwanee's* ensign. What was possibly the last shot of the war was a 6-inch projectile fired from the *Newark* at 5.20 a. m. to-day. It gives me great pleasure to speak in the highest terms of the officers of this ship and of the remarkable gun practice she displayed.

I inclose reports of the commanding officers. It is impossible for me to exaggerate their loyalty, zeal, and bravery, which have been too often proved during the war to render eulogy on my part necessary. Subjected as they were to close fire from guns of various calibers, from old-fashioned smoothbores to Krupp 14-pounders, and volleys of Mauser bullets, they stuck to their post and upheld the honor of the flag. I earnestly commend to your favorable consideration Lieutenant-Commander Delahanty, Lieutenants Young, Purcell, and Blue, commanding the *Suwanee*, *Hist*, *Osceola*, and *Alvarado*, respectively.

A part of the contemplated plan of operations was the landing of some or all of the marines of Colonel Huntington's command. This officer's regret at the loss of an opportunity to win additional distinction for his corps and himself was only equaled by his careful study of the necessities of the case and his zealous entrance into the spirit of the enterprise.

Commander Eaton was, as is his wont, most ready and efficient, and with his ship was extremely helpful toward others. It was only the nature of his ship and her personnel which, under my positive orders, kept him from a more prominent place in the action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CASPER F. GOODRICH,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Flagship New York, Guantanamo, Cuba.

CAMP MCCALLA,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, June 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with your verbal directions, I left camp at 9 a. m. yesterday with two companies of the battalion, C and D, commanded respectively by First Lieut. L. C. Lucas and Capt. William F. Spicer, with an aggregate of 160 men, and 50 Cubans under command of Lieut. Col. E. Eugene Tomas. Colonel Laborde, Cuban Army, was also present, but without command.

My orders were to destroy the well at Cuzco, about 6 miles from this camp, which was the only water supply of the enemy within 12 miles of this place, and the existence of which made possible the continuance of the annoying attacks upon our force in camp here.

Two miles and a half from Cuzco half the Cubans and the first platoon of C Company, under Lieutenant Lucas's command, passed over a mountain on our left, hoping to cut off the enemy's pickets. In this we failed, and our force was discovered by the Spanish outpost, which retreated immediately and gave the alarm to the main body, whose headquarters were in a house at Cuzco.

A high mountain separated the two forces at this point, and each attempted to gain its crest as a point of advantage. In this we were successful, but were fired on heavily by the enemy from the valley, at a distance of 800 yards. This fire was replied to by the Cubans of the main body. Lieutenant Lucas, with 32 men of his platoon and the remaining Cubans, came into the fight at 11:15. The other nine men of his platoon becoming exhausted were obliged to return to Camp McCalla. Lieutenant Bannon conducted the second platoon of C company just below the crest of the hill, out of fire from the enemy, leaving the narrow path, which was the only road, and making their way through the caeti. Just in rear of this platoon and following in single file was D company. The crest of the hill was in the shape of a horseshoe, two-thirds encircling Cuzco Valley and the well. The Cubans, C and D companies occupied one-half of this horseshoe ridge, while Second Lieut. L. J. Magill, with one platoon (50 men) of A company, came up from the valley on the opposite side, where he had been stationed as an outpost from Camp McCalla, having been attracted by the heavy fire, and believing his force necessary to our assistance, and occupied the left center of this horseshoe ridge. As soon as he saw our position he sent one of his men around the ridge to report to me. For fifteen minutes we were marching under a heavy fire, to which no reply was made, to gain this position. By the use of glasses and careful search by the men, individuals were discovered here and there, and fire being opened upon them, they would break from cover to cover, and we were thus enabled to gain targets at which to fire, which had been heretofore impossible owing to the dense chapparal in which the enemy sought successful cover.

Many of the men fired as coolly as at target practice, consulting with each other and their officers as to the range. Among these were Privates Carter, Faulkner, and Boniface, all of whom did noticeable execution. This movement of the enemy gave Lieutenant Magill an opportunity to get in a cross fire, which was well taken advantage of.

Having reduced the enemy's fire to straggling shots, the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, Commander H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., which had been sent along the coast to cooperate with us if possible, was signaled to shell the house used as the enemy's headquarters and also the valley, but she was so far to the front, having mistaken the valley intended, that her fire was in Lieutenant Magill's direction, driving him to the reverse side of the ridge.

However, this shell fire started the enemy from his hiding places, which gave the other companies the opportunity to fire on them on the move.

Signal was made to the *Dolphin* to cease firing, and Lieutenant Magill was directed to form skirmish line and move down the valley in front of him toward the sea. This was defeated by renewed shell fire from the *Dolphin*.

The fight, which began at 11 a. m., was now drawing to a close, being over at 3 p. m. The enemy began a straggling retreat at 2 p. m., getting out of the valley as best they could.

The fire of the force under my command was at all times deliberate and aimed, sights being adjusted and volleys were fired when sufficiently large bodies of the enemy could be seen to justify it. The two platoons of Company C, under First Lieutenant Lucas and Second Lieut. P. M. Bannon, were handled with the best of judgment. D Company overcrowded on the firing line and men needlessly exposed themselves by standing in groups. First Lieut. W. C. Neville, commanding the first platoon, did his best with the men in front of him. Captain Spicer, commanding D Company, was overcome by the sun on the top of the hill and had to be sent on board the *Dolphin*. Lieutenant Neville injured his hip and ankle in catching his foot and falling down

the mountain side after the fight was over. These accidents left Second Lieut. M. J. Shaw in command of D Company, which he handled with entire satisfaction. Forty men left the crest of the hill at 3.15 p. m. under Lieutenant Lucas and destroyed the well and burned the house lately occupied by the enemy. Canteens were taken from the men still holding the crest and filled with water required by signal from the *Dolphin*.

The marines fired on an average about 60 shots each, the Cubans' belts being filled during the action from the belts of the marines, each having to furnish 6 clips or 30 cartridges.

The loss to our force was 1 private of D Company wounded slightly, and 10 or 12 overcome by heat. These latter were kindly taken on board the *Dolphin* and cared for. This ship rendered every possible assistance to the expedition. Two Cubans were wounded during the fight on the hill, one being accidentally shot by Colonel Laborde by a pistol.

While destroying the well the Cubans were placed up the valley from which the enemy retreated and began a noisy and hot fight with guerrillas who had not been dislodged. In this fight the Cubans lost 2 killed and 2 wounded, but killed 5 of the enemy.

The march home began at 5.30 p. m., camp being reached at 8 p. m.

From the best information since obtained, which is believed to be reliable, 60 of the enemy, among whom were 2 officers, were killed. The wounded were numerous, but the wounds were probably light, owing to the range of 600 or 1,000 yards, at which distance all the explosive effect of the bullets are lost. Eighteen prisoners, including 1 lieutenant, were captured; about 30 Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Lieutenant Magill also captured a complete heliograph outfit and destroyed the signal station. This had been used ever since our arrival here and could be seen at all times. Before closing I desire to commend Lieutenant Magill's good judgment in coming up and the excellent manner in which he handled his men.

Sergt. John H. Quick was obliged to stand on the open ridge under fire to signal the *Dolphin*, which he did with the utmost coolness, using his rifle with equal judgment while not thus engaged. My only regret is that E Company, under the command of First Lieut. James E. Mahoney, which had been sent to us from an outpost near Camp McCalla when the heavy firing was heard there, was unable to report to me until 4 p. m. Had he been an hour and a half sooner, I am satisfied that the entire force of the enemy, which was about 500 men, would have been captured. This delay was not due to any lack of zeal on his part.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Captain, United States Marine Corps,
Commanding C Company.

Lient. Col. R. W. HUNTINGTON,
Commanding First Battalion of Marines,
Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
Guantanamo, Cuba, June 18, 1898.

SIR: I desire to make the following supplementary report: Upon leaving camp you asked me if I wanted an adjutant. I declined to take one, the command being short of officers for duty; but having been notified that a Mr. Stephen Crane would be allowed to accompany the expedition, I requested him to act as an aid if one should be needed. He accepted the duty and was of material aid during the action, carrying messages to fire volleys, etc., to the different company commanders.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Company C.

Lient. Col. R. W. HUNTINGTON, U. S. M. C.,
Commanding Battalion.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. MARBLEHEAD, June 19, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded to the commander in chief.

The expedition was most successful, and I can not say too much in praise of the officers and men who took part in it.

B. H. MCCALLA, Commander, S. O. P.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department, July 7, 1898.

Received and forwarded to the colonel commandant, Marine Corps.

A. S. CROWNSHIELD,
Chief of Bureau.

U. S. S. MARBLEHEAD, THIRD RATE,
Guantanamo, Cuba, June 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 14th instant, at the suggestion of Colonel Laborde, the Cubans under the command of himself and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, supported by two companies of marines under the command of Captain Spicer and Lieutenant Elliot, routed the force of about 300 Spaniards stationed in the pass between the marine camp and the south coast.

One portion of the command advanced by the cliffs so far as the well and blockhouse, which I referred to in my No. 88, supported by the *Dolphin*.

The other portion diverged from the coast line and advanced up the valley to the southeast, the two forces eventually uniting on the sides of the mountain in the vicinity of the blockhouse and well.

In this vicinity the Spaniards, numbering about 300, were encountered and driven from their position, sustaining a loss of between 40 and 60 killed and 1 officer and 17 soldiers captured.

As the day was well advanced, it was not possible for our force to make a search for the Spanish wounded, and I fear that many were left on the field uncared for.

We suffered a loss of 2 Cuban soldiers killed; 6 wounded, 4 of whom were Cubans. In addition, 23 marines were prostrated by the heat and, with the wounded, were transferred to the *Dolphin*, from which ship the force was also supplied with ammunition during the engagement.

The well and blockhouse referred to, on the south coast, were destroyed and a set of heliograph instruments taken.

The object of the movement was for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the marine camp by an offensive movement and it was, I believe, entirely successful.

I need hardly call attention to the fact that the marines would have suffered much less had their campaign hats not been on the *Resolute*.

I desire to call particular attention to the devotion of the Cubans to the cause of freeing their island, shown in so many ways, by stating that the last words of the Cuban who was shot through the heart and buried on the field were, "Viva Cuba Libre."

Inclosed, marked "A," is a list of the Spanish soldiers captured.

The second lieutenant, also captured, is Francisco Batista, of Guantanamo City.

The marines who were prostrated by the heat were nearly all able to return to their camp early in the evening.

Very respectfully,

B. H. McCALLA,
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
North Atlantic Station.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
CAMP HEYWOOD, SEAVEYS ISLAND,
Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., September 19, 1898.

SIR: I inclose herewith a letter to myself from Capt. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., relating to errors in the report of Commander B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, about the fight at Cuzco, Cuba, June 14, 1898, which letter I ask to be filed with the report referred to.

Upon the morning of June 14, 1898, Captain Elliott asked me who commanded the projected expedition to Cuzco. I told him that he was not under the command of

the Cuban colonel, Laborde, but that he would consult with him, and if Laborde saw fit to issue orders he would obey them only if the movement approved itself to his judgment. I have cause to believe that Laborde's authority was not recognized by the officer in command of the Cubans.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HUNTINGTON,

Colonel Commanding First Marine Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION OF MARINES,
CAMP HEYWOOD, SEAVEYS ISLAND,
Kittery, Me., September 16, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the errors in the official report of Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, in regard to the military status taken by the battalion of marines under my command at the Cuzco fight, near Guantanamo Bay, June 14, 1898.

As this report will be filed for general publication with other archives of Government relating to the Spanish war, it should be correct.

Captain McCalla states in his report as follows:

"Cubans under the command of himself (Colonel Laborde) and of Lieutenant-Colonel Tomas, supported by two companies of marines under the command of Captain Spicer and Lieutenant Elliott, routed a force of 300 Spaniards."

The facts are these: Two companies of marines formed a battalion under my command, and the companies were commanded, as stated in my report, by Captain Spicer and First Lieut. L. C. Lucas.

My command was not a supporting body for the Cubans, and before leaving camp, after conversation with you on the subject, I left with the understanding that I was to act with the Cubans so far as in my judgment it was for the good of the expedition, but that I was not under the command of either of the insurgent commanders.

This word "support," as used, is a military misnomer, for the marines numbered 225 and the Cubans 50 in the fight, and although the latter were brave enough, their quality as efficient fighting men was on a par with that of the enemy.

My report states that there were 500 of the enemy engaged, and it is now known that the force was a little larger, and not 300, as stated by Captain McCalla.

I believe Captain McCalla's report was made from the statements received from Colonel Laborde, and if he had believed mine, made to you and forwarded to him for his information, incorrect, he had many opportunities to call my attention to the facts at the time, but he left me for months believing it accepted unquestioned while controverting it in his own.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Captain, United States Marine Corps.

Col. R. W. HUNTINGTON,
United States Marine Corps, Commanding First Battalion of Marines.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE MARINE BATTALION AT CAMP HEYWOOD, SEAVEYS ISLAND, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.

CAMP HEYWOOD, SEAVEYS ISLAND,
Portsmouth, N. H., September 18, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to your order of September 12 instant, to proceed to the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of inspecting the first battalion of marines at Camp Heywood, Seaveys Island, I have to report as follows:

I arrived at Camp Heywood on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and on the following morning proceeded with the inspection, the battalion being formed in column of companies, in heavy marching order, across the road leading into the camp from the navy-yard, the most available place for the purpose. No review nor drill was practicable on account of the conformation of the ground.

INSPECTION OF COMMAND.

Organization: First Marine Battalion, six companies, commanded by Col. Robert W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; adjutant, First Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C.; sergeant-major, William Carter, first sergeant, U. S. M. C. (acting).

The military bearing and general appearance of the command are most excellent, and when formed for inspection the battalion presented a most military and effective appearance, a body of which the commander and all its officers, as well as the Marine Corps, may justly feel proud.

I am informed by the commanding officer (Col. R. W. Huntington) that on arriving at this camp from Guantanamo, Cuba, both officers and enlisted men were very much debilitated and exhibited evidences of great lassitude and physical weakness; but the climatic conditions prevailing here, together with the wholesome food, good water, and excellent sanitary arrangements of the camp, have restored the members of the command to almost their normal condition, and they are ready and willing for any service they may be called upon to perform, although there are still manifest slight traces in the condition of some of the men of the debility contracted in Cuba. It is desirable that both officers and enlisted men of the battalion should be returned to their respective stations as soon as practicable, and this is especially so with a view to the settlement of their accounts.

ARMS.

The condition of the arms is excellent.

The ballistic qualities of the 6-millimeter rifle are superior for field service. Some minor defects are to be noted. The extractor-springs have frequently broken; the follower and trigger have sometimes broken. The gun, when loaded, "empty chamber," opens easily upon being struck by a branch when passing through woods, and when closed, loaded, an accident is liable to occur. The "stop" for taking out breechblock is liable to be misplaced, and results in the falling out of the extractor and spring when the bolt is drawn back. The rifle is not sighted for the cartridge issued. The bayonet comes easily from the scabbard, and quite a number of them have been lost passing through woods.

ACCOUTERMENTS.

The belts, bayonets, and scabbards are of satisfactory shape and material. It is found that the small eyelet holding belt suspenders together in the back has pulled out in a majority of cases, and it is recommended that a sliding metal buckle be substituted. This should be movable, for the reason that men, in carrying 180 rounds of ammunition, prefer the belt much higher on the body than when empty. It is suggested that belt suspenders be made in future to conform in color to equipment, as the contrast of broad, black belt and suspenders worn over any campaign suit is very marked, even at long distances.

EQUIPMENTS.

A considerable number of the equipments have been necessarily soiled and damaged by the service to which they have been subjected in the field; yet most of these articles will answer for a like service again if required. The commanding officer reports the knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens to have given entire satisfaction.

All equipments are marked with the company letter and the man's individual company number. The color of equipments and straps is found to be excellent, as little contrast is shown between them and campaign suits, and not visible contrast at a distance.

CLOTHING.

The new issue shoe has given complete satisfaction.

The knitted underwear, considering everything in the way of rough usage that it has had—hot weather, and necessity for some flannel at night over abdomen—has been thoroughly satisfactory.

The campaign suits answered perfectly the purpose for which they were intended.

The quartermaster of the battalion (Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., U. S. M. C.) states that the quality and sufficiency of the clothing, equipage, and stores of all kinds furnished the battalion by the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C., and the assistant quartermaster's department at Philadelphia, Pa., have been of the utmost satisfactory character; that everything needed to make the command comfortable and efficient had been promptly provided, and through this means it has been practicable for the battalion at any time to go into temporary or permanent camp, as desired; that the efficient support he has received at all times from the colonel commandant, the officers of the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa., have enabled him to conduct his department in a manner satisfactory to the commanding officer of the battalion.

The medical officer (Dr. John M. Edgar) informs me that the supplies and equipment of his department have been ample and most satisfactory.

The following memorandum, furnished by the medical officer, shows the average number of sick at various periods:

On board the U. S. transport *Panther*, Key West, Fla., from April 30 to May 24, 1898, inclusive, 25 days—total sick days, 421; daily average, 16 plus.

Camp Sampson, Key West, Fla., from May 25 to June 6, inclusive, 13 days—total sick days, 356; daily average, 27 plus.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 10 to August 5, inclusive, 57 days; total sick days, 558; daily average, 9 plus.

Camp Heywood, Seaveys Island, Portsmouth, N. H., from August 26 to September 17, inclusive, 22 days; total sick days, 128; daily average, 5 plus.

It is worthy of note that during the entire service of this battalion of 25 commissioned officers and 623 enlisted men, from April 22, when they embarked on board their transport at New York to the present time, there has not been a single case of yellow fever nor death from disease of any kind and but few cases of serious illness; a remarkable fact, when it is considered that these men were the first United States troops to land in Cuba, and during their entire service there were subject to the same climatic influences as other troops, among whom fever, diarrhea, dysentery, etc., caused so many casualties.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. REID,

Major, United States Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

[Organization commanded by Col. R. W. Huntington.]

	Colonel.	A. Q. M.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Field musicians.	Privates.	Present and absent:		Present at inspection.		Absent at inspection.	
												Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Present at camp.....	1	1	1	4	8	8	5	24	22	12	386	23	451	18	357	6	106
Absent from camp.....								1			10	1	12				

List of commissioned officers.—Col. R. W. Huntington; Surg. J. W. Edgar; Capt. and A. Q. M. C. L. McCawley; First Lieut. H. L. Draper; Capt. F. H. Harrington, M. C. Goodrell, G. F. Elliott, W. F. Spicer; First Lieuts. J. E. Mahoney, C. L. A. Ingate, L. C. Lucas, C. G. Long, W. C. Neville, A. S. McLemore, W. N. McKelvy; Second Lieuts. L. J. McGill, M. J. Shaw, P. M. Bannon, N. H. Hall, S. D. Butler, G. C. Reid, R. M. Appleton, and E. A. Jonas.

INSPECTION.

Inspecting officer: Maj. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C. Organization, First Marine Battalion, commanded by Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; adjutant, First Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C.; quartermaster, Capt. Charles L. McCawley, A. Q. M., U. S. M. C.; sergeant-major, First Sergt. William Carter, acting; uniform, undress, heavy marching order. First company, B, commanded by First Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, First Sergt. William Kehoe; number of sergeants 4, corporals 3, field music 1, privates 57; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good. Second company, E, commanded by First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, First Sergt. John H. Quick; number of sergeants 4, corporals 4, field music 2, privates 61; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good. Third company, D, commanded by Capt. W. F. Spicer, First Sergt. George H. Cox; number of sergeants 4, corporals 4, music 2, privates 53; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good. Fourth company, Colt gun detachment, commanded by Second Lieut. R. M. Appleton, First

Sergt. Samuel G. Mawson; number of sergeants 3, corporals 1, field music 2, privates 22; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good. Fifth company, C, commanded by Capt. G. F. Elliott, First Sergt. Joseph M. Foley; number of sergeants 2, corporals 3, field music 1, privates 55; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good. Sixth company, artillery, commanded by Capt. F. H. Harrington; first sergeant, Sergt. B. F. Fogg, acting; number of sergeants 2, corporals 2, field music 2, privates 58; general appearance, excellent; proficiency of officers at inspection, excellent; proficiency of enlisted men at inspection, excellent; clothing, condition and fit, good.

The men are well set up and the military bearing and general appearance of the command, as a whole, excellent; general proficiency of officers and enlisted men on review, excellent.

Inspection of command.—Organization, First Marine Battalion, commanded by Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; adjutant, First Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C.; quartermaster, Capt. Charles L. McCawley, A. Q. M., U. S. M. C.; sergeant-major, First Sergt. William Carter, acting; uniform and order of equipment, undress, heavy marching order. Officers present—18; field 1, staff 2, company 15. Officers absent on duty and on leave, 6—staff 1, company 5. Enlisted men present: Noncommissioned officers, 49; field music, 10; privates, 302. Enlisted men absent, sick, on duty, and on leave: Noncommissioned officers, 6; field music, 2; privates, 94.

Color guard.—Appearance and military bearing, excellent; condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, though showing the wear of the service they have been subject to in Cuba; knapsacks were properly packed; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits of underclothing.

First company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing properly marked, except that issued since the battalion left the United States. Some of the men have not a complete cleaning kit, having lost some of their articles during the campaign.

Second company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing, same as first company; cleaning kit, same as first company.

Third company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipment, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing, same as first company; cleaning kit, same as first company.

Fourth company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing, same as first company; cleaning kit, same as first company.

Fifth company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing, same as first company; cleaning kit, same as first company.

Sixth company.—Condition and fit of clothing, good; condition of arms, excellent; condition of accouterments, good; condition of equipments, serviceable, but stained and worn in service; knapsacks were properly packed; each man had a full kit; some men did not have two pairs shoes; each man had two suits underclothing; all wearing Government shoes; clothing, same as first company; cleaning kit, same as first company.

Remarks.—Both officers and enlisted men of the battalion are in excellent health, and their period of encampment on Seaveys Island has been of exceeding benefit to them in this respect. On arriving here both officers and men were considerably debilitated by their service in Cuba, though 98 per cent were fit for duty. There was no opportunity for drilling, on account of the conformation of the ground and lack of space.

INSPECTION OF CAMP HEYWOOD.

Location.—Eastern part of Seaveys Island, on elevated ground.

Plan.—Battalion encamped in column of platoons, streets running north and south; headquarters west of column. Company officers encamped at south end of their own company streets. Each company has its own kitchen hydrant and sink; line of hydrants perpendicular to company streets, about 30 feet from flank of company; then line of kitchens 10 feet in rear of hydrants; then line of company sinks 30 feet from line of kitchens. Latter could not be placed farther to the rear of kitchens, owing to the conformation of the ground. Companies are encamped in the order in which they form in battalion; hospital tents southwest of last company, by themselves, with small regulation tent for surgeon near. Commissary tent, where stores are served out, at southeast corner of camp, convenient to kitchen; quartermaster's store tents on west side of camp near road, to be convenient for drays; guard tents northwest corner of camp, on main road to navy-yard. Tent erected at east end of camp by Army and Navy Christian Commission, in which tables and chairs are placed for convenience of men in reading and writing.

Tents.—Number occupied, army, wall, 146; hospital, 6. Both classes have been found to be of excellent quality and of convenient size. The ordinary wall tents can hold 6 men, but it has been found to add much to the comfort of the men to place no more than 5 in a tent, and this number has never been exceeded. Hospital tents hold 10 men in cots very comfortably. Of the 6 hospital tents 3 are used for the sick, 1 for officers' mess, 1 for quartermaster's stores, and 1 for the members of the guard. Of 146 regulation wall tents 19 are in use by officers, 4 by officer of the guard and prisoners, 2 by quartermaster's stores, 2 for officers' servants. Tents have all been supplied with floors, and owing to the very uneven ground of the encampment most of the floors have been leveled by using heavy pegs for the beams of floors to rest upon. All enlisted men's tents are supplied with straw mattresses by the Quartermaster's Department, and these add greatly to the comfort of the men, both as to warmth and softness. Tent pegs should always be supplied far in excess of the number actually required for pitching tents, as many break from bad wood or striking stones after they enter the ground. The tents of both classes, wall and hospital, are of excellent quality, workmanship, and sizes. I have found many iron pegs missing in cut poles. These should be secured in the heads of poles so that they can not be easily dropped, particularly when loaded or unloaded from ships or cars.

Hydrants—water.—Each company has its own hydrant at the north end of its street. These hydrants are supplied by a pipe leading from the reservoir of the island. This water is only used for cooking and washing purposes. Drinking water of a very superior quality, and in abundance, is furnished by a well in the southwest corner of the camp. Each hydrant has a strainer and filter screwed onto the nozzle, which eliminates the impurities, very largely, from the reservoir water. This water is soft, and has enabled the men to wash clothes with great facility—the first fresh water they have had for this purpose since leaving New York on April 22 last. A bath house is erected a short distance southeast of the camp, where half barrels are placed in stalls so that the men can have a fresh, soft-water bath, which they find a great luxury.

Ice.—Ice is furnished in abundance by the navy-yard authorities, and a small ice house is built east of the camp, where milk, vegetables, meats, etc., are preserved.

Kitchens.—These are built of pine 1-inch lumber, 9 by 8 feet, closed on the north and east sides. The men prefer to cook in the open air, but when rains occur these kitchens are found invaluable; and even in fair weather the company cooks keep their mess chests and provisions in these kitchens to preserve them from the very heavy dews.

Sinks.—These are made of pine lumber, one for each company and one for the officers. The night soil is carried off three times each week in wagons, and each day fresh lime is sprinkled in them.

Sanitary arrangements.—It is strictly required that all garbage, such as potato and onion parings, all remains of food—either that left by the men from meals or that left over from cooking—also coffee and tea grounds, etc., are burned in the kitchen fires. Careful inspections are frequently made to see this order carried out. When slop and dishwater can not be emptied into the river, the same is buried. At this camp, after the sink boxes containing excreta are removed, three times each week, the ground is scraped up and a layer of lime is sprinkled over the surface.

Clothes are washed on boards erected for that purpose about 100 yards northeast of the camp, and on ground sloping away from it.

When weather permits, all bedsacks are taken out of tents at morning fatigue, 7 a. m., and the tent walls are rolled up, which keeps the tents clean and dry.

Messing arrangements.—Each company has its own mess. In this camp, near each company kitchen, pine-board tables are erected under the thick young pine trees for

mess tables, but many of the men prefer to take their rations off by themselves, as they did in the field, to eat. The mess cooks have given great satisfaction. Companies are messes together, three mess attendants from each company waiting on the men of their own company; and after the company finishes, all dishes are washed and the mess room cleaned. In this way the mess room and utensils are kept clean, and under one officer's constant supervision. The rations are always wholesome, well cooked, and evenly distributed.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. REID,

Major, United States Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

**REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER MARINE BARRACKS AND CAMP LONG,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., RELATING TO SPANISH PRISONERS.**

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVY-YARD,
Portsmouth, N. H., August 26, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders of the 7th of July, 1898, I assumed command of the marine barracks and the Spanish prisoners at this station on the 8th of July, 1898.

On the 11th of July, 1898, I received from the U. S. S. *St. Louis* 692 Spanish prisoners, 10 officers and 682 men, and on the 16th of July I received 963 Spanish prisoners, 2 officers and 961 men, from the U. S. S. *Harvard*. Many of the prisoners, when they landed, were in a sick and enfeebled condition, a number of them falling down and being unable to move until picked up and placed in an ambulance, in which they were carried either to the camp or to the naval hospital.

I found upon my arrival here that the buildings being erected for the prisoners were entirely inadequate for the purpose and, upon my representation to Admiral Carpenter, the commandant of this navy-yard, he authorized other buildings to be built from time to time, and finally accommodated all the prisoners comfortably.

I also recommended that water-closets be put over the river and that other buildings be built, which recommendations were approved by the commandant of this navy-yard. The marine camp was located outside the stockade, and the marines to the number of 130 were quartered there. They had a large building to sleep in and another to mess in. The marine officers had a building of their own, situated on the highest point of Seaveys Island, where I also had my quarters. A flagstaff was erected in front of these quarters and a flag hoisted at the regular times, a sunset gun also being placed there and being fired at sunrise and sunset, which regulated the camp into a regular military encampment.

At the northeastern part of the stockade I had a guardhouse built for 50 marines, and 14 cells built for refractory Spanish prisoners. On this part of the island I discovered a well that had been covered up with rock and dirt, which, upon cleaning out, I found to contain most excellent water.

On the northeast part of the island I laid aside a plot of ground for a graveyard for the prisoners who have died, and have had their graves marked so that they can be identified at any time. I gave all the dead military funerals, as I considered that, being prisoners of war, they were entitled to it. I have had three volleys fired over their graves, the Spanish flag wrapped around their coffins, and a Catholic priest to read the services.

I named the camp "Camp Long," after the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The discipline of the camp has been most excellent in every respect. I was compelled to confine some of the prisoners from time to time for breaking the rules of the camp, but the offenses were at no time of a very serious nature.

Cpts. Allen C. Kelton and Benjamin R. Russell rendered me great assistance and were always vigilant and attentive to their various duties. First Lieut. Theodore P. Kane, especially, was of great benefit to me, helping me with the correspondence and getting the camp into shape. Second Lieuts. Thomas S. Borden, David D. Porter, Charles S. Hatch, and Don A. Baxter were all careful in regard to their duties. The three latter came in for the war and I trust that they may be retained.

Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons was always on hand to look out for the sick. He distributed many articles of clothing to the prisoners with his own hands. Passed Assistant Surg. Lewis Morris, who was detailed to accompany me every morning on my tour of inspection, was always on hand and careful to detect any trouble in regard to the sanitary condition of the camp. Pay Inspector Joel P. Loomis's reputation as a good caterer followed him here, and in clothing and feed-

ing the prisoners and attending to his duties, in connection with his clerk, Mr. John A. Kelly, worked most excellently. Carpenter Joseph B. Fletcher did excellent work in superintending the construction of the buildings and was of great assistance to me.

The system adopted of marching the prisoners down in three columns of twos to take their meals from the three tables near the pavilion worked well, the men coming up in single file and taking their food in a bowl and plate and then going inside the pavilion where I corralled them with sentinels.

The day upon which Camp Long was established was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, it completing the one-hundredth year of its existence as a corps on that day.

Seaveys Island, upon which the camp is situated, is rocky, hilly, and rough, with bold ledges of rock running up to a considerable elevation, displaying the finest views of the river and harbor. The officers' building is situated over the most dangerous point, called Pull-and-be-damned Point. The camp is at one end of the island, surrounded at one side by a stockade of boards 10 feet high, outside of which, at a distance of 20 feet, is a high barbed wire fence. Sentry boxes are at each angle, and there are twelve sentinels inside the camp, patrolling along the dead line, the prisoners' quarters, sinks, and the pavilion.

Every facility is given the prisoners to wash their clothes, and on the river side down the steep slope to the swiftly running tides they were allowed to wash their dishes and apparel. The thirteen Spanish officers were paroled from 8 a. m. until sunset each day. They never broke their parole, always coming back on time, and were of great service to me in managing the prisoners.

The Spanish commissioned officers have a separate house of their own and have servants from the prisoners to wait on them. They have much better fare than the rest of the prisoners, and claret wine is served to them. I have given them all the respect and assistance due their rank, and I feel that they have appreciated it. I utilized them by putting them on duty as officer of the day, assisting in the policing, and looking out for the buildings; and they have fully cooperated and assisted in carrying out the routine of the camp with my own officers.

I had 36 warrant officers, consisting of engineers, sergeants of marines, etc., put in a separate building, with a mess table of their own and bunks to sleep on instead of hammocks. The 125 petty officers from the different ships I had kept together in a building separate from the rest. All the prisoners I had divided up into ships' companies according to their respective ships, and had the 10 buildings lettered A, B, C, etc.

The sick prisoners at the naval hospital were from the *Maria Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, and *Oquendo*. They suffered from insufficient nutriment and a pernicious malarial fever. Some of the crew of the *Cristobal Colon* were convicts from the Canary Islands, but they did not give me any trouble. The prisoners all had fresh beef, coffee, fish, butter, hash, etc.

There were 6 Gatling guns kept ready at all times, 2 in the immediate vicinity of camp, 2 more, which commanded the entire camp and the whole island, on the reservoir, and 2 others at the 2 bridges leading from the navy-yard to Seaveys Island. Cossack guards were kept at these guns day and night, 120 men at Camp Long and 100 men at the navy-yard barracks.

There was a system of signals arranged between the camp and the navy-yard barracks by rockets, and there was telephone connection between the two places, making security doubly sure in case of an outbreak among the prisoners.

Second Lieuts. Frank A. Kinne and Robert E. Devlin were on duty here a short time and rendered efficient service.

I inclose a copy of my weekly report showing the number of Spanish prisoners present, also the number of sick in the camp and in the naval hospital up to the date of my detachment; also a number of photographs that will give you a good idea of the camp. I have had a complete muster of the prisoners, so as to verify the prisoners before turning them over to my relief. I also send you a complete list of all the prisoners from the time of my taking command until my detachment.

I had the camp for the battalion of marines under the command of Col. Robert W. Huntington laid out on the northern part of the island, near Camp Long, water pipes put in from the reservoir, sinks built, floors laid for all the tents, etc.

Camp Long assumed historical importance in the Spanish war and was visited by thousands of people, who were always received courteously and given every attention. The orders had to be very strict in regard to actually going inside the camp, and the exceptions were very rare in this respect.

Admiral Cervera visited the camp on the 15th of August and received a cordial reception from his men and from the people of the city of Portsmouth, as well as those in the adjacent country, who flocked to see him during his visit. The paymaster who accompanied him paid out about \$35,000 to the Spanish prisoners.

I inclose a sketch of the prison, made by Lieut. T. S. Borden.

I established a store inside the camp that was ably managed by Mrs. Ida N. Gulick, the post trader, where the prisoners could obtain small stores at a fixed price (a list of prices is herewith inclosed), which added greatly to their comfort and benefit.

On August 24 more prisoners arrived—8 officers and 8 enlisted men. They were captured on the *Argonaut* at the beginning of the war, off the coast of Cuba, and have since been confined in Fort McPherson, Ga. They were brought here under the charge of First Lieut. A. P. Buffington, Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army.

The complete list of Spanish prisoners, which I inclose, is marked A; the list of prisoners who have died since date of landing to date, B; the copy of weekly report, C; the sketch of the camp by Lieutenant Borden, D, and the photographs taken by Lieutenant Baxter, E. A list of prices at the store within the stockade is inclosed, marked F.

Very respectfully,

JAMES FORNEY,

Colonel, United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

Price list of things in shop at Camp Long, August 20, 1898.

	Cents.		Cents.
Blackening brushes	25	Pens	5
Dressing combs	15	Sheet of paper and envelope	1
Looking-glasses	15	Towels	20
Toothbrushes	15	Pies	5
Tooth powder	25	Doughnuts	1
Tooth powder, small	10	Chocolate bars	10
Locks	25	Marshmallows	5
Matches	5	Bananas	
Cigars	10	Oranges	
Cigars	5	Peaches	
Cigarettes	5	Candy	
Cigarette paper	5	Suspenders	
Cheroots	10	Undershirts	25
Tobacco (paper)	5	Socks	35
Pipes, corn cob	5	Condensed milk	
Shoe blacking	5	Eggs	
Shoe strings	5	Handkerchiefs	
Whisk brooms	15	Ginger ale	5
Toilet soap	10	Lemon soda	5
Ink	5	Sarsaparilla	5
Penholders	10	Chocolate	5

U. S. S. OREGON (first rate),
New York Navy-Yard, August 29, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 9, and in reply would respectfully state that this ship took a most prominent part in the bombardments of Santiago on June 6, 16, and July 1 and 2, and in the battle of the 3d of July, and was also under fire during the sinking of the *Reina Mercedes*.

The marines were stationed at the secondary battery and had the two 1-pounders in the fighting top, the four 6-pounders on the bridge, and four 6-pounders on the superstructure, which were manned by 6 noncommissioned officers and 38 privates. The remainder of the guard were stationed as sharpshooters.

From the time the *Oregon* left Callao, Peru, until after the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cuba the marines kept a constant watch, as sharpshooters, forward and aft, and a look-out for every pair of 6 and 1 pounders which they manned, the remainder of the guns' crews sleeping at their guns with ammunition at hand.

We went to general quarters frequently, at times twice in one night. The men were thoroughly drilled at their guns, and within thirty seconds after general quarters sounded every gun manned by them was ready to open fire.

This was the result of constant and careful drill and instruction. When the marines went into action they went in coolly, every man doing his duty, even though they occupied the most exposed position on the ship, with no armor of any kind to protect them.

For the way the marines manned and fought their guns and for their good behavior under fire in every battle that their ship took part in I would respectfully refer you to Capt. C. E. Clark, the commanding officer, and Lieut. Commander J. K. Cogswell, the executive officer.

The destructive effect of the fire of the secondary battery of the fleet is shown by the report of the board ordered to report on the effect of the gun fire on the Spanish fleet.

The marine guard of this ship also formed three-fourths of the force which made the first landing of armed troops on the Island of Cuba at Guantanamo Bay on June 10, 1898.

I respectfully submit the station bill of the marine guard at general quarters, which was faithfully carried out.

Very respectfully,

R. DICKINS,

Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., *September 15, 1898.*

The within report is a modest statement, by a brave and most deserving officer, concerning the highly meritorious part taken by himself and Lieut. A. R. Davis and the noncommissioned officers and privates of the marine guard of the *Oregon* during the days and nights of anxious waiting for the Spanish fleet on the Atlantic, and with searchlights at the entrance of Santiago harbor, during three engagements with the enemy's batteries, and in the battle of the 3d of July. Every man in the guard had an exposed station, and the only reluctance ever shown by any of them promptly to obey was when ordered to take shelter behind the turrets, while the alacrity with which they ever sprang to their posts showed that they were all animated by the spirit that has given the Marine Corps its reputation for bravery and faithfulness during a full century.

C. E. CLARK,

Captain, U. S. N.

STATIONS OF MARINE GUARD AT GENERAL QUARTERS.

Capt. R. Dickens, U. S. M. C., in command; Lieut. A. R. Davis, U. S. M. C., in charge of battery on bridge.

Guns 3 and 4, Sergeant Ramsey in charge:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Private Keating. | 1. Private Cross. |
| 2. Private Moody. | 2. Private Turner. |
| 3. Private Horskind. | 3. Private Smith. |
| 4. Private Slaght. | 4. Private Kohn. |

Guns 15 and 16, Sergeant Hunter in charge:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Private Mahaney. | 1. Private Chafford. |
| 2. Private Flores. | 2. Private Frink. |
| 3. Private Allen. | 3. Private Boydston. |
| 4. Private Lowe. | 4. Private Folter. |

Guns 17 and 18, Sergeant Heiligenstein in charge:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Private O'Shea. | 1. Private Miller. |
| 2. Private Sewell. | 2. Private Mullen. |
| 3. Private Curtis. | 3. Private Upham. |
| 4. Private Leahy. | 4. Private Moynahan. |

Guns 19 and 20, Corporal Howlett in charge:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Private Dugan. | 1. Private Guilermo. |
| 2. Private Leahy. | 2. Private Wilson. |
| 3. Private Fagan. | 3. Private Waters. |
| 4. Private Mueller. | 4. Private Peterson. |

One-pounders in fighting top, Acting Corporal Henderson in charge:

Starboard—

1. Private Fuller.
2. Private Moore.
3. Private King.

Port—

1. Private Prichard.
2. Private Butts.
3. Private Sullivan.

Reserves, First Sergeant Bray in charge: Corporals Delaney, Work, Doss, and Boyd; privates Lintz, Donovan, Thomas, and Ayling.

Orderlies for the commanding officer: Privates Haight and Ellis.

Music stationed on superstructure.

R. DICKENS,

Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

U. S. S. TEXAS (first rate).

Navy-Yard, New York, August 11, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the stations and services of the marine guard of this vessel on July 3, and other engagements participated in by the *Texas*:

Stations.—In the fore-top, 6 men, two 1-pounders; on forward superstructure, 6 men at two Hotchkiss revolving cannon; on forward superstructure, 5 men at 3-millimeter rapid-firing gun; in port and starboard waists, 6 men at two 1-pounders; on after superstructure, 6 men at two Hotchkiss revolving cannon; on after superstructure, 6 men at two Colt automatic guns; in maintop, 6 men at two 1-pounders; 1 man at central station; 2 orderlies for commanding officer; 2 sentries in engine room.

In all the bombardments the men went to and remained at their stations. The *Texas* was in the bombardments of Santiago of June 6, 16, and July 2. On June 15 forced the mined entrance to Guantanamo (14–100 pound gun-cotton mine afterwards recovered) and reduced the fortifications. Without assistance silenced the Socapa battery on June 22, which had successfully withstood the combined fire of the western squadron on the 6th and 16th. Played a conspicuous part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 3, engaging the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the first to leave the harbor, and was present at the successive surrender of the remaining vessels, including the *Cristobal Colon*, 50 miles to the westward of Santiago. Total secondary battery fire, 730 shots, the marines firing 330.

As all secondary battery guns were manned every night with two men of each crew, one man of each gun always on lookout, the service was hard but cheerfully performed. The regular post duty was in no way neglected. The guard of this vessel, by direction of Capt. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., was landed at Guantanamo on June 12 (taking ashore two Colt automatic guns), and assisted in the defense of Camp McCalla on June 12 and 13, the men behaving well under fire. The funeral escort, for the burial of Dr. Gibbs and two privates, remained at parade rest and perfectly cool under the stray firing of the Spanish sharpshooters.

The guard has done all that was required, and in a cheerful and satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS S. RADFORD,

First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.

COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. TEXAS,

Navy-Yard, New York, August 12, 1898.

Forwarded approved.

The performance of all duty of the marine guard under command of Lieutenant Radford met with my approval and commendation.

Besides their work at the secondary battery in all engagements, I desire to call attention to special instances:

During the chase on July 3 it was reported to me that the firemen and coal heavers were giving out, and the engineers desired more men from the deck. The main battery having been already drawn upon for this extra work, I directed Lieutenant Radford to detail 15 or 20 men to go in the fire room to shovel coal. Immediately, and with a rush to be first, all the marines started for the fire room to aid the *Texas* to maintain her speed in the chase.

On arrival in Guantanamo Bay, June 12, Colonel Huntington asked that the guard of the *Texas* be sent ashore to reinforce and assist his command. It was landed at once, and on arrival on the hill I noticed it was stationed on picket duty immediately and under fire at once.

The valuable service rendered by Lieutenant Radford on the 12th and 13th was later especially commended to me by both Commander McCalla and Colonel Huntington; and in this connection I desire to call attention of the colonel commandant not only to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Radford, but to the fact that he has the distinction of being the only officer in the Marine Corps who has done service both ashore and afloat during this war, a fact that should be brought to the attention of the Navy Department for its consideration.

J. W. PHILIP,

Captain, United States Navy, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, *August 12, 1898.*

Forwarded.

F. M. BUNCE,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant, Navy-Yard and Station.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy, inviting attention to the attached report and indorsement, and requesting the return of the papers to this office.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel, Commandant.

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the marine guard of this vessel, on the 3d instant, in the action which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron.

At the moment the alarm was given that the enemy's ships were coming out of the harbor, the guard was at quarters, ready for inspection. It was immediately dismissed and the men sent to their stations for battle.

The distribution was as follows:

Six-pounders: 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 13 privates.....	16
One-pounders: 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 10 privates.....	12
Colt automatic guns: 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 10 privates.....	12
Signals: 2 music, 4 privates.....	6
Battle orderlies, 8 privates.....	8
Flag orderly, 1 private.....	1
Commanding officer's orderly, 1 private.....	1
Ammunition and fire party, 10 privates.....	10
Commanding and supervisory: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 first sergeant.....	3
Total (full strength of guard).....	69

The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety.

The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in setting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each striving to make a record score.

Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves.

It is reported that Spanish officers have stated that so deadly was the effect of our secondary battery fire it was impossible to keep their men at the guns.

Where all did their duty manfully it is a difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to your notice by name for conduct that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence, and devotion to duty.

During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard forward 6-pounder, and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corpl. Robert Gray, of the port gun, asked and received permission to attempt to drive the shell out by means of the rammer. To do this it was necessary to go out on the gun, and the undertaking was full of difficulties and danger, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot, and it was necessary to cling to the jacob ladder with one hand while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort he was forced to give up, and was ordered in. Quarter Gunner W. H. Smith then came, sent by the executive officer, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed as the corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun. At this juncture Private Macneal, one of the crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that as a forlorn hope he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward turret were firing, the blast nearly knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shot were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed on the other side of the deck. Macneal never paused in his work.

The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected. The gun was immediately put in action and Macneal resumed his duties as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of everyday routine. The battle orderlies well merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly bearing battle orders to all parts of the ship, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duty. The signalmen occupied very exposed positions during the action and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers, battle flags and speed cones, were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, casualties that show in what a zone of danger the signalmen performed their duties. Signalmen Coombs and McIntyre and Battle Orderlies Rall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed that they were bespattered with blood.

The following are the names of the battle orderlies: To the flag officer, Privates Rall and Davis; to the commanding officer, Privates Kelly, Smith, and Sanjule; to the executive officer, Privates Brennen, G. Wismer, and P. O'Donnell.

The flag orderly, Private Richmond, and commanding officer's orderly, Private Woodsun, were on deck and rendered good service. The following are the names of the signalmen: Forward, Privates Coombs and McIntyre; aft, Privates Shaw and A'Hearne.

The music boys, Drummer Weisenberg and Fifer Stewart, were stationed on the main and gun decks, respectively, to sound trumpet calls, and behaved manfully. None showed more unflinching courage than the men in the military tops, who stood by their guns delivering their fire with unerring precision, undismayed by the projectiles flying about them and striking in their immediate vicinity. Private Stockbridge, the only man on the sick list, climbed into the main top at the signal for battle, where he remained to the end of the action, doing good work at his gun.

The noncommissioned officers, First Sergeant Manning, Sergeants Bristow, Montair, Ingalls, and McDevitt, Corporals Dittmeier, Doyle, and Gray, showed excellent soldierly qualities in the management of the men and battery.

First Sergeant Manning rendered valuable aid in supervising the widely separated detachments of the guard.

I can not speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Lieutenant Borden. His courage and excellent services proved him a valuable officer.

There were no casualties of a serious nature. Two men were slightly injured, one, Private Flynn, in the back by a splinter; the other, Private Barfield, in the leg, cause unknown. In neither case was it necessary for the man to leave his station.

It is a matter of greatest pride to the guard, officers and men alike, to be able to claim a share in the splendid work done by the *Brooklyn* on the 3d instant.

A report nearly identical with this has been made to the commanding officer.

Very respectfully,

PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,

Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,

Off Santiago, July 12, 1898.

Forwarded, approved.

F. A. COOK,

Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded. The conduct of the marine guard under Captain Murphy's command on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish squadron on July 3, 1898, was in every way worthy of the accompanying report.

W. S. SCHLEY,

Commodore, U. S. N., Commander in Chief Flying Squadron.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 16, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. T. SAMPSON,

*Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief United States Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.*

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Navy-Yard, New York, August 27, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have to report on the stations and services of the marine guard of this vessel on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, July 3, 1898, as follows:

On July 3, 1898, the men went to their stations with much enthusiasm and were delighted at the prospect of coming to close quarters with the enemy. Privates William Rapp, William O'Neil, and Charles W. Berthold were on the sick list, but went to their stations for general quarters and performed their duties there.

The men at all times showed a commendable coolness while under fire.

Following is a list of stations of officers and men July 3, 1898, during the action with the enemy:

Name.	Rank.	Station.
Meade, R. L.	Major	Commanding marine guard.
Lane, R. H.	First lieutenant	In charge two 6 pounders No. 14.
Kinne	First sergeant	Rifleman, upper foretop.
Qlinger, Charles	Sergeant	In charge marine ammunition (passers first division).
Buerger	do	In charge marine ammunition (passers second division).
Shire, James H.	do	In charge marine ammunition (passers third division).
Erbs, A.	Corporal	No. 1, starboard 6 pounder No. 14.
Ludlow, Thomas	do	Rifleman, upper foretop.
Givens, William	do	Rifleman, maintop.
Walters, G. H.	do	No. 1, port 6 pounder No. 14.
Shea, John J.	Fifer	With executive officer.
Cassidy, J. P.	Drummer	Forward spar deck.
Anders, C. C.	Private	Rifleman, lower foretop.
Barksdale, M. S.	do	No. 3, starboard 6 pounder No. 14.
Bartlett, C. H.	do	Rifleman, upper foretop.
Benson, John B.	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Bernard, A. H.	do	Orderly to commander in chief.
Berthold, C. W.	do	No. 4, port 6 pounder No. 14.
Bolster, M.	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Bonner, P. A.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Bracken, E.	do	Rifleman, maintop.
Brownlee, W.	do	Aid to wounded, berth deck.
Demerais, C.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Donohue, E.	do	Ammunition passer, second division.
Donohue, T. J.	do	No. 4, starboard 6 pounder No. 14.
Donovan, J. L.	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Doyle, Alfred	do	Rifleman, lower foretop.
Doyle, John	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Foley, James J.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Gill, Patrick	do	Rifleman, upper foretop.
Haisman, F. W.	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Haistings, J. C.	do	Do.
Heath, F. W.	do	Rifleman, upper foretop.
Hendershot, N. V.	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Hesse, John	do	Do.
Horton, J. T.	do	Ammunition passer, second division.
Hutchinson, J. C.	do	No. 3, port 6 pounder No. 14.
Johnson, Benjamin	do	No. 2, starboard 6 pounder No. 14.
Kane, John	do	Rifleman, main top.
Kearins, M.	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Kelly, John	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Kelly, Thomas	do	Aid to wounded, berth deck.
Kenny, William	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Knip, Adolph	do	No. 2, port 6 pounder No. 14.
McGovern, James	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Morgan, Daniel	do	Rifleman, lower foretop.
Newton, C. E.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
O'Hara, E.	do	Do.
O'Neil, William	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Penny, Edw.	do	Ammunition passer, second division.
Pettitclerc, Edw.	do	Do.
Power, M.	do	Orderly to commanding officer.
Prescott, H. G.	do	Rifleman, maintop.
Putney, B. C.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Rapp, William	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Ross, Albert	do	Ammunition passer, fourth division.
Sauer, William	do	Ammunition passer, second division.
Shea, John	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Smith, F. M.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Smith, James	do	Rifleman, lower foretop.
Smolt, M.	do	Ammunition passer, first division.
Sullivan, James	do	Do.
Sprowls, M.	do	Do.
Vaughan, L. H.	do	Ammunition passer, third division.
Walter, R. F.	do	Rifleman, upper foretop.

The ammunition passers were subject to call as riflemen.

The stations during the engagement at San Juan with the shore batteries, May 12, 1898, were the same as given above, with the exception of the following men, who had the stations given opposite their names:

Name.	Rank.	Station.
Meade, R. L.	Major.	Marine officer of the fleet.
Goodrell, M. C.	Captain.	Commanding marine guard.
Kinne, F. A.	First sergeant.	In charge of top ammunition.
Bernard, A. H.	Private.	Ammunition passer, first division.
Power, M.	do.	Ammunition passer, second division.

Private William Rapp was slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell at San Juan. The stations during the different engagements with shore batteries were practically the same as at San Juan.

The services of the marines of this vessel were on each occasion efficient.

In addition to their regular duties the marines furnished parts of prize crews, patrol launch crews, stood watch at the guns, and were posted as armed lookouts for torpedo boats.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS H. LANE,

First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Marine Guard.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,

U. S. S. New York.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK (first rate),
Navy-Yard, New York, September 2, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of August 29.

The officers and men of the marine guard on board this ship at all times in action did their duty most creditably. I have nothing but praise for their conduct and bearing at any time when engaged or when there was a prospect of engagement.

Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,

Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. L. MEADE,

Commanding Marines, Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

U. S. S. INDIANA (first rate),
Off Tompkinsville, N. Y., September 1, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in the letter of the colonel commandant, United States Marine Corps, under date of August 9, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The marines of this ship are stationed for battle as follows: 24 manning port 6-pounder rapid-fire guns on superstructure deck; 20 in powder division passing rapid-fire ammunition; 2 orderlies to commanding officer; 1 signal man; 2 orderlies passing ranges on orlop deck; 1 central telephone station; 2 in top, assisting in range-finding and indicating; 8 on search lights (at night); 15 in reserve as riflemen and as supports and reserves for rapid-fire guns.

First Lieut. W. C. Dawson is stationed on the bridge with the commanding officer, acting as signal officer.

By direction of the commanding officer I have charge of all the rapid-fire guns on the superstructure and bridge decks with the exception of 2, making, in all, 16 guns.

The marines took part in all the engagements in which the ship participated: San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 12; Santiago de Cuba, June 22, July 2, July 4, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 3. The bombardments of the city of Santiago de Cuba were carried on by the great guns, and the marines took no part in the firing. In all picket boats on duty at the mouth of Santiago Harbor there were detachments of marines.

Practically, since a day or two after the destruction of the *Maine*, this ship has been on a war basis, and all precautions observed in time of war have been carried out. In all of the wearing and wearying watch duty, all war work, both in preparation for and during actual warfare, the marines willingly and cheerfully took part, performing the many duties required of them so well that, during the time of preparation and war, there were only two cases of dereliction of duty; and at all

times meeting with the approval and gratification of the commanding officer, who has stated to me that he regarded our men as the best in the squadron.

I can not mention specific cases of duty performed in a markedly superior manner when all did so well.

On July 2, during the attack on the forts at Santiago, the marines did all the firing at the eastern battery and Morro. This firing was so accurate and controlled as to draw strong expressions of admiration and approval from the commanding officer and the officers of other ships. For three days prior to this fight all the marines except the orderlies and noncommissioned officers were, with the crew, coaling ship, only completing the work at midnight on the 1st of July, in time to get underway, leave Guantanamo Bay and reach Santiago in the early morning, to go into action without time to wash the coal dust off their persons. They went into the fight with such spirit and showed such qualities of discipline and precision as to draw forth a special order from the commanding officer commending seamen and marines for their fine work.

On this occasion the marines fired 570 shots with splendid accuracy.

On the occasion of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the rapid-fire battery of this ship fired 1,744 shots in about sixty-five minutes; of this number, 1,534 were fired by the guns under my charge, a little more than a third of this number being fired by the marines.

While the marines were stationed at the port battery, and the starboard battery was engaged on that occasion, the fire was so rapid and sustained, the shock of explosion and the blinding smoke from the 8 and 6 inch guns were so great, that it was necessary frequently to relieve the crews of the starboard with the marines from the port. The only trouble experienced at the time was the difficulty in keeping the men actually engaged under cover; they would creep up to the guns, waiting for the chance to take part in the action.

The condition of the *Oquendo* and *Teresa* after the action, together with the rapid destruction of the torpedo-boat destroyers, attest the accuracy of the fire of the rapid-fire batteries. The statement made at Norfolk by Captain Conchas, of the *Teresa*, to the effect that he could not keep his men at the guns or send messages and orders on account of the terrific fire from the rapid-fire guns of the three eastern ships of the squadron is a further proof of the accuracy and rapidity of fire of these guns.

Captain Conchas stated in conversation with civilians that his ship was destroyed by the fire of the three first ships a few moments after leaving the channel and turning to the westward.

As I have previously stated, I can not mention any special instances of extraordinary conduct on the part of the men during the several engagements in which they participated; they have at all times and under all circumstances performed their duties faithfully and well, meeting with the approval of all.

In the case of Lieutenant Dawson, I can not speak of his conduct during any of the action from personal observation, as he was on the bridge with the commanding officer.

In all the preliminaries and preparations for war Lieutenant Dawson has been responsive and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. I can not speak with too much praise of his capacity and interest.

I must leave to my seniors to say whether or not I performed my duties satisfactorily and well.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y.,

September 8, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded.

The conduct of the marines equaled in excellence that of the other divisions of the ship. All divisions of the ship, including the marines, behaved admirably in all the various engagements of the war.

In the destruction of Cervera's fleet the marines fired about 500 shots from the secondary battery of the ship, about 1,200 being fired by the seaman division. The smaller number fired by the marines was caused by their having the port battery of 6-pounders, while the starboard battery was the one engaged. The accuracy of the 6-pounders fired both from the seamen and the marines was exceptionally good.

With reference to the marine officers of the *Indiana*, their conduct was equally deserving high praise and commendation with the officers of the other divisions of the ship.

H. C. TAYLOR,

Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK (first rate),
Navy-Yard, New York, September 20, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. W. PHILIP,
Commodore, U. S. N., Commanding Second Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING INSTRUCTIONS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1897.

As the subject of rifle firing is of the utmost importance to the Marine Corps it is desirable that no effort or pains shall be spared by the commanding officers and other officers at the different stations to advance the qualifications of their commands in this respect; and to this end it is necessary that a uniform system of instruction shall be pursued at all stations.

For the purpose of carrying out the requirements of Special Order No. 48, Navy Department, July 20, 1896, the system of instruction prescribed in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, as modified by these instructions relative to target firing in the United States Marine Corps, and General Order No. 36, War Department, June 11, 1897, will be strictly carried out.

Thorough and detailed instruction in the composition of the piece, in taking it apart and reassembling it, and in aiming and sighting drills should be imparted to officers and men, followed by practice in the gallery in individual and volley firing, by careful training in skirmish runs on the drill ground, succeeded finally by range practice, supervised with the same care. To this end the first five months of the target year beginning November 1, 1897, will be devoted to theoretical instructions and preliminary drills and exercises. In order that these drills and instructions may be conducted to advantage, they will replace, as far as practicable during that period, the ordinary drills and exercises, which, for this purpose, can be materially relaxed.

All officers will make themselves familiar with the use of the rifle, and with the system of instruction adopted, as well as with the regulations for carrying out the practice in the gallery and at the ranges. The commanding officer will, therefore, during the season mentioned, assemble the company officers at least twice a week for theoretical instruction, which he will conduct personally. In the absence of the commanding officer, on duty, or leave, or on account of sickness, such instructions will be conducted by the officer next in rank present. The noncommissioned officers will also be thoroughly instructed during the same period by the company officers, and to this end commanding officers will organize their respective commands into companies.

The practice season will be from the 1st of April to the 1st of November. During this season the regular practice will be held until the prescribed course is completed, and all officers and enlisted men will attend each regular practice, unless unavoidably prevented. Recruits who join too late to take part in firing during practice season will be instructed in position and aiming drills and gallery practice during the first three months of their service, and, if practicable, will be taken on the range for record practice before the close of the target year.

It is necessary to fair and intelligent classification and reward of merit that competition throughout the Corps should be conducted under, as nearly as possible, like conditions, and it is therefore important that gallery practice should be upon ranges of the same distance, and from like positions, standing, sitting or kneeling, and lying down.

Practice in the gallery and on the range must be under supervision of a commissioned officer, and range practice, when practicable, will be under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice, who will, when present, be in charge of the range.

No man shall be permitted to fire on the range until he has had a thorough course of instruction in the preliminary drills, and has attained an average of 80 per cent in his best two full scores in gallery practice.

A man having attained the required percentage in gallery practice to enable him to fire on the range will be required to fire, during the practice season, a total number of shots not exceeding the allowance prescribed in General Order No. 36, War Department, June 11, 1897, for the distance at which fired.

Preliminary practice will be held as prescribed in General Order No. 36, War Department, June 11, 1897, except that the preliminary firing, at all distances required in record firing, may be held before beginning the record firing.

Record firing will follow the rules prescribed in General Order No. 36, chapter 2, except that the men will not necessarily be required to complete their practice at each range before commencing practice at the next longer range. Firing for classification will also be limited to 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, except as provided for in paragraph 12.

When practicable, skirmish and volley firing will be held and also long-distance firing up to and including 1,000 yards. Such firing will be made a part of the soldier's record, but will not be necessary for classification.

At stations where facilities for target practice do not admit of firing at all distances necessary to qualify a person for classification as sharpshooter, anyone attaining 80 per cent in his best four full scores in the gallery and 84 per cent in his best two full scores on the range at all distances available of and above 200 yards will, the exigencies of the service permitting, be transferred to a station that will afford him the facilities for qualifying for classification.

Any man who desires may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be allowed more than the prescribed amount of target practice on the range for the purpose of acquiring classification, and for such purpose may purchase the ammunition necessary from the officer in charge at cost price.

Classification.—The class in firing to which any officer or enlisted man belongs will be determined from the aggregate of the best two full scores he has made on the range, but if discharged or transferred, or if he has completed his course before leaving the post, he will be classified according to the aggregate obtained. Whenever a man is transferred or discharged the record of his best two full scores in the gallery and his best two full scores on the range shall be entered under "Remarks" on his descriptive list, these scores to be credited to him in subsequent practice for classification.

Sharpshooter.—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 84 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 74 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Marksman.—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 74 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

First class.—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 54 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Second class.—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 54 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 44 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Third class.—All who in record practice fail to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

Although on account of the difficulty of obtaining ranges at most of the stations in the Marine Corps exceeding 600 yards, this distance is made the limit of firing for classification under present circumstances, and for like reasons it has been necessary to omit skirmish firing as necessary to classification, it is important that at any station where opportunity is afforded for longer distance and skirmish firing the same should be had, and to this end the following rules for classification, in addition to those above, are established:

Sharpshooter.—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 76 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Marksman.—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, 600, and 800 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

REVOLVER FIRING.

As revolver firing constitutes an important feature in small-arms target practice of the marine guards of ships at sea, careful attention will be given this matter at each shore station, and thorough instruction of officers and enlisted men is required. The rifle gallery will afford a proper place for revolver practice by using for a target an iron or steel plate of sufficient size and thickness for such purpose.

This practice will be conducted as prescribed in part 8, chapter 1, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, except that in record firing for classification the distance will be 75 feet, and the number of shots for a single score six, and the percentage for the different classes as follows:

First class.—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at an A target, 75 feet distant, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 80 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Second class.—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 60 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Third class.—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 50 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

Fourth class.—All who fail to make the necessary percentage for third class.

In revolver practice the score will be kept and monthly and annual reports transmitted upon appropriate forms, in the same manner as in rifle practice.

The allowance and expenditure of ammunition will be strictly in accordance with paragraph 870, General Orders No. 36, War Department, June 11, 1897. Men firing their yearly allowance of ammunition at one post will not be allowed to fire again at another station during that target year, except as provided in paragraph 14, page 6, of these instructions.

Score cards.—At each regular practice the commanding officer of each detachment participating will furnish to the officer in charge of the party engaged in the practice a score card, inscribed with the names of the officers and men present. At the close of the practice the officer in charge will return the score cards to the commanding officer, with the score of each officer and enlisted man thereon in ink, or with an indelible pencil, and certified to by him. In making out score cards, each space between the lines will be used, although it may be necessary in so doing to enter the record of the firing of different parties, or the record of firing on different days on the same score card.

Target record book.—This book will give the individual record of every officer and enlisted man attached to the post. It will be made by transcribing from the certified score cards the record of each man at every regular practice.

Monthly report.—This report will be made on the last day of each month, as per Form A. It will contain the name of every officer and enlisted man who has been borne on the rolls of the post during the month, except those who have qualified to fire on the range and have not fired in the gallery during the month, and will give the totals of the best two full scores in the gallery, and the best two full scores on the range, of each officer and enlisted man at all distances available from 200 yards to 600 yards, inclusive. It will be accompanied by the original and duly certified score cards as vouchers.

In order that the extent of instruction and the relative proficiency of the different stations may be accurately known, an annual report of all record practice, in the gallery and on the range, will be made as per Form B at the close of the practice season, October 31 of each year. This report will show the total number of men firing each month and the average per cent of record scores at the different ranges. The classification of all men for each month will also be shown, and from these reports will be compiled and published annually the relative standing of proficiency in target firing of the different stations, at the distances fired.

Blank forms for score cards and reports of target practice will be furnished by the adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

HEADQUARTERS SCHOOL OF APPLICATION,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, MARINE BARRACKS,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the graduating professional examinations of the officers attached to the school of application have been completed. The averages attained by the officers for the scholastic year just expiring are as follows: First Lieut. C. A. Doyen, 98 per cent; Second Lieut. P. M. Bannon, 80.42 per cent; Second Lieut. N. H. Hall, 90.24 per cent.

The enlisted men's division, which originally consisted of 9 sergeants, 9 corporals, and 25 privates, has, through the exigencies of the service, been reduced to 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 2 privates, as follows: Sergts. Emil Cinyburg and Joseph Kennedy, Corpals. Louis Spero and San Jose Fralick, Privates Thomas Nolan and

Bryan M. Sweeney. These men have been reported by Lieutenant Long, the instructor of the enlisted men's division, as having passed a satisfactory examination.

I therefore respectfully forward certificates of graduation for the officers and certificates of proficiency for the enlisted men.

Very respectfully,

F. H. HARRINGTON,

Captain, United States Marine Corps, Commanding, and Director of Instruction.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

LETTERS COMMENDING PRIVATE WILLIAM ANTHONY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1898.

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the Department to the soldierly conduct of Private William Anthony on the occasion of the explosion of the *Maine*. At the time of the explosion I was in the captain's cabin of the *Maine*. The lights of the vessel were instantly obscured and the apartments were filled with smoke; there was immediate and intense darkness. On leaving my cabin through the usual passage forward, feeling my way along, I was met near the outer door of the superstructure by Private Anthony, who was coming into the cabin to fulfill, on that dangerous occasion, the precise duties of his position by notifying me of the explosion. He ran against me in the darkness, apologized hastily, and reported to me that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. We then proceeded together to the quarter deck.

The special feature in the case of this service performed by Private Anthony is that, on an occasion when a man's instinct would lead him to seek safety outside the ship, he started into the superstructure and toward the cabin, irrespective of the danger. The action was a noble one, and I feel it an honor to call his conduct to the attention of the Navy Department with the recommendation that he be made a sergeant.

Very respectfully,

C. D. SIGSBEE,

Captain, United States Navy, lately Commanding the U. S. S. Maine.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1898.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., of date April 8, 1898, calling attention to your conduct on the occasion of the disaster to the *Maine*.

In transmitting to you a copy of this letter the Department is glad to add its expression of commendation. Your courage and fidelity to duty at the time of the explosion, as detailed by Captain Sigsbee, was most commendable. Your conduct was a credit to the naval service, and entitles you to the hearty thanks and approval of the Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

Private WILLIAM ANTHONY,
United States Marine Corps.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the colonel commandant:

From the close of the civil war the Marine Corps was from time to time reduced in both officers and enlisted strength until it reached the minimum of 1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, 12

second lieutenants, 5 commissioned staff, and 2,000 enlisted men, including band and field music. This reduction corresponded with the gradually diminishing requirements of the Navy, which reached its minimum strength in ships and men about 1885, from which time the steadily growing demands for marines, occasioned by the constantly increasing number of new ships of the Navy and the establishment of new shore stations, finally rendered imperative the increase of the Marine Corps, when, by the appropriation act of March 2, 1889, 100 privates were added to the strength of the Corps. Again, by the act of June 10, 1896, 500 additional enlisted men were appropriated for, but no increase of officers was provided. By the appropriation act of May 4, 1898, a still further increase of 473 privates was provided for, bringing the enlisted strength of the Corps up to 3,073, the full number then allowed by law, and a total increase of over 1,000 enlisted men, without the addition of a single commissioned officer, thus constituting a military body out of all proportion, as regards officers and enlisted men, based upon the requirements of military organizations as provided by Congress for the Army of the United States, though a bill to increase the efficiency and equalize the grades of officers of the Marine Corps has been repeatedly introduced in Congress, and one prepared by the present colonel commandant, having the approval of the present Secretary of the Navy, was then before Congress for consideration.

Immediately after the authorization of the 473 enlisted men referred to, the status of the Marine Corps, as to its strength, was still 1 colonel commandant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, and 5 commissioned staff to 3,073 enlisted men, a force more than equal to three full regiments of twelve companies each, or one full brigade of infantry on a war footing, and, under the law providing for the organization of the infantry of the Army, would have required as its proper and necessary complement of officers 1 brigadier-general, 3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 36 captains, 42 first lieutenants, 36 second lieutenants, and the proper and necessary staff officers for the different staff departments. It must be presumed that the organizations provided by law for the different corps of the Army are necessary to their efficiency, and the Marine Corps being essentially an infantry corps, though performing as well their parts as gun's crews aboard ship, and thus increasing their sphere of importance in this respect as artillerists, should have at least the full complement of officers of the infantry organizations of the Army, whereas this Corps, at the beginning of the present war, and when it was called on for service in the field in a foreign country, was deficient in the proper and necessary complement of officers to the extent of 1 general officer, 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 16 captains, 12 first lieutenants, and 24 second lieutenants. Only a day or two previous to the passage of the last naval appropriation bill heretofore referred to, a further provision was inserted in said act authorizing the appointment in the Marine Corps of such officers (not above the grade of captain) for service during the war with Spain as the Secretary of the Navy might deem requisite, and the addition to the enlisted strength of the Corps of 60 gunnery sergeants, 80 corporals, and 1,500 privates. Under such provision there have been up to the present time 43 additional second lieutenants appointed—40 from civil life and 3 from noncommissioned officers in the Corps, and the enlistments under said provision have been 472.

It was intended by the colonel commandant that the 60 gunnery sergeants should be in addition to the present number of sergeants, and that they should have the rank of first sergeant, with \$15 per month additional pay; but through some oversight this provision was omitted in the passage of the act, and it is hoped that the same may be remedied in the appropriations for the coming year. Within four days from the receipt of the order for the mobilization of the first battalion of marines for service with Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters, 6 companies, numbering 23 commissioned officers and 623 enlisted men, had been assembled at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., from all of the different Eastern shore stations, organized, fully armed and equipped in every respect, embarked on board their transport, and were on their way to report to the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Fleet for service in Cuba, where, at Guantanamo, they were the first United States troops to plant and maintain the flag of their country on the enemy's soil. That the services of this battalion were of a character to merit appreciation is attested by the encomiums it received from the public and the recognition bestowed on its officers by the Government. Though the resolution of thanks to the officers and enlisted men of the first battalion, introduced in Congress on the last day but one before adjournment, failed of its passage through lack of time, other acts of recognition of their gallant services have since been shown in the promotion of its commanding officer, Col. R. W. Huntington, and the advancement and brevetting of a number of other officers of the battalion.

The recognition of the services of the marines in the present war has, however, not been confined to those of the first battalion, for the services of marines on board ship have in many instances received commendation and recognition, especially those

on the ships which destroyed Cervera's fleet at Santiago, in which the secondary batteries are said to have played so effective and conspicuous a part. While there have so far been furnished during the war with Spain, for guards for 57 ships in commission, exclusive of the first marine battalion attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet, and marine guard at the naval base, Key West, Fla., 2,055 marines, it should not be forgotten in the interests of the future that to supply these officers and men the different shore stations had to be almost entirely depleted. In order to properly officer the marine battalion, and to furnish officers for the guards of vessels hastily placed in commission, all but four of the line officers attached to the eastern shore stations, and all but three of those attached to the Pacific shore stations were required, leaving several stations without an officer, and no station with more than one, thus requiring the detail of a number of the newly appointed second lieutenants to the commands of guards on board ship, and even to the command of important shore stations, and thus showing the absolute necessity for the legislation which has been so earnestly urged by the colonel commandant, and recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

With the exception of Sitka, Alaska, and Bremerton, Wash., I inspected during the months of November and December, 1897, and January, 1898, all the posts in the Marine Corps, including the supply depot at Philadelphia, receiving ships, and recruiting offices, and have to report the condition of the posts inspected as very satisfactory. Owing to the fact that the exigencies of the war have, for the past five months, so depleted the strength of the different garrisons on the Atlantic coast as to leave in some cases no officers at all and scarcely more than a sergeant's guard of enlisted men, the semiannual inspections have been deferred, and only a casual visit of inspection as to the general condition of the posts was made by the adjutant and inspector during the month of August. The war being probably concluded, and the officers and men having, in a great measure, returned to their different stations, a thorough inspection of all the posts should be made as soon as practicable. Much has been done by the quartermaster's department within the past year to improve the condition of most of the quarters of both officers and enlisted men, as also that of the grounds and outbuildings at the different posts, and the funds appropriated for this department appear to have been judiciously expended. The repairs at the Brooklyn barracks have been of a somewhat extensive character, and it is believed that when fully completed they will place that post in a far better condition than it has been for many years. The barracks at Boston have been raised an additional story, thus giving the greatly needed additional dormitory space, and will greatly conduce to the comfort and convenience of the command. At the Puget Sound naval station new barracks and officers' quarters are in course of construction which, when completed, will afford comfortable and convenient accommodations for both officers and enlisted men of that station. In addition to the above, new quarters for the commanding officer have been completed at the naval station, Port Royal; as also much-needed improvements in the grounds and walks at headquarters. The demands upon the supply department under charge of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia during the present war have been such as to necessitate an increase in the facilities there and an increase of the operating force. Much credit is due this department for the manner in which the extra demands of the service, occasioned by the emergencies of the war, in the way of supplies, arms, accouterments, clothing, etc., were met.

ARMS AND ACCOUTERMENTS.

I am of the opinion that it would be advantageous to the service in more ways than one if the arms, accouterments, and equipments issued to a soldier were to be retained by him during his entire enlistment. Under the present method of transferring men from one station to another and from shore to ship, it is often the case that men are required to turn in their rifles, their equipments, and accouterments, receiving new issues at the station or ship to which they go. It has been my experience on numerous occasions, when finding some of these articles in bad condition, for the soldier to excuse himself by saying that they were in this condition "when I got them;" and it is not only difficult, but generally impossible, to place responsibility for the bad care to which such articles have been subjected. If they were to remain in the soldier's possession from the time they were issued, any responsibility for their bad condition could be placed; and any good soldier would have a pride, aside from the responsibility imposed, in keeping the articles intrusted to his care in good condition.

The ballistic qualities of the 6-millimeter rifle are superior for field service. Some minor defects are noted. The extractor springs have frequently broken. The follower and trigger have sometimes broken. The gun, when loaded "empty chamber," opens easily on being struck by a branch when passing through woods, and when closed, loaded, an accident is liable to occur. The "stop" for taking out

breech block is liable to be misplaced, and results in the falling out of the extractor and spring when the bolt is drawn back. The rifle is not sighted for the cartridge issued. The bayonet comes easily from the scabbard, and quite a number of them have been lost passing through woods.

The belts, bayonets, and scabbards are of satisfactory shape and material. It is found that the small eyelet holding belt-suspenders together in the back has pulled out in a majority of cases, and it is recommended that a sliding metal buckle be substituted. This should be moveable, for the reason that men, in carrying 180 rounds of ammunition, prefer the belt much higher on the body than when empty. It is suggested that belt suspenders be made in future to conform in color to equipment, as the contrast of broad, black belt and suspenders worn over any campaign suit is very marked, even at long distances. The knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens have given entire satisfaction, and the color of equipments and straps is found to be excellent, as little contrast is shown between them and campaign suits and not visible at a distance.

CLOTHING.

A very material improvement has been made in the past year in the fit and quality of the clothing supplied the enlisted men. The introduction of intermediate sizes in coats and trousers has done much to enable men to be neatly fitted and has materially improved the soldierly appearance of the men generally. It is believed, from the progress that has been made in this respect, that a custom which I have always regarded as a necessary evil will to a great extent be eradicated; that is, the charge to which the enlisted man is generally subjected for the alteration of clothing issued to him by the Government. An examination of the statements made in the inspection reports of the commanding officers and officers in charge of clothing will show that at the different posts charges of from 50 cents to \$1.50 are made by the so-called post tailor for altering trousers; from 50 cents to \$1.25 for altering an undress coat; from 50 cents to \$1.50 for altering a full-dress coat, and from \$1 to \$1.50 for altering an overcoat. It is not possible that a perfect fit can in every case be secured in the articles drawn by the soldier, and the necessity for alteration in some cases is unavoidable, if you would have a neat and soldierly appearing man, but such necessity should be reduced to a minimum. I am of the opinion that the fit of clothing at the time of issue to enlisted men should always be under the careful supervision of an officer, and that due diligence and interest in this respect will do much to remedy the evil of ill-fitting coats and trousers and avoid much of the necessity for patronizing the post tailor, and thereby obviate an unnecessary expense to the soldier.

Considerable complaint has been made to me in the past four years, by both officers and enlisted men, of the liability to change in color of the light-blue trousers and overcoats. This subject has been very carefully and thoroughly gone into by the quartermaster's department, and all possible means apparently taken to remedy the defect; but I am convinced in my own mind that the same can not be entirely overcome, and that any light-blue cloth which can be made will, to some extent, change to a lighter hue when subject to light and wear for any considerable time.

SHOES.

Much attention has been given by the quartermaster's department to the subject of a suitable shoe for enlisted men, until finally a shoe has been adopted which, from unofficial reports, seems to meet the requirements of the service, having given great satisfaction in the first battalion in Cuba, and it is believed will be the article which has so long been sought for. I am of the opinion that the bad wearing quality complained of in the past has been due in some measure to the fact that shoes kept in the storeroom for a considerable time deteriorate by the drying out of the oil in the leather, so that when worn in the wet the leather rapidly becomes saturated and easily goes to pieces, though I do not suggest this fact as accounting entirely for the lack of durability found in the Government shoe, as a rule, in the past.

DRILL.

The lack of established drill regulations, together with the withdrawal of the majority of the troops from all of the Eastern posts of the Corps, has retarded to a great extent any drills except in squad and company formation. Battalion drill has been almost entirely suspended, but it is expected that when the posts are again garrisoned with their full complement of men instruction in all drills and exercises required by the regulations will be earnestly resumed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The most satisfactory results have been attained in target practice during the past year at posts where it was possible to have long-distance firing, which is shown by the fact that out of 760 men who competed during the season just ended 247 qualified as sharpshooters and 189 qualified as marksmen, which is certainly most gratifying, considering the fact that the work of target practice is as yet in its infancy in the Marine Corps. The thorough instruction of the soldier in the preliminary drills and in gallery practice, before attempting long-distance firing, can not be over-estimated. I believe that the Revised Instructions for Small Arms Firing in the Marine Corps, promulgated by the colonel commandant, in December last, will effectually meet the requirements of our service, and if faithfully carried out at all the different stations where opportunity permits will result in advancing the Marine Corps to a position second to no other military organization in the United States service as a body of marksmen. At no stations, except Annapolis, Newport, and Mare Island, is it practicable to establish ranges immediately at the posts, but last year's experience has shown that suitable long-distance ranges, within easy reach of stations, can be rented by the season, thus affording facilities for pursuing the important work of target practice at many, if not all, of the posts in the Marine Corps. This subject deserves our most earnest attention in the future, and it is hoped that the excellent record made by the Marine Corps during the present war will show the necessity of acquiring all the needed facilities for carrying on this work at every post in the Marine Corps during the coming target year, not only with respect to small arms, but in practice with rapid-fire and machine guns of small caliber, or such as can be supplied with subcaliber appliances for target practice on the different ranges.

RECRUITING.

During the past year recruiting has progressed very satisfactorily until within the last three months, during which time a very noticeable decrease in the number of applicants for enlistment has occurred. The character of recruits has been exceptionally good. The question of a probationary period of enlistment for six months, with option on both the part of the recruit and the Government as to continuance in the service at the expiration of that period, has been suggested by many officers, and I am of the opinion that the practical effect of such a system would be found in the diminishing of the number of desertions, the improvement of discipline, and the contentment of those who remain the full term of service. Under present circumstances many young men enlist, through lack of employment, who are illy adapted to the service, and who, after their wants have been temporarily satisfied, grow tired of the restraints of the service and seek release by deserting, rather than pay the sum required to purchase their discharge. It is believed by many that a law providing for a probationary period of service for six months would, in a great measure, avoid any such cause of desertion, and result in a considerable saving to the Government in the way of clothing, etc., as well as secure to the service (for the five-year term) a more contented and better class of men.

DESERTION.

The question of desertion is one that has received very careful consideration in the Army, as to the causes thereof and the remedies to be applied to correct the same. It is not only generally difficult, but in many cases utterly impossible, to ascertain such cause; but the fact that in the Marine Corps the average length of service of all deserters for the past five years is only about seven months show that these causes, as a rule, occur in the beginning of their term of enlistment. It is a gratifying fact that there has been a very material decrease in the number of desertions of late years, and for the past year a decrease of about 50 per cent, yet the subject is one that will always merit careful consideration.

From as thorough an inquiry as I have been able to make into the subject, I believe that among the causes conducing to desertion are, first, excessive guard and police duties, both on shore and at sea; second, the unavoidable enlistment of men who come into the service as a refuge and with the intention of remaining only so long as serves their purpose; third, the indisposition on the part of many to regard desertion as a disgraceful and felonious crime; fourth, the lack of sufficiently severe and rigorous punishment, as a rule, of the crime of desertion, to render the same odious and to effectually act as a deterrent.

I am of the opinion that the amount of guard duty, under ordinary circumstances, should be limited at all stations by general order, as is the case in the United States Army.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND CONDUCT RECORD.

Much difficulty has been experienced at the different posts in the matter of marking men in conduct for discharge, and it is recommended that some system of marking be established which will distinguish between the moral and professional qualifications of the soldier and that will make the average of the two his general character. It is further suggested, in this connection, that a man in his first enlistment should not be given markings in professional qualification until he has served one year of his enlistment.

PUNISHMENTS.

It is noticed from the reports of punishments that the same offenses are regarded differently by different commanding officers, the punishments at different posts being greatly at variance, and it is suggested that some definite and general system, similar to that in vogue in the United States Army, be established, so that punishments for like offenses will be more nearly equal throughout the Corps.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

Since the order providing for the bestowal of medals for good conduct was issued 142 of these medals have been issued to enlisted men of the Corps. As far as the records to date show, not a single enlisted man of any rank who was awarded one of these medals has been tried by court-martial, which, to say the least, is a very satisfactory showing, and proves that recognition of meritorious service by the Government is valued and appreciated by the enlisted men.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the board to whom applications or recommendations for good-conduct medals are referred, on account of the inconsistency found to exist, in many cases, between the average standing as given in the markings on conduct records of the men and the character indorsed on discharges, thus showing the necessity for some more consistent system of marking.

SPECIAL-DUTY MEN.

The custom, so general at the different posts, of selecting and detailing enlisted men as office clerks and promoting them to the rank of corporal and sergeant in order to give them increased pay is one deserving consideration. The work performed by these detailed men is not only absolutely necessary, but is of a character requiring more than the ordinary degree of intelligence and education on the part of those so detailed, and should be rewarded by increased compensation over and above what the average private soldier receives; but the small number of noncommissioned officers at present allowed by law to the Corps is insufficient to admit of these details without increasing considerably the duties of a class already hard worked. The object of rank is to endow one with military authority, and as the performance of clerical work does not necessitate the exercise of such authority, it is believed that if some measure of law could be secured whereby enlisted men detailed to perform clerical work could be allowed an appropriate per diem compensation, in addition to their pay as privates, it would accomplish the desired object, and at the same time aid in lightening the burden of the noncommissioned officer, performing military duties on shore and at sea, by adding to the number available therefor.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

The Marine Corps is governed, in its details, by both Army and Navy regulations, and by general and special orders and circulars emanating from these two sources, so that it is necessary for one to be excellently well versed in the orders and regulations of both branches of the service in order to intelligently conduct his official business. If the various regulations and orders relating to the Marine Corps were compiled in one volume for the special use of the Corps, it would, in my opinion, be of incalculable benefit, and would obviate many of the minor difficulties and mistakes which so often occur, and I would respectfully recommend that a board, or some single officer, be appointed to collect and compile the various orders and regulations referred to.

SAVINGS FROM RATIONS AND COMPANY FUNDS.

The decrease in the contract price of rations at some of the posts of the corps, and the practice of purchasing articles of tableware and kitchen utensils from the company fund, renders it almost impossible at some stations to make any perceptible improvement in the men's table fare, owing to the limited amount available after

the purchase of the articles above mentioned. In my opinion no article of the character referred to, which can legitimately be purchased by the quartermaster's department, should be obtained from the company fund. There has been little or no complaint from the enlisted men at the various stations as to the quality or quantity of the food. I have found occasional instances where complaint was made on account of poor cooking, which must necessarily occur, more or less, where there are no regularly trained cooks. I have known instances where the men of the command contributed, without the knowledge of their officers, from their own private funds, to the compensation of a competent cook, thus evidencing the importance of this subject to the enlisted man. I believe it would be greatly to the benefit of the enlisted men and to the interest of the service if certain men could be selected who show an aptitude for service as cooks, and regularly trained at some post under the instruction of a competent head. In case of a vacancy existing at any post for a cook one could be selected and detailed therefor from those above mentioned. This subject is one which, I believe, should receive special consideration.

POST EXCHANGES.

Post exchanges are now in operation at the following-named posts: League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Port Royal, S. C.; Annapolis, Md., and Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash. On account of the major portion of the troops having been withdrawn from the Eastern posts during the war, no definite conclusion as to the result of this experiment in the Marine Corps can be arrived at at the present time.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

It is thought that advantage to the service would result if some more permanent character of company organization could be established, especially at the larger posts, the nucleus of such companies to be composed of men who have completed their required term at sea, or men who, for any other reason, are not available for sea service. I am of the opinion that it would result in furthering the military education and discipline of recruits, enabling responsibility to be placed, and stimulate individual effort on the part of both officers and enlisted men, and facilitate battalion organization for field service when necessary.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Commissioned officers.—Though required by the regulations, there has been practically no systematic theoretical instruction of officers at the different stations.

The scarcity of officers for duty at the different posts, they being as a rule "day on and day off" guard in addition to their numerous other duties in connection with drills, courts-martial, boards of survey, etc., has rendered it difficult to devote much time to theoretical instruction, though this subject is one of importance, not only to the general interests of the service, but to the individual officer as well, and particularly to those required to pass examination for promotion.

It is in many instances not practicable that officers can be given the advantages of a course at the school of application within three years of the time of their promotion, when a certificate of graduation would stand in lieu of a professional examination; as to these officers, a systematic course of theoretical instruction by easy stages, at the post where they may serve, would be of great advantage, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when Congress will give to the Corps its proper and necessary complement of officers and thus make the establishing of such a system of instruction practicable, at the several larger posts at least.

Noncommissioned officers.—The above, in a great measure, applies to the theoretical instruction of noncommissioned officers. It has been difficult, owing to the limited number of noncommissioned officers in the Corps, to spare a sufficient quota from the different posts to form a class at the school of application, and it will be impossible to thoroughly pursue this subject at the different posts until the number of both officers and noncommissioned officers is increased to such an extent that there will be sufficient days between their tours of guard duty for the proper study of the different subjects. The Marine Corps personnel bill, now pending before Congress, provides that 25 per cent of the officers hereafter appointed may be selected from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Corps, and this lends an additional importance to the subject of the theoretical instruction of the noncommissioned officers in the Marine Corps. Not less important, however, is the matter of their practical instruction, and especially with regard to target practice and naval gunnery.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

The health of the troops of the various commands, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, during the past year has been very good.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Appointments.

From the Naval Academy, as second lieutenant.....	1
From civil life, as acting second lieutenants, during the war.....	40
From the Marine Corps, noncommissioned officers, as acting second lieutenants during the war.....	3
Total.....	44

Retirements.

One lieutenant-colonel (John H. Higbee), June 1, 1898; 1 major (Henry A. Bartlett), February 1, 1898; 1 first sergeant, 5 sergeants, 1 musician, and 4 privates.

Died.

One lieutenant-colonel (John L. Broome, retired, at Binghamton, N. Y.), April 12, 1898; 1 second lieutenant (Charles S. Gray); 2 sergeants, 1 musician, and 49 privates, 2 of whom were on retired list. Lost in wreck of U. S. S. *Maine*—2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, and 21 privates. Killed in action against Spaniards—1 acting sergeant-major, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 4 privates.

Number of calls from Pension Office and replied to from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898, 274.

Enlistments.

For five years.....	1, 175
For the war.....	472
Reenlistments:	
From the Marine Corps.....	125
From the Army.....	45
Total.....	1, 817

Discharged.

Upon expiration of enlistment.....	511
Upon settlement of accounts.....	15
Upon report of medical survey.....	76
Unfit for the service.....	77
By purchase.....	26
By sentence of court-martial.....	44
Total.....	749

Deserted.

From October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, 343, many of whom were men who enlisted for the war.

Though the First Marine Battalion was mobilized and placed in the field with extraordinary facility at the beginning of the war with Spain, the requirements of the occasion have demonstrated the advisability of having on hand at all times the necessary military stores, camp equipage, mess gear for field service, etc., for a very large portion of the entire Marine Corps serving on shore, instead of having to go into the market and purchase such stores at short notice, or relying upon the accommodation of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, which in the recent emergency was most obligingly available to us.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the considerably increased enlisted strength of the Corps within the past three years; the inauguration of the present system of target practice under the supervision of this office; the increase in the number of pension cases referred here from the Commissioner of Pensions for information; the additional correspondence occasioned by the increased number of enlistments; the

establishing of the present system of semiannual inspection of all posts, recruiting offices, and guards of receiving ships, together with the increase in the number of military posts of the Corps, have greatly multiplied the duties of the adjutant and inspector, and have more than doubled the clerical work of this office, necessitating the services of at least two additional enlisted men as clerks, one for special work in connection with target-practice records, as assistant to the inspector of target practice, and the other in connection with the reports of inspections of posts, guards of ships, recruiting offices, etc. I would, therefore, in view of these facts, respectfully suggest to the Colonel Commandant the advisability of providing by law for an assistant adjutant and inspector, who, in addition to his duties as assistant, shall also be superintendent of target practice, and take the place of the adjutant and inspector as regular member of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. REID,

Major, United States Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The report refers to not only usual or routine matters, but to more extraordinary affairs which have occurred during the war between the United States and Spain. Reference is also made to new construction work, repairs and improvements at the various posts, to various changes which have been prescribed in standard articles of uniform, to adoption of new articles of uniform, to increases in the list of camp and garrison supplies issued on requisition, etc. Certain recommendations are submitted which are thought to be timely and to the interests of the Corps. Appended are extracts from the report of Capt. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, on duty at the supply depot, Philadelphia, Pa. Also appended is the report of Capt. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, who served as quartermaster First Battalion of Marines, which command recently returned from Cuba.

Following is a statement of the regular annual appropriations coming under the cognizance of this department which were available on July 1, 1897:

Provisions	\$100, 000
Clothing	97, 255
Fuel	19, 500
Military stores	13, 297
Transportation and recruiting	15, 000
Repair of barracks	45, 600
Forage	3, 000
Hire of quarters	6, 996
Contingent	33, 700

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the unexpended balances of these appropriations were as follows: Provisions, \$13,716.99; clothing, \$631.82; fuel, \$7,293.92; military stores, \$1,370.10; transportation and recruiting, \$1,069.90; repair of barracks, \$26,285.20; forage, \$1,602.51; hire of quarters, \$1,712.14; contingent, \$4,162.97. Various expenditures under these several heads have been formally authorized, and when the obligations thus created have been met only trifling balances will remain, the expenses of the past year under the regular appropriations having been virtually the same as the amount of the appropriations.

In addition to the regular appropriations above set forth, Congress, in an act approved May 4, 1898, provided \$567,900 for pay, provisions, clothing, etc., for 1,640 additional men, the enlistment of whom was authorized by such act. Of this sum \$270,420 were allotted to this department for the procurement of provisions, clothing, military stores, equipage, etc. Of this allotment there remains an unexpended balance of \$32,729.61, against which there are sundry outstanding authorized expenditures, the payment of which will materially reduce this balance.

Also, under an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc., approved July 7, 1898, there were available \$111,400 for the purchase of clothing, military stores, transportation and recruiting, and contingent expenses. Out of this amount

there has actually been expended \$57,460, and outstanding liabilities against this appropriation will practically exhaust it.

In addition to the foregoing sums of money appropriated by Congress, there were allotted to this department out of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defense \$64,529.64 on March 16, 1898; \$22,000 on April 7, 1898, and \$20,000 on April 20, 1898. These allotments were expended on clothing, military stores, and contingent expenses for the purpose of putting on a thoroughly efficient footing the marines who served in Cuba during the war, as well as those held in readiness for such duty.

From all sources there were available under regular and special appropriations \$1,209,997.54.

War between this country and Spain occurring during the past fiscal year necessarily made that year an exceedingly busy one for this department, especially the last five months thereof. Not since the days of the civil war have the conditions been so extraordinary, the requirements so many and urgent. When war was declared this department was not prepared for all emergencies of field and ship, as the regular annual appropriations of Congress are only sufficient to procure the usual supplies required in time of peace. Shortly before the declaration of war the Secretary of the Navy allotted to the Marine Corps a portion of the national-defense fund which Congress appropriated, and subsequently to the date of the declaration of war Congress appropriated for the Corps additional sums of money for extraordinary purposes.

Under your direction, immediately after the allotment of the national defense fund was placed to the credit of this department, I took prompt steps to meet the requirements and procured all additional war supplies required. Necessary arms, ammunition, equipments, rations, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., were contracted for or purchased in the open market, the governing idea in their procurement being promptly and thoroughly to put the Corps on an efficient footing for active service afloat and ashore. In sufficient quantities for that purpose, and of the best obtainable quality, these supplies were purchased and issued to the troops, and stored for future demand. The allotments out of the national defense fund became available as follows: \$64,529.64 March 16; \$22,000 April 7; \$20,000 April 20. Under date of April 12, 1898, you notified this office that two battalions of marines, each 1,000 strong, would immediately proceed to Cuba for field service, and directed that the greatest dispatch consistently with thoroughness be shown in fitting out the battalion for such duty. One battalion of 646 marines assembled at New York on April 20, 1898, and was ready to sail for Cuba on April 22, 1898. All necessary military stores and supplies were in the hands of the quartermaster of the battalion when the command was ready to embark, or thirty-six days after the first emergency allotment became available and one day after the last allotment was placed to the credit of this department. The quartermaster of the battalion has reported that the stores and supplies received by him from this office and the office of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia were sufficient and satisfactory for the actual needs of the battalion. Subsequently he purchased certain supplies in New York which he deemed essential to the convenience of the battalion. As you were at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard supervising the preparation of the battalion for services in Cuba, you are aware whether or not the command was fitted out efficiently and with dispatch. I make no comment in this connection except to refer to remarks which will be found in the appended report of Capt. C. L. McCawley, quartermaster of the battalion, and to state that the commanding officer of the battalion when asked by me by telegraph, shortly before the battalion sailed, if he had any request or suggestions to make, replied, "None." It was a source of great satisfaction to hear, as I did, officers on duty with the troops at Camps Long and Heywood express their satisfaction at the care and thoroughness shown in equipping the battalion for the field. These officers spoke in terms of high praise of the manner in which the quartermaster of the battalion discharged his various and arduous duties.

The report of Capt. C. L. McCawley shows that while the battalion was in Cuba its needs were promptly and satisfactorily met with respect to arms, ammunition, rations, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage. The fact that not a single man was lost, except on account of wounds received in battle, and that the command, both officers and men, returned in excellent health, is conclusive proof that marked zeal and good judgment were shown by the officer in command, the company officers, and those of the staff in the discharge of their several and important duties. The report of Captain McCawley concerning the arms, clothing, transportation, rations, boiled water, etc., used by the battalion is of interest.

It is worthy of remark here that the marines in Cuba were provided with lightweight woolen underwear, and that to this fact, in part at least, may be attributed the good health of the command during the rainy season of the year in a tropical climate. It may also be said that the comfort of the men was greatly enhanced by the issue of linen campaign suits, which were procured with your authority. The chief purpose of these suits was to afford the men comfort, and the garments, being

light in weight and of strong texture, fully met that purpose. For the first time in the history of the Corps campaign hats were adopted as uniform and were issued to the battalion. The command was provided with a complete outfit of tools, implements, and all equipage required for the field. Even wire cutters, to be used against Spanish field entanglements, were supplied, to guard against emergencies.

Since assuming the duties of quartermaster I have visited all the posts of the Corps, with the exception of the one at Sitka, Alaska, and the new station at Pensacola, Fla., and inspected the buildings and grounds with a view to ascertaining the conditions and requirements thereat, paying particular attention to the questions of heating, lighting, and plumbing, the arrangement of quarters, the messing facilities of the men, and the exterior appearance and interior conveniences and comforts of barracks and quarters. Improvements have been made in various officers' quarters, repairs more or less important have been made at four posts, three new buildings have been erected or are in process of construction, and minor repairs have been made at the stations.

At Port Royal, S. C., one set of officers' quarters, costing \$2,500, has been constructed under contract. These quarters were completed and ready for occupancy in June, 1898. They have since been furnished. This building is of frame, two stories high, and contains eight rooms and bath. It has modern plumbing, including porcelain-lined tub, and while small is in all respects a comfortable, neat-appearing building. It was constructed under the supervision of Civil Engineer George Mackay, U. S. N., whose zeal and good judgment have been much appreciated by the undersigned.

In the act approved March 3, 1897, Congress provided \$18,000 for the erection of one barracks, one set of officers' quarters, and grading, etc., the parade ground at the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. On September 10, 1897, the Secretary of the Navy allotted to the Marine Corps a very desirable site there. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of bidders considerable, but unavoidable, delay occurred in making contracts to erect the barracks and quarters, and not until January 20, 1898, were contracts formally entered into. By authority of the Secretary of the Navy, Civil Engineer F. O. Maxson, U. S. N., was assigned as superintendent of the construction work, and that officer's interest and skill have been of much value to this office. The work has progressed satisfactorily, and is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that the barracks and quarters will be ready for occupancy early this fall. The barracks is of frame. It is 132 feet 9 inches long, 28 feet deep, and 41 feet high from ground to tip of roof. The central portion is two stories high; the side wings and a rear extension are one story high. It will be lighted by electricity and contain modern appliances for heating and ventilating. A porch extends along the entire front of the barracks. The building will comfortably accommodate 130 men. The officers' quarters are also of frame, the design being colonial in type. It is two stories high, with an attic, and contains eight fairly large rooms and reception hall. It will be lighted by electricity and have furnace heat. The plumbing is of the best. Altogether it will be one of the most comfortable and attractive of quarters provided for officers of the Corps. All the stumping, grading, and grubbing for the parade ground has been completed. Sewer pipes have been laid and flagstaff, fences, and pavements will shortly be completed.

Following are the stations at which repairs have been made under special authority of Congress:

Boston, Mass.—An additional story, which affords needed increased accommodations for the men, has been added to the barracks, at a cost of \$3,100. The work was well and promptly done under contract. An incandescent lighting system has been installed at this post, in both barracks and quarters, at a cost of \$700.

New York.—Extensive repairs on the barracks and officers' quarters have been completed, which involved an expenditure of about \$10,000. The particular repairs made were an addition to the men's bath house and the placing in of seven modern porcelain-lined bath tubs, painting outside and inside of barracks and officers' quarters, laying a granolithic pavement under the arcade of the barracks, improving the walks across the parade ground, strengthening and painting the iron fence around the front of the garrison, putting in modern plumbing in the barracks hospital, placing porcelain-lined bath tubs and stationary washstands in all officers' bathrooms, repapering rooms and halls in the same quarters, attaching fire escapes to the end of barracks where the cells are, and putting in ventilators and laying a new floor in the basement of officers' quarters. Sundry and minor repairs to the barracks and quarters were also made.

Under the general appropriation "Repair of barracks," granolithic pavements have been laid under the arcade, approaches thereto, and walks through and around the parade ground at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

At this post and at that of the navy-yard here it is proposed to install electric lights and steam or hot-water heating.

At all other posts of the Corps various necessary repairs have been authorized and completed.

Generally speaking, the condition of buildings and grounds at all the posts is good, and the commanding officers of stations display commendable pride in this direction.

The construction of one set of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, authorized by Congress in the act approved June 10, 1896, has not been commenced, owing to the fact that squatters on the site contested the right of the Government to take possession thereof, and when that question was decided unfavorably to the squatters their failure to remove the building on the site further delayed the building programme. It is hoped that this office will soon be in a position to begin this work, as officers' quarters at that post are very much needed. A contract has been entered into for this work.

The earthquake of last spring did considerable damage to the barracks and officers' quarters at Mare Island, California. In the naval appropriation act, approved May 4, 1898, \$5,425 was provided with which to put these buildings in good condition. The work of repairs and improvements has been commenced and will be pushed to an early completion, except repairs to one wing of the barracks which is now occupied as a naval hospital. This wing will be repaired when suitable quarters for the sick are provided elsewhere.

In December last a post was established at Pensacola, Fla. The commandant of that station, Commander Reisinger, by authority of the Navy Department, assigned for use as a barracks a substantial, commodious building formerly in use by the construction corps of the Navy. For the use of the officer commanding marines a house inside the yard was assigned. The house has been furnished. Certain alterations and improvements to the barracks and quarters were made under authority of this office, and both buildings have been reported to be well suited to the purposes to which they have been put.

In the latter part of June, 1898, a post was established at Key West, Fla., in connection with the naval base at that station. No public buildings being available as a barracks, it became necessary to provide temporary quarters for a guard of 55 men and 3 officers. A private building was rented for the purpose, and all other arrangements essential to the health and comfort of the command were perfected. The post has since been abandoned.

Toward the close of the fiscal year the marine barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md., were torn down to make room for extensive improvements at the Naval Academy, which Congress authorized in the current naval appropriation bill. All the public property belonging to this department which was deemed of sufficient value to preserve was stored for safe-keeping in the available building designated by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The remainder was sold at public auction. The recommendation that an appropriation be provided for the erection of a new barracks and quarters at the Naval Academy has been submitted with the annual estimates for the next fiscal year. These buildings are urgently required.

With your authority a number of changes of more or less importance were made in the articles of clothing issued to enlisted men. The cotton-flannel drawers and the stiff, flat-knitted undershirt were abolished. As substitutes drawers and shirts of the elastic-ribbed type were adopted. In addition to the usual heavy-weight garments, light-weight drawers and undershirts suitable for wear in warm weather are now issued by the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia. Exceedingly favorable reports have been received from officers of the Corps in relation to this type of underwear, the light-weight garments being regarded as particularly essential to the comfort of the men in the Tropics. The new underwear is undoubtedly a decided improvement over the cotton-flannel drawers and old pattern undershirt.

The procurement of campaign suits and campaign hats has been alluded to, and is referred to in the report of Captain McCawley.

New arctic shoes have been adopted and will be delivered during the present fiscal year under contract. They are much better as to quality, durability, and appearance than those heretofore issued. The new pattern is known as the dull finish coasting-sole snow-excluders. They are made of pure Para rubber and are finished outside with first quality cashmerette and inside with black fleece wool.

Perhaps the most important modification made in clothing were changes directed in the leather shoes. For years this department has endeavored to obtain for issue shoes which would meet practical requirements, be comfortable and durable, and present a neat rather than a clumsy appearance. In the shoes now being issued it is believed that footwear has been provided which will prove entirely satisfactory in all these respects. The shoes adopted as standards are similar to those in use in the Army, which numerous official reports to the Quartermaster-General state are fully up to all expectations. The shoes are made of calfskin and have hand-sewed bottoms.

The new rubber boots are of better quality than those heretofore procured. They are made of dull finish pure Para rubber and have tap soles. The heel of the boot is cemented and nailed on, each heel having three nails; the average weight per pair is 4 pounds.

The rubber coats now issued are of dull finish, and are made with flies 38½ inches in length and 4 inches in width at the top and 3 inches in width at the lowest buckle.

The flies have four automatic buckles, riveted on tabs. Half of each buckle is on the outside piece of each fly and the other half set back on left-hand side of the front, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge, thus making the coat as water-tight in front as at any other point.

Hereafter the scarlet flannel lining of overcoats will extend to the bottom of the coats.

Two additional sizes of tunics and undress coats, sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$, are now made with the expectation of obtaining a better fitting garment. Another modification is to have what may be called long and short measurements for tunics, undress coats, and trousers. These changes mean that fourteen sizes of tunics, flannel jackets, and trousers, instead of seven sizes of the two first-named garments, and five sizes of the last-named garment, will be issued in the future; this without any increase in the expenditures.

No official complaints from any source were received by this office during the past fiscal year as to the character and quality of clothing issued to the enlisted men. If officers have fault to find with any of the garments issued, they have neglected to advise this office of the fact. The utmost care is observed by Capt. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster in charge of the supply depot at Philadelphia, in inspecting material received for manufacture into clothing, and each completed garment upon being delivered to his office is thoroughly inspected as to finish by the head cutter, John McAllister, whom Captain Prince reports as being particularly zealous and efficient in the performance of his duties.

So far as this office is advised, ration contractors are faithfully fulfilling the terms of their contracts, the supplies being of good quality and delivered promptly. The system of stopping a certain number of rations allowed a command is in general use throughout the Corps, and satisfactorily meets the requirements.

The increase in the strength of the enlisted force of the Corps makes necessary an addition to the building in which is located the office of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, in order that the required larger quantity of material for clothing, manufactured garments, and camp and garrison equipage may be accommodated. The owner of the building will put on the present building an addition four stories high, which will afford the greater storage space needed, at an increased annual rental of \$1,300, which is a fair charge. The building is also to have an electric elevator. I have inserted this amount in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

A new standard bedstead has been adopted for the use of the enlisted men. It is of iron, and is far superior to the old-style bedstead upon which was placed woven-wire bottoms with wooden framework. The material and workmanship of the new bedsteads are of the best. The bottom is of woven wire made from No. 21 nicked steel. The weave is close, and extra strengthening cables run through it. The bottom forms a part of the bedstead, its side bars fitting into the head and foot pieces. The iron is covered with lacquered bronze.

In addition to the articles of camp and garrison equipage heretofore issued, the following can now be obtained upon requisition on the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia: Flag halyards. G. & S.; flag halyards, recruiting; extra blades for meat saws, butchers' steels, flour sifters, dustpans, cocoa mats, coal scuttles, mops, mop handles, funnels, handirons, leg irons, roasting pans (18), roasting pans (24).

A telegraph instrument was introduced into this office about the time that war was declared with Spain, and has proved most convenient and useful in the transaction of official business connected with the procurement, shipment, etc., of stores and supplies. The chief clerk of the office, Mr. W. W. Trail, besides being a stenographer and typewriter, is an experienced telegraph operator, and the Government was therefore put to no expense on account of salary in sending and receiving messages. Mr. Trail has shown notable skill and zeal as an operator. Prior to the sailing of the battalion for Cuba and shortly thereafter, when the work of the office was exceedingly heavy, he was at his desk all day and late each night discharging his regular duties and those of telegraph operator.

I beg permission to say here that the force of this office, both clerks and enlisted men detailed as clerks, has shown special ability and zeal in the performance of its duties. During the unusually busy days and nights referred to, the force worked with willingness, promptness, and accuracy, which won my praise, and rendered me valuable assistance.

There has also been installed at these headquarters a telephone, which has been found very convenient and useful in sending and receiving official messages.

Electric lights have also been introduced at these headquarters, being necessary to enable the officers and clerks here to attend to business at night.

It is a duty—it is a pleasure—to inform you that praise is due Capt. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, and the clerks and enlisted men serving as clerks in his office, for the manner in which he and they have performed their respective duties. When orders to equip the first battalion for field service were received by this office, they were communicated by wire to Captain Prince. Owing to the fact that the usual appropriations are limited, many stores and supplies

needed by the battalion were not on hand at Philadelphia for issue. Under instructions from this office to procure such necessities with the greatest dispatch and forward them to the transport which was to convey the battalion to Cuba, Captain Prince displayed zeal and good judgment, which merited my hearty approbation. Previously to this period, as well as subsequently thereto, that officer has shown energy and ability of a high order. His office has met the requirements of the Corps ashore and afloat in an entirely satisfactory manner, in filling requisitions for clothing and camp and garrison equipage.

I have also to invite your attention to the intelligence, zeal, and fidelity shown by Capt. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, in the performance of his regular duties at these headquarters, but particularly in discharging the duties of quartermaster of the first battalion previously to its sailing for Cuba, during its encampment at Key West, in the field in Cuba, while on board ship, and while at Camp Heywood. The conduct of Captain McCawley in the execution of his varied and important duties has been highly commendable. The fact that he has been recommended by the commanding officer of the first battalion for the brevet of a major for gallant conduct and meritorious services at Guantanamo, Cuba, is proof of his soldierly qualities.

Attached hereto are schedule of proposals received for supplying the Corps with rations for the year ending June 30, 1899, schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal, and statements of accepted proposals for supplying forage, ice, stationery supplies, and laundry service.

The following is an abstract of clerical work performed during the year: Letters and indorsements written, 5,772; letters received, 4,523; checks written, 4,818; check letters written, 875; clothing accounts on the books of the office at the close of the fiscal year, 4,000; clothing accounts settled, 520; transportation orders written, 379; open purchase requisitions received and acted on, 677; 3,505 vouchers were received, examined, and settled, involving an expenditure of \$402,975.54. The purchase of the annual supplies, fuel, forage, laundry services, rations, etc., involved the preparation of 95 contracts. In addition to the foregoing, numerous reports of boards of survey, monthly and quarterly returns of arms, accouterments, ordnance stores, clothing, and public property are received from all posts of the Corps and vessels of the Navy carrying marine guards. These reports are all examined and audited, which in itself involves a large amount of work.

To comply with the instructions of the Treasury Department in preparing quarterly returns for the Auditor for the Navy Department, it is necessary that every voucher received in this office and paid should have attached to it proper authority for the expenditure and all papers that pertain to the accounts. They are entered consecutively in an abstract of payments, giving the name of the party in whose favor the voucher is made, the amount, and the nature of the purchase.

I have to invite your attention to the fact that an additional assistant quartermaster is urgently needed, and to request that a recommendation be made to the Secretary of the Navy looking to the authorization by Congress of the appointment of such an officer. The presence of an assistant quartermaster at San Francisco has become a public necessity, for the reason that the Pacific station has grown in importance, as shipments of stores and supplies to and from the Chinese station are made through San Francisco, as upon the Hawaiian Islands a naval station and Marine Corps post of more or less importance will in all likelihood soon be established, and as the probabilities point to a naval base in the Philippine Islands. At present the duties of an assistant quartermaster at San Francisco are performed by the commanding officer of the marine barracks, Mare Island, California. This imposes on that officer much extra work of a special or technical character, the discharge of which must interfere with the performance of his legitimate duties. In my judgment, it is impracticable to detail either the assistant quartermaster now serving at Philadelphia or the assistant quartermaster at these headquarters to duty at San Francisco. The supply depot at Philadelphia is a necessity and must be in charge of an officer of this department. Equally important is the presence here of an assistant quartermaster to procure and distribute military stores and supplies, stationery, books and blanks, and to purchase necessities for the offices, headquarters, and the quarters of the Colonel Commandant, the marine barracks at headquarters, and the marine barracks at the navy-yard here. The assistant quartermaster at headquarters performs the duties of the quartermaster in the absence from headquarters of the latter officer. The assistant quartermaster stationed at Philadelphia, in addition to his regular duties, is the purchasing officer for the marine barracks, League Island, Pennsylvania. This system was recently established by your direction. Under its working economy in the public expenditures has resulted. It is my opinion that the same result would follow in case an additional assistant quartermaster was appointed and stationed at San Francisco.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the report of the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia concerning the condition of the building occupied by

the offices at these headquarters. In his report on the subject, dated October 22, 1897, the inspector of buildings states, after referring in detail to the defects of the building: "In conclusion, it can not be expressed in too strong language the dangerous condition of this building; first, from faulty construction; second, from overloading of floors or roof; third, from fire; fourth, and most important, from collapse."

"As to collapse," the report concludes, "in case of storm or sudden vibration, the building is likely to immediately collapse, and is therefore dangerous to life and limb." Since this report was made the chimney flues have been lined with galvanized iron tubes and the floor beams and other particularly weak or dangerous parts of the building have been repaired more or less to guard against collapse. No repairs and improvements will make the building safe, however, and the suggestion is submitted that at an early date a recommendation be made that Congress appropriate \$30,000 for the erection here of a suitable fireproof structure. The present building is of frame, and affords little or no protection in case of fire against loss or damage to the valuable public records stored therein.

It is further suggested that in the near future substantial barracks should be erected at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and that three sets of officers' quarters be constructed at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. If the Corps is maintained at its present strength it will be necessary to add an additional story to the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., as the accommodations now provided at that station are not more than sufficient for the small command usually stationed there.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Major and Quartermaster.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1898.

SIR: On July 1, 1897, at which time the present incumbent assumed charge of this office, there was a very limited quantity of material and finished clothing on hand. Since that date the work of manufacture has gone steadily on, and at the end of that fiscal year a good supply of both clothing and material was on hand.

I inclose tables showing the amount of clothing and material on hand at the beginning of the year, the amount manufactured, the amount issued to the service, and the amount on hand at the end of the year. Tables marked A, B, C, and D.

During the year all requisitions were filled as fully and as rapidly as the amount of clothing and equipage on hand would permit, and the shipments consisted of 992 boxes, 136 bales, 109 barrels, 1,086 bundles or packages, the aggregate weight of which amounted to 258,042 pounds. The number and weight of articles received are not kept, but it is obvious that the weights are in excess of that sent out, as there is a certain amount of loss by scraps in cutting. Thus it will be seen that at least 500,000 pounds of material and stores were handled by the working force, leaving out the necessary handling of the goods in the office, which would amount to as much more. The fact that this work was done is sufficient proof of the efficiency of the working force of the office, the actual handling being done by four men. It was not possible to do this work in the regular hours, but it was found necessary to keep the men overtime and to have them, in some instances, to work all night and on Sundays. No record of this extra work was preserved, the men being kept at the work until it was finished. The work was done willingly and well.

I wish to call attention to the efficient work of the cutters, under charge of Mr. John McAllister, and as an instance of quick, good work will cite the issue of the campaign suits. The first delivery of the material was on May 18, 1898. The first issue of the finished suits was made to Captain McCawley on May 27, 1898, the 2,000 garments having been cut by the three cutters then employed, sent to the operatives, and received back and packed for shipment in less than the ten days. The work of the cutters and the head cutter both before and since has been of an equally high order. In this connection I would like to call attention to one feature of the work which might be overlooked; that is, the cutting of garments to special measure. Each of these must be cut separately, while the regular sizes are cut in layers of from four in the case of overcoats, trousers, and tunics to ten in the case of linen. Thus the work of cutting special sizes represents an extra amount of work. This work is all done by the chief cutter, and during the last fiscal year 389 special garments were cut for the Corps and 70 for the naval bands. With the beginning of the war with Spain the work of that department was greatly increased, and it was necessary to employ extra

cutters, and before the end of the year six were employed in addition to the chief cutter. There were employed by this office about one hundred operatives before the war, and since that time the number has been increased to about four hundred, preference being given to the wives, widows, and children of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

In regard to the work of the clerical force, in addition to the routine work of the office, keeping accounts and making up vouchers for the 29 contractors, etc., there were written 3,265 letters, 550 invoices were made out in triplicate, and 302 vouchers in quadruplicate. The work compelled the clerical force to work till late at night, and very frequently all day Sundays, that the work of the office might be kept up to date. There has scarcely been a day during the year when the work was finished in the regular hours. As each shipment must be accompanied by express or freight receipts, in duplicate, it brings the grand total of documents from this office to about 8,000. Since the 8th of April last the purchase of stores for the marine barracks at League Island has been made through this office, as the commanding officer of that post complained that he was unable to get replies to his proposals. If the prices heretofore paid for stores for that post can be judged from the prices as estimated by the commanding officer, this transfer has resulted in a considerable saving to the Government.

That a great increase in the work of this office has taken place may be seen by a reference to the operatives' pay rolls, which show an increased expenditure of about one-half over that of previous years.

Very respectfully,

T. C. PRINCE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

THE QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

A.—Goods for manufacturing purposes on hand July 1, 1897, received, expended in the manufacture of clothing during the year, and balance on hand June 30, 1898, at assistant quartermaster's office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1897.	Received during year end- ed June 30, 1898.	Total.	Expend- ed in manufac- turing of clothing during year.	Balance on hand June 30, 1898.
sky-blue kersey.....yards..	479	20,838	21,317	17,466	3,851
dark-blue coat cloth.....do....	57	3,043	3,100	1,742	1,358
scarlet cloth.....do....	108	67	175	94	81
scarlet flannel.....do....	517	6,697	7,214	3,752	3,462
scarlet facing cloth.....do....	30	265	295	295	-----
dark-blue flannel for jackets.....do....	176	25,045	25,221	10,342	14,879
dark-blue flannel for shirts.....do....	892	15,769	16,661	11,710	4,951
2½-ounce white linen.....do....	1,830	10,137	11,967	11,967	-----
Canton flannel, 30 inches wide.....do....	146	17,120	17,266	17,266	-----
Cotton ticking, 36 inches wide.....do....	475	-----	475	265	210
unbleached drilling.....do....	879	9,009	9,888	8,107	1,781
Unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide.....do....	-----	1,066	1,066	563	503
white lining (jean).....do....	2,811	6,415	9,226	4,670	4,556
drab lining (jean).....do....	150	14,970	15,120	15,120	-----
padding.....do....	310	389	699	425	274
Silesia, black, 1 yard wide.....do....	369	3,259	3,628	2,249	1,379
Italian cloth.....do....	-----	7,331	7,331	4,446	2,885
white cloth.....do....	4	8	12	5	7
Light canvas, 24 inches wide.....do....	-----	12,257	12,257	7,063	5,194
Heavy canvas, 24 inches wide.....do....	166	1,270	1,436	1,436	-----
Linen baling cloth.....do....	193	-----	193	19	174
Wadding.....sheets..	8,614	-----	8,614	3,843	4,771
Tape.....rolls.....	122	800	922	795	127
Mohair braid.....yards..	136	250	386	108	278
Yellow silk lace, ¾-inch.....do....	918	5,290	6,208	5,593	615
Worsted lace, ¾-inch.....do....	199	613	812	684	128
Yellow worsted lace, ¾-inch.....do....	-----	189	189	38	151
Leather, black.....pieces..	-----	1,317	1,317	1,126	191
White-metal corps devices.....pairs..	9	40	49	49	-----
Hooks and eyes, large.....gross..	10	90	100	95	5
Hooks and eyes, small.....do....	10	90	100	59	41
Coat buttons.....do....	42	253	295	241	54
Jacket buttons, 28 lignes.....do....	37	783	820	763	57
Jacket buttons, 25 lignes.....do....	19	123	142	130	12
Vest buttons.....do....	11	415	426	397	29

A.—Goods for manufacturing purposes on hand July 1, 1897, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1897.	Received during year end- ed June 30, 1898.	Total.	Expend- ed in manufac- turing of clothing during year.	Balance on hand June 30, 1898.
Small buttons (for shirts).....gross..	8	334	342	299	43
Trousers buttons and eyelets, large size....do....	32	520	552	484	68
Trousers buttons and eyelets, small size....do....	79	395	474	421	53
White bone buttons (for trousers), large....do....	227	400	627	257	370
White bone buttons (for trousers), small....do....	92	266	358	213	145
Trousers buckles.....do....	116	180	296	125	171
Sewing silk (50-yard).....spools.....		13,867	13,867	13,496	371
Twist (10 yards each).....quills.....	491	3,888	4,379	4,379	
Basting cotton (200-yard).....spools.....	816	5,160	5,976	3,810	2,166
Thread, black.....do....	112	448	560	560	
Thread, white.....do....	507	672	1,179	952	227
Cotton, 6-cord, No. 30.....spools.....	1,944	49,341	51,285	24,121	27,164
Unbleached muslin for pillowcases.....yards.....		2,020	3,020	2,006	1,014
Unbleached muslin for bed sheets.....do....		8,827	8,827	6,133	2,694
Brown linen duck, 27-inch.....do....		71,882	71,882	27,680	44,202
Metal toggles.....gross.....	11	517	528	455	73
Navy buttons:					
Coat, 35 lignes.....do....	15		15	2	13
Jacket, 28 lignes.....do....	15		15	2	13
Jacket, 25 lignes.....do....	10		10		10
Vest, 23 lignes.....do....	9		9	3	6
$\frac{1}{2}$ kersey, fine quality.....yards.....	39		39	3	36
Suspender buttons.....gross.....		732	732	215	517
Fly buttons.....do....		636	636	134	502

T. C. PRINCE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

B.—Equipage received from contractors, or manufactured by quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, issued and expended and on hand year ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Re- ceived from con- tract- ors year ending June 30, 1898.	Issued and ex- pend- ed year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand year ending June 30, 1898.	Articles.	Re- ceived from con- tract- ors year ending June 30, 1898.	Issued and ex- pend- ed year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand year ending June 30, 1898.
Axes, cast steel.....	120	138	36	Buckets, horse.....	144	97	123
Ax handles.....	192	197	53	Chairs:			
Brooms:				Barrack.....	300	335	186
Carpet, No. 2.....	1,200	1,208	671	Arm.....			3
Stable.....	624	56	600	Camp colors.....		8	5
Pavement scrub, No. 2.....	120	95	52	Coffee mills.....	18	19	7
Whisk.....		174	403	Can openers.....	132	56	88
Broom handles.....			51	Cleavers.....	36	26	24
Bunk bottoms, woven-wire.....		225		Cups:			
Bedbags.....	a 50	50		Coffee.....	2,040	1,965	440
Brushes:				Tin.....	1,220	1,217	3
Stove.....		66	85	Dippers.....	144	57	87
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	36	27	16	Dusters, painter's.....	24	17	38
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{3}{4}$	24	39	16	Dishes:			
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	36	32	24	Vegetable.....		94	285
Varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$		17	103	Pickle.....	60	44	56
Varnish, $\frac{3}{4}$		18	106	Camp kettles, galvanized iron.....	2	2	
Painter's wall.....	72	42	30	Flags:			
Scrubbing.....	240	527	168	Post.....		10	21
Whitewash, No. 10.....	56	57	4	Storm.....	6	32	5
Whitewash, No. 12.....	56	52	10	Flag halyards, garrison and			
Kalsomine.....	6	6		post.....	6	6	
Bowls:				Funnels.....	30	25	5
Chopping.....	24	35	5	Forks:			
Oyster.....	1,269	1,058	796	Carving.....	48	30	18
Sugar.....		26	171	Ment.....	60	18	42
Brush handles, 12-foot.....			42	Table.....	144	1,129	118
Brush handles, 14-foot.....			45	Graters.....	24	24	

B.—*Equipage received from contractors, or manufactured by quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, etc.—Continued.*

Articles.	Re- ceived from con- tract- ors year ending June 30, 1898.	Issued and ex- pend- ed year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand year ending June 30, 1898.	Articles.	Re- ceived from con- tract- ors year ending June 30, 1898.	Issued and ex- pend- ed year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand year ending June 30, 1898.
Gravy boats	240	99	141	Pillowcases, ticking	15	50	---
Guidons and markers	---	8	---	Pots, mustard	120	108	76
Hatchets	60	25	35	Pitchers:			
Crash for towels, yards	30	30	---	Water	86	102	12
Irons:				Sirup	60	22	98
Hand	42	32	10	Pickaxes	60	37	23
Leg	42	28	14	Pickax handles	84	53	31
Mosquito nets	60	60	---	Rope, manila, coils	4	3	1
Kettles, camp	180	78	102	Scales:			
Knives:				Patent beam	12	10	2
Bread	48	29	20	Spring balance	12	10	2
Carving	24	28	7	Scuttles, coal	6	6	---
Chopping	24	18	6	Sash tools, No. 6	64	45	19
Meat	48	39	14	Sash tools, No. 8	36	40	28
Table	192	1,100	47	Scoops, flour	6	6	---
Lanterns, complete	116	107	9	Saucers	2,040	1,401	1,366
Ladles, soup, large	24	18	6	Shovels, long handle	120	71	49
Ladles, soup, small	24	25	---	Shovels, short handle	120	114	40
Meat choppers	12	11	3	Spades	192	176	57
Mattresses	360	401	50	Stencils, sets	6	6	---
Mattress covers	500	536	763	Sheets, muslin	2,400	1,252	1,694
Mops	6	6	---	Steels, butcher's	24	18	6
Mop handles	6	6	---	Sifters, flour	54	19	35
Mats, cocoa	6	6	---	Spoons:			
Nail pullers	6	6	---	Basting	36	27	12
Nippers	48	31	17	Mustard	120	130	21
Pans:				Table	---	890	188
Dish	100	46	54	Tea	600	667	199
Frying	64	36	29	Stools, camp	---	---	58
Roasting, 24-inch	36	28	8	Skimmers	52	30	22
Roasting, 18-inch	12	12	---	Saltcellars	360	237	18
Mess	180	72	108	Saws, meat	12	26	16
Sauce	6	6	---	Tents, complete:			
Dust	6	6	---	Common	---	---	2
Plates:				Hospital	6	6	---
Dinner	1,537	1,484	543	Shelfer	600	600	---
Meat	---	58	84	Wall	150	150	---
Soup	601	1,477	---	Tumblers	1,019	1,302	209
Tin	20	20	---	Wire, steel, coils	4	3	1
Pillows	322	260	62	Mosquito head nets	40	40	---
Pepper boxes	320	197	180	Bedsteads, complete	376	376	---
Pillowcases, muslin	1,900	1,470	430				

a Manufactured by quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, year ending June 30, 1898.

T. C. PRINCE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

C.—Clothing received from contractors, posts, and manufactured by quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, issued, expended, or on hand year ending June 30, 1898.

	Manufactured by quartermaster's department from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	Received from contractors.	Received from posts.	Total issues year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand June 30, 1898.
Helmets:					
White		1,525		1,421	325
Black		1,426	11	901	769
Suspenders		1,000		2,358	
Leggings		2,533	10	990	2,002
Linen coats, band leader	2			2	
Undress coats, band leader	1			1	
Caps:					
Covers (white)		8,029	197	7,614	3,953
Covers (black)					474
Undress		6,601	80	6,298	1,229
Muskkrat		850	9	521	572
Ornaments		7,000	58	5,887	2,286
Coats:					
Full-dress, or tunics	1,068		11	656	505
Linen	5,731		4	5,614	758
Undress	6,331		13	5,846	743
Overcoats	1,698		1	1,547	153
Full-dress (field music)	51		1	52	3
Gloves (woolen)		1,500	27	913	1,584
Gloves (cotton)		14,999	24	16,327	1,715
Trousers:					
Woolen—					
Sergeants'	976		2	824	172
Wetted	414		6	381	58
Plain	7,553		8	6,544	1,047
Linen	6,430		4	5,606	913
Campaign	3,864			1,650	2,214
Shirts:					
Flannel	7,027		8	5,578	1,756
Under		6,774	20	6,599	1,027
Drawers (pairs)	7,945		30	7,975	1,437
Socks (pairs):					
Woolen		3,000	24	7,174	2,538
Cotton		10,665	24	13,065	1,386
Shoes, hand sewed (pairs)		10,998	37	8,613	3,027
Arctic shoes (pairs)		933	16	961	202
Linen collars		15,995	48	16,244	5,180
Blankets		2,539	2	1,649	793
Chevrons:					
First sergeants'	181		2	180	3
Sergeants'	486		4	501	37
Corporals'	914		10	848	76
Service	1,578			1,576	420
Sergeants' stripes	400			308	136
Shoulder knots		800		615	457
Helmets, spare parts of:					
Brass spikes		1,067	283	810	470
Brass bases		667	56	843	181
Chain chin straps		933	239	736	526
Side buttons (eye)		934	41	888	444
Side buttons (hook)		934	41	888	334
Devices		267	263	413	654
Ventilators		200	6	35	478
Band:					
Undress caps		78		93	7
Full-dress coats	5			5	1
Undress coats	33			33	
Full-dress trousers, band leader	1			1	
Woolen trousers	4			4	
Rubber boots		500		259	241
Rubber coats		738		538	200
Rubber hats		873		434	454
Rubber blankets		1,250	5	1,255	
White chevrons:					
Sergeant-majors'		4		4	2
Drum majors'		4		4	
First sergeants'		67	3	143	10
Sergeants'		200	2	230	101
Corporals'		334	7	439	89
Overcoat, band leader	1			1	

C.—Clothing received from contractors, posts, and manufactured by quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, etc.—Continued.

	Manufactured by quartermaster's department from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	Received from contractors.	Received from posts.	Total issues year ending June 30, 1898.	On hand June 30, 1898.
Full-dress coat, band leader.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Full-dress coat, second leader.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sergeant-major chevrons (silk).....	4	.....	.....	2	2
Quartermaster-sergeant chevrons (silk).....	4	.....	.....	2	2
Campaign coats.....	3, 901	.....	.....	1, 650	2, 251
Helmet trimmings, band leader (sets).....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Epaulets, band leader.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Aiguillettes, band leader.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Undress cap, band leader, gold cord and ornament.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Blankets (war period).....	.....	1, 100	.....	1, 100	.....
Brass letters.....	.....	1, 125	.....	1, 125	.....
Brass figures.....	.....	225	.....	225	.....
Undershirts, light weight.....	.....	5, 259	.....	1, 005	4, 254
Drawers, light weight.....	.....	4, 659	.....	1, 005	3, 654
Undershirts, heavy weight.....	.....	2, 812	.....	4	2, 808
Drawers, heavy weight.....	.....	2, 400	.....	4	2, 396

T. C. PRINCE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

D.—List of articles manufactured at the assistant quartermaster's office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Full-dress tunics.....	1, 068	Full-dress band trousers.....	4
Campaign coats.....	3, 901	First sergeants' chevrons.....	181
Linen coats.....	5, 731	Sergeants' chevrons.....	486
Fatigue jackets.....	6, 331	Corporals' chevrons.....	914
Overcoats.....	1, 698	Service chevrons.....	1, 578
Field music coats.....	51	Quartermaster-sergeants' chevrons.....	4
Sergeants' trousers.....	976	Sergeant-majors' chevrons.....	4
Welted trousers.....	414	Pillow cases.....	500
Plain woolen trousers.....	7, 553	Sheets.....	2, 400
Linen trousers.....	6, 160	Sergeants' stripes.....	400
Campaign trousers.....	3, 864	Band leader's full-dress coat.....	1
Flannel shirts.....	7, 027	Band leader's undress coat.....	1
Drawers.....	7, 945	Band leader's overcoat.....	1
Pillow sacks.....	15	Band leader's linen coats.....	2
Bedsacks.....	50	Band leader's full-dress trousers.....	1
Full-dress band coats.....	5	Second leader's full-dress coat.....	1
Band jackets.....	33		

Paid out to operatives for the manufacture of the above, \$31,854.40.

T. C. PRINCE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

CAMP HEYWOOD, SEAVEYS ISLAND,
Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., September 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department of this battalion since the organization of that force: In obedience to orders, on April 18, 1898, I proceeded to Brooklyn, N. Y., and reported the following morning to Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, United States Marine Corps, for duty as the quartermaster of this battalion. The battalion was organized for service in Cuba under the direction of the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station, and in due course proceeded by transports to Guantanamo, Cuba, where the command had active service against the enemy.

Previously to my departure from Washington, and before I had reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, you had procured and directed the shipment to the navy-yard, Brooklyn, for the use of the battalion, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, and clothing necessary for the comfort and efficiency of the command. Quantities of these stores reached Brooklyn before my arrival there. The expedition shown in

procuring such supplies and transporting them to their destination was marked and was very favorably commented on by the commanding officer of the battalion. This should also be said with regard to the quantity and quality of the stores.

At first it was the intention of the Navy Department to have the battalion sail on April 20, but that plan was found impossible of execution owing to the fact that the transport *Panther*, which had been prepared for a battalion of 450 men, could not be made ready for an increase of over 200 men to that strength, which was ordered added to the command. The battalion actually sailed on the 22d of April. The delay in sailing was fortunate as it enabled me to purchase and receive some necessary articles which in the great haste of preparation had not been obtained. The work of loading the supplies on the *Panther* began on the morning of the 22d, the work continuing throughout the day, and the battalion embarked at 5 p. m., amid a scene of marked enthusiasm on the part of a great crowd of people assembled at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The *Panther* sailed at 8 p. m., arriving at Fort Monroe the following evening, where she waited until the morning of the 26th for the *Montgomery*, which vessel convoyed her to Key West. That port was reached on the morning of the 30th. There the *Panther* anchored to await instructions from the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station.

The battalion remained at Key West over a month. While there I purchased a number of articles, including tent floors, deemed necessary by the commanding officer of the battalion. Excepting the tent floors the purchases were of trivial articles, as the battalion had been so completely and efficiently fitted out under your direction before leaving Brooklyn. At 5 p. m., May 23, orders were received for the battalion to disembark and go into camp, it having been determined that the *Panther* should tow a monitor to Havana. The commandant of the naval station stated that he wished to put the marines "on their mettle" and that the command and all of its stores must be out of the ship by 4 a. m., of the following morning. These orders necessitated the engaging of a lighter, teams, and wharfage, also a storehouse in which to place the stores. These were promptly secured and the work of unloading the ship commenced. By dint of the hardest work on the part of both officers and men the stores were finally landed and the battalion disembarked at 4 a. m. After this night's work my labor began afresh, for the tents, tent floors, cooking outfits, and all required equipage had to be transported by teams to our camp, which was distant about 2 miles from the docks upon which the stores were landed. I completed sending these stores to camp and placing in the storehouse those not required there at 3 p. m. Upon my arrival at camp I found all the tents pitched, floors laid, latrines dug, supper prepared, and, in fact, the whole camp in running order.

The battalion remained in camp for two weeks, and the experience gained thereby by the officers and men was most valuable. The location of the camp was not all that could be desired, but was the best obtainable. Cistern water had to be hauled to it in casks from the town, but, this water not being good, its use in its natural state was discontinued, and thereafter it was only used, both for drinking and cooking, after being boiled.

It was while at this camp that there arrived campaign suits of brown linen, which you had procured. Their issue was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the officers and men, who had been sweltering for weeks in blue uniforms under a tropical sun. The entire battalion was fitted out, including the officers, who were authorized to wear these suits, and the appearance of the men in this comfortable, businesslike uniform excited favorable comments from Army and Navy officers who came in contact with the battalion. The main purpose of these suits being to afford comfort to the men serving in a tropical clime, it is considered that they fully filled the purpose, and, while subsequent service in Cuba showed that the color of the material is not the best for campaigning, they were of decidedly practical benefit to the command. I shall later ask permission to submit a design for a campaign suit which will, in my opinion, meet the requirements not only of the field, but as a working suit on board ship and in barracks.

A quantity of the new-style shoes was received while the battalion was in camp at Key West. About the same time an invoice of light-weight woolen underwear also arrived. These shoes are undoubtedly the best the Marine Corps has ever had. Such is the expression of opinion of the officers of the battalion, and such is my judgment. These shoes are very comfortable, of good appearance, and they wear exceedingly well. The light-weight underwear was a boon to the enlisted men, for they were wearing the heavy knit shirts and cotton-flannel drawers which for years have been the standard of the Corps. To my knowledge, light-weight underwear has never previously been issued to the enlisted men. They were greatly pleased with the lot issued to them at Key West. The material out of which the new underwear is manufactured is of such superior quality to anything that has been issued in the past that it was at first thought too good for hard field service, where the facilities for washing clothes are necessarily limited, but the men appreciated its comfort and that it could be easily washed, and it soon became very popular. Many of the officers wore the underwear and spoke in praise of it.

Conformably to orders, the battalion again embarked on the *Panther* on June 6 and sailed the following day to join the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station at Santiago, Cuba. This port was reached without special incident on the morning of the 10th of June. Upon reporting to the commander in chief the battalion was immediately ordered to proceed to Guantanamo, about 40 miles to the eastward, there to be landed under order of Commander B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Marblehead*. With the aid of all the boats and steam cutters of the vessels in the harbor, four companies and most of the equipage were landed that evening. Camp was promptly pitched in a place previously selected on the top of a hill where stood the remains of a Spanish blockhouse, destroyed by the fire of the ships before the battalion landed, and outposts were established. It was a very laborious task carrying the tents, tent poles, cooking outfits, ammunition, intrenching tools, etc., up this hill, which was quite steep, and when night fell the men were completely tired out. They had little or no rest that night, as an attack by the Spanish was expected, they having been heard by the outposts stealthily moving through the paths in front of the camp. The next afternoon the enemy did make an attack and continued it during the entire night, and in the morning it became necessary to strike the tents and get them out of the way in order that the command might intrench itself. This was completed under fire in an orderly manner, and the whole camp outfit was carried over the hill facing the harbor. The trenches were rapidly dug, the men working superbly. Some of the tents had to be used as breastworks in places, and their appearance shows the effects of the Spanish fire, they in some cases being riddled with bullets.

For several days and nights the command was exposed to almost incessant firing, and it was not until after the battle of Cuzco, when companies C and D, under Captain Elliott's command, drove the Spanish away, that we had any rest at all, and even then it was several days before we felt assured that there was to be freedom from further annoyance, it being known that there were 7,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo, only 15 miles away. For about ten days the men spent all their time in the trenches, which from day to day were perfected, going down the hill for meals by detachments. When more confident of not being further attacked, I gradually brought over from the *Panther* clothing sufficient to meet all demands, and from time to time made requisitions on you and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia for such articles as were needed. It is with much pleasure that I record the fact that these requisitions were always filled in the promptest and otherwise satisfactory manner. A quantity of supplies was received by me on the transport *Resolute*, which reached Guantanamo June 21. In these supplies were gray felt campaign hats, which were required and which proved quite comfortable, undress caps being illy adapted to service in a tropical climate. A few days after her arrival the *Resolute* was ordered away, and it became necessary to send ashore all stores belonging to the battalion and to place in tents all those which required protection.

Rations for the enlisted men were procured from the *Panther* and *Resolute* when present, and at other times from the supply ships *Celtic* and *Supply*. Usually I received a ten days' issue. The rations were kept in a rudely constructed storehouse, which served to protect the perishable provisions from the weather. Fresh beef and vegetables were also obtained from these ships to serve out to the command according to the navy allowance. I had an ice house made, by digging a hole in the sand and boarding it on the sides, in which the meat was kept, and this enabled me to obtain a two or three days' issue at a time. We received ice with each issue of fresh beef. The meat was of very superior quality and kept well. First Lieut. James E. Mahoney, United States Marine Corps, had charge of the messing of the men and was particularly zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duty. I turned over to him the daily rations for the men and he made the issues to the companies. The command drank distilled water, which was also used for cooking purposes. This was obtained daily, from the *Panther* and *Resolute* most of the time and for quite a period from the *Fulcan*. I had anticipated that water might not be obtainable on shore and had purchased empty wine casks in Key West. The casks were conveyed to the vessels and returned to the dock in a large sailing launch. The water was distributed from the boat to the various companies of the battalion, whose cooks came to the landing to receive it. The men also filled their canteens at the same place. Under my direction, Sergt. Richard Silvey had charge of the distribution of the water and he performed his duty most satisfactorily. The Cuban officers and soldiers also received their food and water supply from us.

It is my opinion that much of the excellent health of the battalion while in Cuba was due to the fact that distilled water only was used for drinking and cooking. There were other elements that entered into the good health of both officers and men, chief of which were the excellent sanitary arrangements, the use by officers and men of the light-weight woolen underwear, and the absence of tropical fruits from the vicinity of our camp and the fact that the men were at all times supplied with proper and sufficient food and clothing, and it was these that enabled us to bring home 98 per cent of the battalion, fit for duty. Not a single man of the com-

mand died from disease. In this connection I have to recommend, in the event of a battalion of marines being sent out of the United States in the future, that the transport which may be assigned for its use be supplied with one steam cutter and two large sailing launches, as great difficulty was at times experienced in obtaining the use from vessels in the harbor of these boats, which were essential in the landing of provisions and water and also in the embarkation and disembarkation of the battalion.

The camp at Guantanamo was broken August 5, on which day the battalion embarked on the *Resolute* and proceeded to Manzanillo. The battalion remained there but a day and two nights and returned to Guantanamo, where orders were found directing the command to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where it remained until the 21st instant.

It has been stated to me by the officers of the battalion who have had previous experience in campaigning that they have never seen a marine battalion so well equipped for all service as this one was, and to make its efficiency still more apparent I have carried out to the fullest extent the directions given me in your communication of April 18, 1898, a copy of which I append herewith, and there has been no requirement of the commanding officer as to necessary equipment that has not been readily supplied.

Wall, hospital, and shelter tents were provided by you before our departure from the United States; tent floors were procured in Key West and proved most useful, not only in legitimate use, but to build traverses, landing stages for the boats, and to strengthen the breastworks, lumber not being obtainable where we were.

The command was amply supplied with Buzzacott cooking outfits, and they gave most satisfactory service, though if some of the utensils were of heavier material they would still be more useful, it being difficult to repair leaks in the boilers in the field. Longer forks and spoons should be added to the equipment of these ovens.

The shovels, spades, picks, and axes furnished us before departure were indispensable in making our position secure, and we had none too many on hand, though the supply seemed very large before they came into actual use.

Mosquito netting was procured by me in New York before we sailed, and with it the men made head nets for themselves that served to protect them from the ceaseless attacks of mosquitoes, which were encountered by the thousands in the woods while on outpost duty during the day and night. This added materially to the men's comfort.

The handcarts and wheelbarrows which I also purchased in New York were most necessary in hauling provisions, clothing, ammunition, water, etc., from one part of the camp to another, and they should always be supplied, if possible, at the rate of one cart and one barrow to each company.

The bloom iron camp kettles did not wear well, and should, I think, be supplanted by galvanized iron buckets of three sizes, which would not rust so easily.

I have heard no special complaints as to the quality of the clothing or military equipments furnished, and the line officers gave the quartermaster's department a great deal of credit for the manner in which the battalion had been fitted out and was kept supplied with all necessary articles to render it efficient.

Some change should be made in the canteen, which very quickly rusts and affects the water. Aluminum is suggested as a substitute. It was found that many of our canteens became useless through the corks rotting or being broken away from the chains.

I recently saw a combination canteen and meat can made of aluminum, with knife, fork, and spoon attached, which was, I think, the invention of an officer of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and it seems to me it would be an improvement on our present pattern.

The campaign hats, of pattern and material the same as the Army wear, were found to be very warm, but I know of no better hat for all around field service in rain and sunshine and to wear while sleeping on the ground than this. I made issues of all clothing and material to the company commanders, taking their receipts therefor, and occupied the same relation toward them as a depot quartermaster. It was found that this system worked satisfactorily, as each captain was thus responsible for supplies furnished to his company.

The following comments are made on the 6-millimeter Navy rifle, with which the battalion was armed:

(a) All the time we were at Key West the men were daily instructed in the use of this small arm and had constant target practice, and in this way became familiar with this new arm, which up to that time had been practically untried in the Marine Corps. Subsequent events proved the value of this training.

(b) The consensus of opinion amongst the officers of this battalion in regard to this rifle seems to be that for intensity, rapidity, and accuracy of fire it is a very superior weapon, and when once the men are acquainted with its proper handling the liability to accident and breaking of spare parts is much lessened, but even so there are some very delicate parts in the gun and they are the ones which gave trouble.

(c) It was found that the trigger spring broke very easily, and a heavier or stronger one would be an improvement.

(d) The follower broke frequently at the hinge rivet.

(e) As the maximum strain is often put on the elevator spring in case of loading with a full clip on an empty chamber and leaving same in that position ten or twelve hours, which was the case every night with the pickets and outposts, it was found that in the morning when the spring was released and the cartridges removed it would frequently break.

(f) The extractor springs (even the new and heavier ones) were found to be incapable of doing the work expected of them, over 800 having been replaced during the campaign. Extra springs were issued to squad and section leaders to repair guns temporarily disabled in action.

(g) The gas check was, in some cases, found to be insecurely riveted and became detached or was broken off.

(h) Owing to the danger of the firing pin locking device it was never used. This, I understand, has been corrected in the new model.

(i) The trigger guard, being open at the bottom, easily collects sand and dirt, which affects the sear fly by throwing it out of place and necessitates taking the gun apart to replace it. A cover of soft, waterproof material for the breech of the piece might prevent this to some extent, to be kept on when the rifle is not in action.

(j) As the rear sight is marked for a bullet weighing 135 grains, whereas one of only 112 grains is furnished, it would seem that for accurate firing above point-blank range some change should be adopted.

(k) It is thought an improvement might result if the front sight was made narrow and sharper in order to obtain a finer sight, and this can be readily accomplished now that sight covers are provided.

(l) The above criticisms are not intended to be captious nor are they made entirely upon my own opinions, as all the officers attached to the battalion will bear me out in the statements.

(m) The gun as a whole is a very effective weapon and can be made more so by decreasing the likelihood of breakage and disarrangement when in the hands of inexperienced men. Old soldiers can readily handle it without injury to themselves or the piece, but it should be made safe for both classes.

(n) In one company the most serious accident that happened in action at one time was the breaking of an elevator spring, and the gun was then used as a single loader until the firing ceased.

(o) One officer, Lieutenant Shaw, stated that 25 men under his command on the night of June 11, while on picket duty, fired about 80 rounds per man without failure of the rifle in any respect.

(p) It would thus seem as if the good qualities of the gun offset the defects, and it is thought the latter can be easily remedied. Certainly the rifle did deadly work at ranges varying from 600 to 1,100 yards, as the reports of 68 Spanish killed in the battle of Cuzco will testify.

(q) In moments of excitement there is liability of the bolt being pulled out entirely and the consequent danger of losing the extractor and spring in high grass or sand.

In closing this report I cannot omit to state the ready and cheerful assistance that was rendered me by the officers and men of the battalion, which made the discharge of my duties a comparatively easy and always a pleasant one. Working parties of the men, in charge of officers and noncommissioned officers, were placed at my disposal whenever asked for, and the duty, though often disagreeable and exceedingly laborious, was cheerfully and well performed.

The experience and knowledge gained by me on this campaign I regard as particularly valuable, and it is hoped that opportunities may arise when it can be placed to some practical use for the benefit of the Corps.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. MCCAWLEY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Quartermaster First Marine Battalion.

THE QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. MARBLEHEAD (third rate),

Guantanamo, Cuba, June 12, 1898.

SIR: Be pleased to issue daily rations to all Cuban officers and soldiers now serving with the marines.

Very respectfully,

B. H. MCCALLA,

Commander, United States Navy, Commanding.

Colonel HUNTINGTON,

Commanding United States Marine Force, Guantanamo, Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MARINE BATTALION,
Camp McCalla, Guantanamo, June 12, 1898.

Respectfully referred to battalion quartermaster, with orders to comply with same.
By direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington:

H. L. DRAPER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1898.

SIR: Referring to the orders of the colonel commandant of this date directing you to proceed to the navy-yard, New York, and report to the commandant of that station for duty as quartermaster of the first battalion of marines now being organized there, I have to inform you that, in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of the Navy, it is contemplated that the battalion shall proceed by transport to Key West, Fla., for service under the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station. It is the particular desire of the colonel commandant and of this office that the first battalion should be equipped with everything necessary to its efficiency on board ship and in camp. You are therefore authorized to procure such services and supplies as circumstances seem to require to the attainment of that important end. As the first battalion will probably sail from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Wednesday, the 20th instant, you may make purchases without soliciting bids, time not permitting competition. In the procurement of services and supplies you will, in every instance, have due regard for public economy, carefully weighing this consideration with the necessities you will be called upon to deal with. No specific directions are given you, it being impossible to anticipate emergencies which may arise. You are confidently relied upon to exercise zeal and good judgment in the discharge of the duty assigned you.

Very respectfully,

Capt. CHARLES L. MCCAWLEY,
Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps Headquarters.

F. L. DENNY,
Major and Quartermaster.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR SUPPORT OF MARINE CORPS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1898, I have the honor to submit, for its approval, the annual estimate for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The paymaster and quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, transmit letters with their estimates explaining them in detail and stating the reasons for the increase in some of the items, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

It will be seen by the estimates of the paymaster that an increase of \$7,585 is asked for. The reason for this increase is the addition of 1 colonel to the active list, \$4,500; the placing of 1 major on the retired list, \$2,625, and \$2,000 additional for retired enlisted men, making a total of \$9,125, which is decreased by the pay of 1 second lieutenant, \$1,540, 13 having been appropriated for last year, and but 12 estimated for this year, leaving a net increase over last year's appropriation of \$7,585, as above stated. By reference to the comparative statement of estimates and appropriations inclosed, it will be seen that, in addition to the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, there was appropriated by the act of May 4, 1898, for the war emergency, \$297,480, for pay, Marine Corps.

The quartermaster's estimates show a gross increase of \$100,457.14, and a decrease of \$6,925, leaving a net increase of \$93,532.14 over last year's appropriation, the necessity for which is stated below. Under the head of clothing there is an increase of \$14,389.14 in the estimates. This increase is necessary on account of the advance in the price of woolen goods, which, when the bids for the present fiscal year were opened, showed an increase of 11 per cent in cost, which is the amount of the duty charged under the tariff law now in force. As it is probable that the same duty will be exacted for the ensuing year, it is important that the increase of 11 per cent, amounting to the sum above given, should be added to the regular appropriation of

\$130,000. For repair of barracks an increase of \$3,000 is asked for. The object of this recommendation is to obtain from Congress authority to procure quarters for enlisted men of the Corps who may, when emergency requires it, be ordered to duty at places in the United States where there are no public quarters, or places outside the United States where there are no such quarters available. Unless such an appropriation is made, neither funds nor authority will exist for the renting, leasing, or building of even temporary quarters. For rent an increase of \$1,300 is estimated for. The \$2,000 hitherto appropriated for the rent of a building for the depot of supplies in Philadelphia was made when the Corps only consisted of 2,100 enlisted men. Since then it has been increased to its full strength of 3,074 men, and it is found that the present building is entirely inadequate for the needs of the service. This is a reasonable increase and it is hoped that the Department will approve it.

Under the head of hire of quarters an increase of \$768 is provided for in order that two enlisted men serving in the quartermaster's office and in the assistant quartermaster's office at these headquarters who are receiving \$10 a month for quarters shall receive the same allowance as their comrades performing the same service, namely, \$21 per month, and that two additional enlisted men, whose services are absolutely necessary, may be detailed, one in the office of the adjutant and inspector, and the other in the office of the assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia. The work of these offices has been greatly increased since the addition to the strength of the Corps, and it is impossible to keep the work up to date in the offices named without an additional man in each. Provision for the two men estimated for will be in the line of economy, as it will dispense with the necessity for civilian employees at a salary of at least \$2 per day. The new items provided for in the quartermaster's estimates are \$81,000 for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md.

The last naval appropriation act provided for the construction of new Naval Academy buildings, some of them on the site of the marine barracks and officers' quarters, thus rendering necessary the demolition of the barracks and quarters, which has been accomplished, leaving no provision for quartering the marines required as a guard at that station. When the bill was discussed I was not aware that it was intended to tear down the marine barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, no mention of it having been made to me when I was before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in connection with the estimates for the Marine Corps, and therefore I was unable to submit any estimates for new barracks and quarters. When the deficiency bill was before Congress, estimates for the amount now asked for (\$81,000) were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, approved by him, and transmitted to Congress, but they were not incorporated in the appropriation. The necessity, therefore, for the appropriation now asked for is apparent, and it is hoped that the amount estimated for will be approved, as the superintendent of the Naval Academy has asked for a full guard, which will have to be quartered temporarily on board ship or in tents. Permanent barracks and quarters should be provided at the earliest practicable date, and it is respectfully submitted that this appropriation should be made immediately available.

In addition to the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, it will be noticed on the inclosed comparative statement of estimates and appropriations that there was appropriated by the act of May 4, 1898, \$270,420 for pay, provisions, etc., for the quartermaster's department, and by the deficiency act, for the six months beginning July 1, 1898, approved July 7, 1898, \$111,400.

The work in all the offices at these headquarters is up to date, having been kept so during the great pressure of business incident to the war, by faithful labor (long overtime when required) on the part of the employees.

It is the endeavor of the colonel commandant to administer the affairs of the Marine Corps as economically as possible, and it is hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the above estimates, as submitted.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Colonel Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual estimates for the support of the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. These estimates aggregate \$480,832.04. This sum is \$93,532.14 in excess of that appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year. Such increase is required, however, to meet the necessary expenses of the Corps that must be incurred.

Pursuant to the long-established rule of this office, due regard has been given to public economy in preparing the estimates for the next fiscal year. The following is a table giving the general heads under which appropriations are made by Congress for the Corps, the amounts appropriated for the current year, and those recommended for the ensuing year:

	Appropriation for 1899.	Estimates for 1900.
Provisions.....	\$131,911.50	\$131,911.50
Clothing.....	130,810.40	145,199.54
Fuel.....	19,500.00	19,500.00
Military stores.....	23,297.00	23,297.00
Transportation and recruiting.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks.....	18,925.00	97,300.00
Forage.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Hire of quarters.....	7,356.00	8,124.00
Contingent.....	37,500.00	37,500.00
Total.....	387,299.90	480,832.04

In explanation of the foregoing table I beg to submit the following statements:

Provisions.—No change in the appropriation under this head is recommended, the sum made available for the purpose in the current act being deemed sufficient for the next year.

Clothing.—A slight increase under this head is urged. On a recent occasion, when competitive proposals to supply the Marine Corps with articles of uniform were opened in this office, it was found that bidders had raised their prices on woollen goods 11 per cent, which is the amount of duty charged under the tariff law now in force. As the same duty will be exacted for the ensuing year, it is important that an increase of 11 per cent, amounting to \$14,389.14, should be added to the regular appropriation of \$130,810.40.

Fuel.—The estimate under this head is the same as the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Military stores.—The estimate under this head is the same as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Changes in the language of the item are suggested, and the words “rifles” and “revolvers” and the words “purchase and repair of tents and field ovens” have been inserted. These words do not now appear under the head of military stores. Their procurement is necessary, however, and the omission of the words might permit of the construction that no authority to obtain and repair articles of the kind is given by the act.

Transportation and recruiting.—The estimate therefor is the same as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Repair of barracks.—Under this head an increase in the appropriation of \$78,375 is necessary.

Under the general clause of the item there has been inserted the words “and at such other place or places where the exigencies of the service require the renting, leasing, or building of barracks.” The object of this recommendation is to obtain from Congress funds and authority with which to procure quarters for enlisted men of the Corps who may, when emergencies require it, be ordered to duty at places within the United States where there are no public quarters or to places outside of the United States where there are no such quarters available. Unless such provision is made, neither funds nor authority would exist for the renting, leasing, or building of even temporary quarters. Three thousand dollars is thought to be a modest sum for the purpose, and in recommending such an increase in the general fund the renting, leasing, or building of only temporary quarters sufficient to afford the men reasonable comfort is contemplated.

A further increase of \$1,500 is recommended, with which to procure additional storage room in the office of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia. The addition to the enlisted force of the Corps authorized by the last Congress makes necessary increase in the storage capacity of that officer's office to accommodate the required greater quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., purchased annually.

Also under the same head an appropriation of \$50,000 for a marine barracks, \$9,000 for a commanding officer's quarters, and \$7,000 each for two sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is recommended, as is \$8,000 for clearing and grading, laying sewers, water pipes, and pavements, erecting fences and a flagstaff, constructing a bridge, and otherwise improving the site upon which the barracks and officers' quarters at that station would be built. Recently the marine barracks and officers' quarters at the Naval Academy were torn down, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of making room for new buildings for the Navy,

the construction of which was authorized by Congress in the current appropriation bill. There is no building or buildings at the Naval Academy available for the detachment of marines serving there, as the superintendent of the Academy has officially reported, and the erection of a new barracks and three sets of officers' quarters is a public necessity. This matter was submitted to you by this office in the latter days of the last session of Congress; the proposition was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and transmitted to the Senate, but owing to the lateness of the date of submission no action was taken by the Senate. The proposed expenditure is essential to the health and comfort of the detachment of marines at the Naval Academy and is reasonable in amount. The intention is to erect only plain, substantial buildings of sufficient size to accommodate the number of enlisted men and officers who will be stationed at the Academy.

Forage.—No change of the appropriation under this head is recommended.

Hire of quarters.—An increase of \$768 under this head is recommended in order that two enlisted men, one serving in this office and another in the office of the assistant quartermaster at these headquarters, should receive the same allowance for quarters as do their comrades who are employed at the same service.

The estimates also contemplate the detail of two additional enlisted men, at \$21 each per month, in the staff offices of the adjutant and inspector, headquarters, and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia. The work of these offices has materially increased since the addition to the strength of the Corps under authority of Congress. I am of the opinion that this recommendation is justified under all the circumstances, and that it should be favorably acted upon. Such action would be in the line of economy and would dispense with the necessity of employing civilian laborers at \$2 per diem.

Contingent.—The sum made available for the current fiscal year is thought to be sufficient for the ensuing fiscal year, and no changes in the amount are recommended. Slight changes in the language of this item are inserted in the estimates, more carefully to express what may be procured and what habitually is procured under contingent. The absence of the inserted words might make possible the construction that the procurement of the articles is not warranted by law.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1898.

SIR: Herewith I transmit estimates, in triplicate, for pay Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

These estimates show a net increase above the amount appropriated for the current year of \$7,585, viz:

Increase:

Active list of officers, one colonel	\$4, 500
Retired list of officers, one major	2, 625
Retired enlisted men	2, 000
	<hr/>
	9, 125

Decrease:

One lieutenant (thirteen were appropriated for in the appropriation for 1889)	1, 540
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Net increase	7, 585
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Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE,
Major, Paymaster.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1899-1900, Navy Department.

For Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1899.	Appropriated, 1899.	Estimates, 1900.	Increase of estimates for 1900 over amount ap- propriated for 1899 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1900 as com- pared with amount ap- propriated for 1899 for same purpose.	New items, 1900.
Provisions.....	\$131,911.50	\$131,911.50	\$131,911.50			
Clothing.....	130,810.40	130,810.40	145,199.54	\$14,389.14		
Fuel.....	19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00			
Military stores.....	23,297.00	23,297.00	23,297.00			
Transportation and re- cruiting.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,300.00			
Repair of barracks.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	3,000.00		
Repair of barracks (rent).....	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,300.00	1,300.00		
Repair of barracks (An- napolis).....			50,000.00			\$50,000.00
Do.....			9,000.00			9,000.00
Do.....			14,000.00			14,000.00
Do.....			8,000.00			8,000.00
Do.....	1,500.00	1,500.00			\$1,500.00	
Repair of barracks (Mare Island).....	5,425.00	5,425.00			5,425.00	
Forage.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00			
Hire of quarters.....	7,356.00	7,356.00	8,124.00	768.00		
Contingent.....	37,500.00	37,500.00	37,500.00			
Total.....	387,299.90	387,299.90	480,832.04	19,457.14	6,925.00	81,000.00
Appropriation for tempo- rary force during exist- ing war, pay, provi- sions, etc., 1898-99, ap- proved May 4, 1898.....	a270,420.00	a270,420.00				
Emergency fund, defi- ciency for six months beginning July 1, 1898, approved July 7, 1898...	111,400.00	111,400.00				

a Amount allotted to quartermaster's department out of stated appropriation, which amount added to the allotment to the pay department makes \$567,900.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
by the quartermaster United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of ap- propriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
Provisions: For 1,973 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and pri- vates, and for the commutation of rations to 16 en- listed men detailed as clerks and messengers; also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting par- ties, said payment for board not to exceed \$2,500; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations or commutations therefor other than such as now are or may hereafter be al- lowed to enlisted men in the Army.....		\$131,911.50	\$131,911.50
Clothing: For 3,074 noncommissioned officers, musicians, and pri- vates.....		145,199.54	130,810.40
Fuel: For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets.....		19,500.00	19,500.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
by the quartermaster United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition.		\$23,297.00	\$23,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of recruiting service		15,000.00	15,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
At Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska; and at such other place or places where the exigencies of the service require the renting, leasing, or erection of barracks, and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings	\$13,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	3,300.00		
For erection and completion of a building for marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.	50,000.00		
For erection and completion of commanding officer's quarters, Annapolis, Md.	9,000.00		
For erection and completion of two sets of officers' quarters, Annapolis, Md., at \$7,000 each	14,000.00		
For clearing and grading; laying sewers, water pipes, and pavements; erecting fences and flagstaff, and otherwise improving site for marine barracks and officers' quarters, and building a bridge to connect same with Naval Academy inclosure, Annapolis, Md.	8,000.00	97,300.00	18,925.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for five horses of the quartermaster's department and the authorized number of officers' horses		3,000.00	3,000.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them	4,500.00		
For hire of quarters for 11 enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and quartermaster's offices and the offices of the assistant quartermasters, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa., and for the leader of the Marine Band, \$21 each per month.	3,024.00		
For hire of quarters for five enlisted men, employed as above, at \$10 each per month	600.00	8,124.00	7,356.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the quartermaster United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed-sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men—such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, pots, etc.; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase and repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage, purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, introduction of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire-bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify		\$37,500.00	\$37,500.00
Total		480,832.04	387,299.90

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1899-1900, Navy Department.

Pay Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1899.	Appropriated, 1899.	Estimates, 1900.	Increase of estimates for 1900 over amount appropriated for 1899 for same purpose.	Decrease of estimates for 1900 as compared with amount appropriated for 1899 for same purpose.	New items, 1900.
Regular	\$878,454.23	\$878,554.23	\$886,139.23	\$9,125.00	\$1,540.00	<i>a</i> \$4,500.00
Act approved May 4, 1898, war emergency	<i>b</i> 297,480.00	<i>b</i> 297,480.00	.....	.....	<i>b</i> 297,480.00	.....
Total	1,175,934.23	1,176,034.23	.....	.....	299,020.00	.....

a One colonel.

b Amount allotted to pay department out of stated appropriation in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes" (approved May 4, 1898), for "Pay, provisions, etc., Marine Corps, 1898-99," which amount added to the allotment of \$270,420 for the quartermaster's department makes the total amount of the appropriation \$567,900 under that head.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899.
PAY MARINE CORPS.			
Pay of officers on the active list: One colonel commandant, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 quartermaster, 4 majors, 2 assistant quartermasters, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants.....		\$183,820.00	\$183,820.00
Pay of officers on the retired list: One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 adjutant and inspector, 2 quartermasters, 1 major, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants....		45,795.00	45,795.00
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates: One sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 leader of the band, 1 drum major, 50 first sergeants, 150 sergeants, 220 corporals, 30 musicians, 120 drummers and fifers, and 2,500 privates, and the number of enlisted men authorized as above for the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders.....	(R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596, 1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; act Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1.	569,888.00	569,888.00
Pay and allowances of retired enlisted men: One sergeant-major, 2 drum majors, 5 first-class musicians, 16 first sergeants, 23 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 58 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year.....		34,000.00	34,000.00
Undrawn clothing: Pay of discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.....		23,000.00	23,000.00
Mileage: Mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops... Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters.....		8,000.00 4,000.00	8,000.00 4,000.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the colonel commandant: One chief clerk..... One messenger, at \$80.94 per month.....		1,540.80 971.28	..........
In the office of the paymaster: One chief clerk..... One clerk..... One clerk.....		1,600.00 1,496.52 1,257.12	...............
In the office of the quartermaster: One chief clerk..... One clerk..... One clerk.....		1,540.80 1,496.52 1,257.12	...............
In the office of the adjutant and inspector: One chief clerk..... One clerk.....		1,540.80 1,496.52	..........

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899.
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE—continued.			
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.: One clerk.....	\$1, 400. 00	-----	-----
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.: One clerk..... One messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	1, 400. 00 638. 75	----- -----	----- -----
Total pay of civil force..	17, 636. 23	\$17, 636. 23	\$17, 636. 23
Total pay Marine Corps.	886, 139. 23	886, 139. 23	878, 554. 23

Statement of accepted proposals for laundry service.

Station.	Contractors.	Articles per hundred.				
		Mattress covers.	Bed sacks.	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Towels.
Portsmouth, N. H.....	W. H. Phinney.....	\$4. 00	\$3. 00	\$3. 00	\$3. 00	\$2. 00
Boston, Mass.....	L. C. Smith.....	1. 00	1. 00	. 60	. 50	. 35
Newport, R. I.....	City Steam Laundry Co.....	2. 00	2. 00	1. 50	1. 00	1. 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	J. P. Taaffe.....	3. 25	3. 25	2. 75	3. 00	2. 75
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Campbell & Goddard.....	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00
Washington, D. C.....	W. H. Belford.....	2. 73	2. 73	1. 93	1. 63	1. 63
Annapolis, Md.....	Laura Hoff.....	5. 00	5. 00	2. 50	1. 25	-----
Norfolk, Va.....	S. S. Kelly.....	1. 50	1. 50	1. 50	1. 50	1. 50
Port Royal, S. C.....	Mary Ann Smith.....	5. 00	-----	4. 00	2. 00	1. 00
Pensacola, Fla. a.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mare Island, Cal.....	Samuel Sadler.....	3. 00	3. 00	3. 00	2. 00	2. 00
San Francisco, Cal. b.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bremerton, Wash.....	W. A. McCutchin.....	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00	2. 00
Sitka, Alaska b.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

a No award.

b No bids received.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Name.	Class.	Amount.	Name.	Class.	Amount.
J. J. Shannon.....	3	\$39. 78	Manhattan Supply Co.....	1-2	\$1, 980. 00
H. E. Wurlitzer.....	2	14. 92	W. H. Horstmann & Co.....	1, 2	11, 031. 85
John Galbraith.....	3	1, 127. 52	Wm. Hodges & Co.....	3	417. 14
C. B. Edwards.....	3	4. 65	B. Y. Pippey & Co.....	1	3, 334. 50
E. R. Lyon.....	1	770. 00	The Germania Mills.....	1	8, 476. 00
Louis Sichel.....	3	930. 00	P. J. Field.....	2, 3	554. 68
H. T. Kent.....	1	11, 367. 00	John Wanamaker.....	1-3	3, 134. 02
Thos. G. Hood.....	1	9, 574. 39	C. W. Hayes.....	1	2, 592. 50
S. G. French.....	1, 2	7, 280. 87	C. S. Child.....	1	1, 721. 37
Thos. Kelly.....	1	1, 300. 00	Geo. Campbell.....	1	19, 598. 35
R. P. Clarke.....	1-3	1, 134. 00	John Early & Co.....	1	14, 995. 54
P. J. Devitt.....	3	418. 26	-----	-----	-----

Statement of accepted proposals for stationery for the Marine Corps, under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Detre & Blackburn.....	\$664. 01	D. A. Tower.....	\$141. 04
Easton & Rupp.....	491. 27	Old Dominion Paper Co.....	101. 44
R. C. Ballantyne.....	246. 10	Shea, Smith & Co.....	38. 20

Statement of accepted proposals for ice for the Marine Corps, under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Station.	Contractor.
Washington, D. C.....	Hygienic Ice Company.

Statement of accepted proposals for forage for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Station.	Contractor.	Station.	Contractor.
Portsmouth, N. H.....	W. H. Belford.	Washington, D. C.....	J. J. O'Day.
Boston, Mass.....	Do.	Annapolis, Md.....	W. H. Belford.
Newport, R. I.....	Do.	Norfolk, Va.....	Do.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	C. L. Rickerson.	Mare Island, Cal.....	M. L. Kelly.
League Island, Pa.....	W. H. Belford.		

Schedule of proposals received for supplying rations to the United States Marine Corps for the year ending June 30, 1899, under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Names of contractor.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston, Mass.	Newport, R. I.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	League Island, Pa.	Annapolis, Md.	Washington, D. C.
Ed DeGroff.....							
Louch, Augustine & Co.....							
M. L. Kelly.....							
Owen Lee Williams.....							
J. C. Ergood & Co.....					a \$22. 11	\$21. 11	\$18. 11
Andrew Koch.....				\$17. 47			
Patrick H. Horgan.....			\$24. 50				
F. W. Scheper, jr.....							
James McGarry.....							
Clarence M. Prince.....	\$22. 50						
W. E. Campbell.....							
Cochran & Collins.....							
Charles A. Simons.....		a \$18. 64					
Terrance Brady.....					23. 50		
Eastern Dressed Beef Co.....		22. 00					
Charles S. Hewlet.....						a 18. 50	18. 50
W. H. Belford.....	28. 00	22. 00	a 24. 21 25. 50	20. 00	24. 21		
J. T. Regan.....							
Aaron Marx.....		19. 50		a 17. 00			20. 00
H. R. Paul.....	a 21. 75						
Frank Hume.....						21. 73	a 16. 73
Charles E. Danner & Co.....							
G. V. Johnson b.....							

Names of contractors.	Norfolk, Va.	Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mare Island, Cal.	Bremerton, Wash.	Sitka, Alaska.	Key West, Fla.
Ed DeGroff.....						a \$38. 00	
Louch, Augustine & Co.....					a \$20. 00		
M. L. Kelly.....				a \$17. 00			
Owen Lee Williams.....	\$20. 50						
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	18. 11						
Andrew Koch.....							
Patrick H. Horgan.....							
F. W. Scheper, jr.....		\$39. 90					
James McGarry.....				20. 00			
Clarence M. Prince.....							
W. E. Campbell.....		a 35. 00					
Cochran & Collins.....				18. 98			
Charles A. Simons.....							
Terrance Brady.....							
Eastern Dressed Beef Co.....							
Charles S. Hewlet.....							
W. H. Belford.....	26. 00						
J. T. Regan.....							
Aaron Marx.....	a 16. 00						
H. R. Paul.....							
Frank Hume.....							
Charles E. Danner & Co.....		50. 00					
G. V. Johnson b.....							a \$37. 65

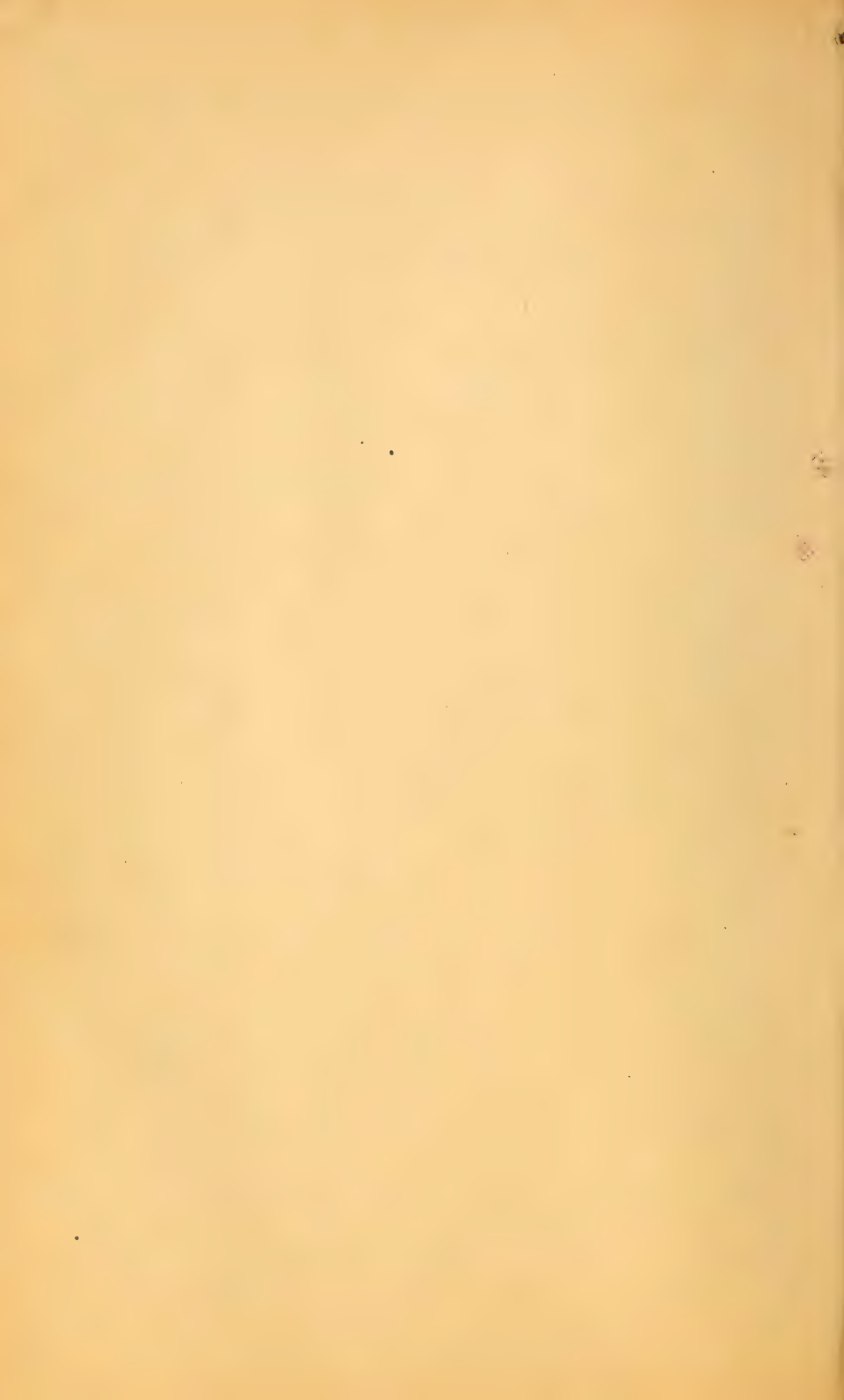
a Accepted.

b Advertisement dated June 9, 1898.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marine Corps for the year ending June 30, 1899, under advertisement dated May 7, 1898.

Names of bidders.	Wood per cord.			Coal per ton.						
	Oak in stick.	Pine in stick.	Pine (kindling) sawed and split.	Bituminous (Wilmington).	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).	Welsh anthracite (egg).
Portsmouth, N. H.:										
Elmer Langton	a \$6.00	\$4.00								
Gray & Prince							\$6.00	\$5.30		
J. A. & A. W. Walker ..	6.00	a 3.75					a 5.50	a 5.15		
S. G. French	6.75	6.50					6.74	6.44		
Boston, Mass.:										
J. E. Lewis & Co.	a 8.00	7.00	a \$10.00			\$5.64	a 5.98	a 5.39		
S. G. French							7.20	6.70		
Newport, R. I.:										
Penninger & Manches-										
ter	a 7.50	a 7.50			a \$6.80	a 6.00	a 6.35	a 5.90		
S. G. French					7.50	6.80	6.80	6.60	a \$6.60	
Brooklyn, N. Y.:										
E. Morganstern	7.95	7.95								
J. K. Wells						4.26	a 4.71			
C. Daley	a 6.90	a 6.90								
J. J. Convery	9.85	9.85				5.60	5.90			
S. G. French	7.50	7.50				a 4.24	6.00			
League Island, Pa.:										
Thomas McConnell	8.00	a 7.50				4.70	4.80		4.70	
J. J. Convery	8.65	8.65				4.80	4.90		4.75	
J. W. Mathers & Sons ..	a 8.00	9.00	11.00			a 4.60	a 4.70		a 4.60	
S. G. French						5.20	5.50		6.20	
Annapolis, Md.:										
S. G. French						6.20				
H. B. Myers		a 3.60				a 5.40				
Washington, D. C.:										
W. H. Baum	a 4.25	a 4.25				4.99	4.99	4.49		
V. B. Johnson	5.25	5.25	6.00		4.90	a 4.60	a 4.60	a 4.15		
Norfolk, Va.:										
Toms Creek Coal and										
Coke Co.							5.30	5.10		
W. & J. Parker							5.40	5.15		
The Nottingham										
Wrenn Co.	a 4.90	a 4.90					5.45	5.25		
G. W. Taylor & Co.							a 5.24	a 4.99		
S. G. French							6.90	6.20		
Port Royal, S. C.:										
H. R. Walker		a 4.00					a 8.95			
S. G. French							9.50			
Mare Island, Cal.:										
J. R. Aden	a 12.45	a 12.45		\$12.00						
John L. Howard				a 9.75						a \$13.75
S. G. French				11.25		a 16.75				16.00
Sitka, Alaska:										
Ed De Groff				a 15.00						
Bremerton, Wash.:										
John L. Howard										19.00
Offices and officers' quar-										
ters, Philadelphia, Pa.:										
Thomas McConnell			a 9.00		a 4.75	a 4.70				
J. J. Convery			11.50		4.75	4.75				
J. W. Mathers & Sons ..			11.00		4.90	4.80				
Offices and officers' quar-										
ters, Washington, D. C.:										
W. H. Baum			6.00		5.50		5.20	4.75		
V. B. Johnson	5.25	5.25	a 6.00		a 4.90	4.60	a 4.60	a 4.15		
Officers' quarters, Norfolk,										
Va.:										
Toms Creek Coal and										
Coke Co.							a 5.20		a 5.10	
The Nottingham										
Wrenn Co.			a 5.35				5.35			5.25
G. W. Taylor & Co.				5.00			5.49		5.29	

a Accepted.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1899.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; the naval stations, Newport, R. I., and Port Royal, S. C., and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

All the posts visited were found to be clean and well cared for.

Certain improvements are required at several of the stations, as mentioned below.

Five thousand dollars are asked for in the estimates for the purpose of raising the roof of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to provide needed additional accommodations for men. In a short time the construction of a large dock will be commenced in the yard, necessitating the employment of a large force of laborers, which will make it necessary to materially increase the strength of that command. Owing to the large number of men to be employed the commandant of the station during my recent inspection stated that he would require more marines when this work was commenced. The proposed method of providing additional room seems to be the most economical which could be adopted, as last year the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., was raised one story without difficulty and at small expense.

Fifteen thousand dollars for necessary repairs at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, are included in the estimates. This sum is required to enlarge the barracks to meet the demands of the service. For many years the men's quarters at New York have been overcrowded, necessitating the use at times of double bunks, which is undesirable from a sanitary point of view, and should not be continued.

The condition of the building used as a marine barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., has become such that a new and modern barracks is an absolute necessity. In former reports I have invited attention to the fact that the League Island barracks is a small wooden structure built several years ago as a temporary shelter, and is entirely unsuitable for a permanent barracks. The building is in a very dilapidated and insanitary condition, and if a new barracks is not erected in the near future extensive repairs will be necessary to make it possible to continue even temporarily the use of the structure for barrack purposes. In the estimates submitted by the quartermaster for the next fiscal year \$100,000 is asked for for the construction of a modern barracks of fireproof material at League Island which will be adequate to quarter the command that will have to be regularly kept at

the station. The fact that the strength of the Marine Corps has been doubled in the past year is worthy of consideration in this connection, and it is earnestly urged that the amount asked for may be allowed, the estimate being as small as is consistent with the erection of a plain, substantial, fireproof barracks of the required size.

As will be seen by my report of last year a satisfactory site for the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., has already been allotted by the Department. I found upon my recent inspection at the station that in the proposed plans it is contemplated to run a railroad through the navy-yard, connecting with the trunk lines. If this is consummated it will be a great convenience to the corps, as men can be assembled there without trouble whenever battalions or large bodies of men are required.

A number of repairs were needed at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., which have been completed, and the barracks has also been thoroughly painted inside and out. Electric lights have been placed in the men's quarters, which make the men more contented, as the gas did not sufficiently light their quarters. The expense for electric light is much less than for gas.

In the act approved March 3, 1899, an appropriation was made for the erection of a marine barracks and 3 sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as follows: Barracks, \$50,000; commanding officer's quarters, \$9,000; two sets of officers' quarters, \$14,000; clearing and grading, laying of sewers, etc., \$8,000.

Plans were made by Mr. H. I. Cobb, architect, and proposals were requested for the erection of these buildings. Only three bids were received; one from Mr. William Roussey, \$10,841 for the two sets of junior officers' quarters; one from P. J. Carlin & Co., \$93,000 for barracks, \$15,500 for commanding officer's quarters, and \$24,000 for two sets of junior officers' quarters, and one from Mr. W. M. Crilly, \$108,761 for the barracks, \$16,530 for commanding officer's quarters, and \$26,000 for two sets of junior officers' quarters.

It will be seen that the above bids were largely in excess of the appropriation. It was necessary, therefore, to reject all the bids and it will be impossible to commence the construction of the work proposed under the present appropriation. It is to be regretted that the bids did not come within the amounts appropriated, as the men are now quartered on board ship, and while they have been made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, it is very inconvenient for men at a station not to be quartered at a regular barracks on shore.

The reason for the excess of the bids for the construction of the barracks and quarters over the amount appropriated is that the cost of material and labor is now much more than it was when the estimates were submitted by the quartermaster in September, 1898. In view of all the facts it is respectfully urged that the Secretary of the Navy request Congress to continue available for the next fiscal year the money appropriated for the erection of barracks, and quarters at Annapolis, namely: \$50,000 for barracks, \$9,000 for commanding officer's quarters, and \$14,000 for two sets of junior officers' quarters, and that the appropriation be increased \$45,000 for barracks, \$5,000 for commanding officer's quarters, and \$6,000 for the two sets of junior officers' quarters. If it is the intention of the Department to construct these buildings of fireproof material an increase of 25 per cent on each building over the increase just mentioned should be provided. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has asked for an increase of the command on numerous occasions, and as the grounds

have been extended, and a large amount of work is going on there at present, this request will have to be granted in the near future.

Four thousand five hundred dollars is included in the estimates for the erection of a building for the use of the Marine Band as a practice room, and as enlisted men's quarters at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. The present band room was made for the original band of 30 pieces. By the act of March 3, 1899, the size of the band was doubled, rendering the present practice room entirely insufficient for the purpose. The construction of this building will enable the present band room to be used as quarters for enlisted men, which are very much needed at this post. The sum asked for is very moderate, and it is hoped that it will meet with the approval of the Secretary.

The repairs to the officers' quarters at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., referred to in my last report as nearing completion, have been finished, and the quarters are once more in good condition. Only minor improvements, small in cost, remain to be completed. These are on the wing of the barracks occupied temporarily by the Navy as a hospital. When this portion of the building is vacated by the Medical Department of the Navy the few repairs needed thereon will be completed without delay.

A system of electric lighting has been installed in the marine barracks, and one set of officers' quarters at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C. This system was introduced under the supervision of the civil engineer attached to the station, the Department having granted authority for him to superintend the work. This was a much-needed improvement, as it has heretofore been necessary to depend upon coal-oil lamps for illumination, which were both unsafe and unsatisfactory. Port Royal is an isolated station, and as there are no outside amusements for the men when off duty at night, the electric lights will add much to the cheerfulness and attractiveness of their home.

On July 28, 1899, the commandant of the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., recommended that the strength of the marine barracks at the station be increased to 60 men, stating that the additional men were required on account of the extension of the limits of the station both along the water front and the two land sides, together with the new works of improvement about to be commenced, necessitating an increase in the number of posts. On August 2, 1899, the Department approved my recommendation that the desired increase be allowed, and the additional men will accordingly be sent to Port Royal as soon as they are available, which, it is hoped, will be in a very short time.

The tract of land known as "Lot 20a," at Sitka, Alaska, which was made a part of the naval reservation at that station by Executive order, has finally been taken possession of by the commanding officer, Sitka, but it has been impossible to begin the construction of the officers' quarters appropriated for by the act of June 10, 1896, as the contractor was, by direction of the Department, released from the obligation of his contract, upon his application, based upon the fact that during the lapse of time occasioned by the controversy over the title of the Government to the land upon which the quarters were to be built the price of materials and labor had very greatly advanced. Owing to this advance, it is estimated that \$3,500 will be required to erect the officers' quarters in question, and that amount is included in the quartermaster's estimates submitted to the Department for the next fiscal year, being \$1,000 more than the original appropriation. As soon as this money is appropriated new bids will be procured, a new contract made,

and the work advanced as rapidly as possible, as it has been unavoidably delayed for nearly two years.

Owing to the increased duties of the marines in Alaska since the discovery of the gold fields, bringing many unruly characters there, the strength of the post will have to be increased, and therefore it is essential that the officers' quarters should be finished as soon as possible to give more space in the barracks, a portion of which is now occupied as officers' quarters.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Sitka, Alaska, an additional large water tank has been erected at this station, the capacity of which is double that formerly in use. A small fire which occurred there showed that the old tank was entirely inadequate to supply enough water for the command and permit of keeping a sufficient reserve supply to extinguish any serious fire which might occur. The loss occasioned by the fire mentioned above amounted to but a few dollars.

The marine barracks and officers' quarters at the Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., referred to in my last report as nearing completion, have been completed and turned over to the Government, and are now occupied by the officer and marines at that station. With the completion of these quarters and barracks the commanding officer is provided with a suitable residence and the men are well housed and comfortable, which tends to make them more contented at this isolated station.

Attention is invited to that portion of the quartermaster's report, hereto appended, relating to the condition of the building occupied as offices at these headquarters. This building is a wooden structure, in which nearly all the records of the corps are stored. The building was inspected by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia October 22, 1897, and reported by him to be in bad condition and in danger of collapse. In view of this fact a special estimate for the erection of a new building for use as offices at these headquarters was submitted to the Department November 5, 1897. As the Secretary did not approve this estimate, it was not renewed in the estimates, but I feel it my duty to again call attention to the necessity for the erection of a new office building at these headquarters. Every precaution has been taken to make the building as safe as possible by removing heavy weights from the second story, lining all flues to prevent danger from fire, etc.

During the severe storm of October 2, 1898, at Port Royal, S. C., the marines at that station rendered excellent service in saving and protecting Government property. In a letter dated October 8, 1898, to the commandant of the corps, the Secretary of the Navy quotes the following language from the report of the civil engineer of the above-mentioned station: "The marine guard rendered conspicuous and commendable service throughout the storm in protecting and saving Government property," and in the same letter reference is made to the language used by the commandant of the naval station, Port Royal, in his indorsement forwarding the above-mentioned report of the civil engineer, as follows:

The marine guard was the only available force and rendered valuable service in saving property, and especially in helping women and children, whose houses were partially submerged on the island by the tide, and who came to the station in considerable numbers for safety, and who were fed and, in some cases, given dry clothing and cared for until the storm abated. This valuable body of men, always distinguished for faithfulness and gallantry, were invaluable in their services, and I have pleasure in commending their faithful and gallant labors. I respectfully hope that the Department will be pleased to commend them.

In referring the above extracts the Department expressed its appreciation of the services rendered by the marines on the occasion referred to.

By direction of the Department, a guard, consisting of one sergeant and eight privates, was sent from Washington, D. C., to Omaha, Nebr., on October 5, 1898, to assist in guarding and in giving information concerning the naval exhibit at the Omaha Exposition. The men composing the guard sent to Omaha had all seen active service with the First Marine Battalion in Cuba. The guard remained at Omaha a little less than one month. Lieut. Commander E. M. Stedman, United States Navy, retired, in charge of the naval exhibit at the exposition, reported that the guard had been of great assistance to him in making the naval exhibit interesting and instructive to the people. The secretary of the board of management of the exposition, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of which was furnished the Commandant of the Marine Corps for his information, highly commended the services of the marines in connection with the naval exhibit, stating that they added greatly to its interest. His letter reads as follows:

I am requested by the board of management, United States Government exhibit, Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, to express the board's high appreciation of the services rendered by the marines detailed to the exposition from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., by Colonel Heywood, commandant. Coming as they did with such valuable experience in Cuba, the services rendered by them in explaining the rapid-fire guns and other important features of the Navy Department exhibit was most efficient; and not only were they commended by the officials of the Government board and of the exposition management, but also by the general public, whose interest in the Department's exhibits they always aroused.

On the occasion of the public reception to the President of the United States, held in the Government building October 12, 1898, these marines acted as a special guard to the Chief Executive during his presence in the building, and in the performance of this duty they were especially capable and deserving of praise.

One of the members of the detail, Private Benjamin Self, was stricken with fever on the day of his arrival in Omaha, and was confined in the St. Joseph's Hospital up to the time of his death.

Private Self died on Friday, October 28, and was buried with military honors in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher, Omaha, on Sunday, October 30. The representation of the Government at this burial was the most unusual ever had in this section of the country, since each Executive Department and the majority of the bureaus of each had one or more representatives present.

In conclusion, I beg to inclose three photographs showing, first, the party of Government representatives attending Private Self's funeral; second, the firing squad, under Sergeant Fogg, at the grave, and, third, Sergt. L. E. Sawrie, of United States Government exposition guard, sounding taps.

In the reception to the President of the United States, held in the Government Building at the exposition on October 12, 1898, the marines acted as a special guard to the Chief Executive.

The day after the guard arrived at Omaha Private Benjamin F. Self was sent to the hospital in the grounds with chills and fever. His condition became worse, and he was transferred from the Emergency Hospital to St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, his disease being diagnosed as typhoid fever. Private Self was given the best of care and medical attention, but in spite of all efforts to save his life he died October 28, 1898, after an illness of three weeks. He was buried with military honors by the detachment of marines October 30 in the Catholic cemetery, and was followed to the grave by the director-general of the exposition, officers and enlisted men representing the Army and Navy, the Life-Saving Service, the several departments of the Government, and the Government Building guards.

By the Department's orders of October 26, 1898, a detachment consisting of First Lieut. (now Capt.) L. C. Lucas, commanding, Second

Lieut. L. M. Gulick, and 40 enlisted men was sent to the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, to establish a marine barracks there. The detachment took passage on the U. S. S. *Solace*, sailing from Norfolk, Va. The men remained on board the transport until the quarters ashore were placed in habitable condition. On landing, the marines were quartered in the office rooms and part of the house of the former Spanish second commandant. These places were found to be in a very insanitary condition, and everything possible was done by Captain Lucas to make them clean and fit for occupation. Distilled water is used by the marines exclusively, and up to this date the health of the command has been excellent. On January 11, 1899, the Department authorized an increase of 10 men in the strength of the marine barracks, San Juan, and on June 16, 1899, an increase of the command to 60 men was authorized. On account of the organization of the Second Battalion of marines for service at the naval station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, which took every available man on shore, and the demands from numerous other sources, the command has not yet been increased to its full authorized strength. The additional men will be sent, however, at the earliest practicable date.

On December 29, 1898, Second Lieut. L. M. Gulick, who had been appointed in the corps for temporary service during the war with Spain, was detached from San Juan and ordered home for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. In spite of the urgent necessity for an officer to take the place of Lieutenant Gulick at San Juan, I was unable to send an officer there, as all the officers appointed for temporary service during the war had been mustered out and all the officers of the permanent service were stationed and needed elsewhere. Although some of the appointments in the permanent service under the act of March 3, 1899, have been made, nearly all the appointees have been sent to Cavite, Philippine Islands, or to sea. The duty is very hard for one officer at San Juan, and it is my intention, as soon as some of the new appointees are available, to send other officers there.

Upon the establishment of a marine barracks at San Juan efforts were made to procure subsistence supplies for the command in the usual manner—that is, by contract with regular dealers in the articles desired. This method was found to be impracticable, however, as the deliveries of fresh meat were uncertain and the prices of the other parts of the ration excessive. At the suggestion of the quartermaster of the corps, therefore, inquiry was directed to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, as to whether it was practicable and convenient to issue instructions under which the marines at San Juan would be furnished with rations identical with those supplied the Army at the same place and for the same price. An affirmative reply was received to this inquiry, the Commissary-General of Subsistence issued the necessary orders in the premises, and the marines at San Juan are now subsisted on the Army ration, which has proved satisfactory in every way, the Army being reimbursed for the cost of the issues by monthly transfers from the Marine Corps appropriation to that of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy the Marine Band and two battalions, consisting of four companies each, aggregating 26 officers and 451 enlisted men, under command of Col. Robert W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., were ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., to participate in the Peace Jubilee parade in that city on October 27, 1898. The men for the battalions were ordered from the marine barracks, navy-yards, League Island, Pa., New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C. (navy-yard and

headquarters), and Annapolis, and the marine guards of the following ships: U. S. F. S. *New York*, U. S. S. *Columbia*, *Dixie*, *Prairie*, *Yankee*, *Texas*, *Richmond*, *New Orleans*, and *Michigan*. The battalions were composed almost entirely of men who had seen active service with the First Marine Battalion in Cuba. The men who took part in the parade wore undress uniform, campaign hats and leggings, and were equipped with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, web belts, and Lee rifles. They presented a fine appearance and elicited much applause along the line of the parade.

During the time it was necessary for the battalions to remain in Philadelphia the men were quartered on the U. S. S. *Yosemite* and the officers on that ship and the U. S. S. *Minneapolis*. Subsistence was provided and mattresses loaned by the Navy, and the men were extremely comfortable. Commodore Silas Casey, U. S. N., commandant navy-yard, League Island; Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Minneapolis*, and Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, did all in their power to contribute to the comfort of the marine officers and men, and their efforts in this direction were very much appreciated by the officers and men of the battalions and the commandant of the corps.

During the war with Spain the commanding officer, First Lieut. (now Capt.) E. K. Cole, and all the men under his command except one were withdrawn from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., their services being required elsewhere. The Pensacola command was reestablished in December, 1898, First Lieut. (now Capt.) B. S. Neumann being ordered as commanding officer. The strength of the command at Pensacola is at present 44 men.

When the post was reestablished at Pensacola the old barracks belonging to the Marine Corps was found to be insecure and unsatisfactory as quarters. This fact was brought to the attention of the Department and the Secretary authorized the loan to the Marine Corps of a large brick building formerly in use by the construction department. This building was put in proper condition for the quartering of the men, and with the aid and thoughtful attention of the commandant of the station, Commander W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., concerning the health and comfort of the marines, a large comfortable building has been secured as quarters for the men. This building is situated close to the beach and located in such a position that the prevailing winds blow through the barracks, giving ample ventilation and insuring perfect health to the command.

When in Pensacola I made a thorough inspection of this building, and can suggest nothing that would improve the sanitary condition of the men's quarters. The condemned buildings belonging to the Marine Corps have been loaned to the commandant of the station for storage purposes. From time to time the commandant of the station has stated that the duty is very hard on the command in that enervating climate, particularly on the officer, as he has to perform all the duties of the commanding officer and the officer of the day, including all inspections of the garrison and of provisions, visiting sentries at night, etc. The commandant stated that more men should be sent there, and the Department's authority will be asked to increase the strength of the guard as soon as men are available for the purpose. Another officer will be sent to this post as soon as one of the new appointees is available for the duty.

On the occasion of the fire at Fort Pickens, Fla., June 20, 1899, caused by the explosion of a magazine, a detachment of marines from

the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., under command of First Lieut. B. S. Neumann, U. S. M. C., was sent to render all possible assistance in suppressing the conflagration. The marines landed at Fort Pickens with two hose reels, and ran a line of hose from the tug *Tacoma* to the scene of the fire. The fire was extinguished after two and one-half hours of difficult work. The men handling the hose were subjected to intense heat from the burning wood and were continually struck by pieces of hot brick falling from the arches of the building. Lieutenant Neumann reported that the men under his command behaved admirably, especially First Sergt. Richard C. Howard and Privates John A. Traynham and Charles Defalco, who were handling the hose when the fire was hottest. He also states that he was very materially assisted by P. A. Surg. H. B. Price, U. S. N., and Mr. Chambers, electrical engineer, from the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and the men from the tug *Tacoma*. In an indorsement on the report of Lieutenant Neumann, Commander W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., commandant of the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., stated:

I can not commend too highly the promptitude with which the marine guard responded to the call, and their steadiness at Fort Pickens.

The War Department expressed its appreciation of the valuable and hazardous services rendered by the marines and sailors of the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., in the extinguishment of the fire.

In the early part of December, 1898, by the Department's direction, a guard consisting of Maj. W. S. Muse, commanding, Capt. C. P. Porter, First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, Second Lieuts. C. G. Andresen and Harry Lee, and 75 enlisted men, was sent to Havana, Cuba, to establish a marine barracks at the naval station there. The detachment was sent to Havana in the U. S. S. *Resolute*, arrived on December 16, 1898, remaining on board the ship until April 27, 1899, when the guard was established on shore in a building on Machina Wharf. On February 7, 1899, Second Lieuts. C. G. Andresen and Harry Lee were detached from Havana and ordered home to be mustered out, these officers having been appointed for service during the war with Spain. Capt. C. P. Porter was detached and ordered north on April 14, 1899. On April 5, 1899 the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, recommended that only "immunes" be left in Havana so far as possible. There were no "immunes" among the marines stationed at Havana, therefore it was only possible to reduce the strength of the guard as far as was compatible with the efficient performance of the duties of the station, and with this end in view Maj. W. S. Muse was detached from the station and ordered north with 19 of the men, the commandant having reported that this number of men could be spared. The detachment left Havana on April 27, 1899. The departure of Major Muse left First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney in command of the marines at Havana. First Lieut. F. H. Delano was ordered to the station on June 6, 1899. Private William Kehrer, of the guard, died of yellow fever June 15, 1899, and Private Sidney H. Bryant of the same disease August 18, 1899. On August 14, 1899, the commandant of the naval station recommended that the entire marine force be sent north on account of the breaking out of yellow fever, and the marines left Havana for New York August 19, 1899, with the exception of First Lieut. J. E. Mahoney and Gunnery Sergt. George Carter, who remained to pack and store the marine property, and came north a few days later.

Since my last report Congress has passed the act of March 3, 1889, known as the "Naval personnel act," which increases the strength of the

Marine Corps to 211 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the band, which has also been reorganized. The officers of the corps as specified in the act are, 1 Brigadier-General Commandant, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 quartermaster, and 1 paymaster, each with the rank of colonel; 1 assistant adjutant and inspector, 2 assistant quartermasters, and 1 assistant paymaster, each with the rank of major; 3 assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain; 5 colonels, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 60 captains, 60 first lieutenants, and 60 second lieutenants. The act specifies that upon its passage not more than 45 captains, 45 first lieutenants, and 45 second lieutenants shall be appointed, leaving 15 vacancies in each of the grades mentioned to be supplied after January 1, 1900, as the demands of the service may require. The reorganization provided for by the act will not only relieve the officers and men from a portion of the extremely arduous duties they have had to perform in the past, and permit of a similar apportionment of duty to that followed by the Army of this country and the military organizations of other nations, but it will allow sufficient time to be given to the thorough, detailed, and technical training of officers and men, and make the corps, when it is recruited to its full authorized strength, more efficient than ever as a part of the active fighting force of the Navy. It will also permit of maintaining the several posts of the corps at their proper strength instead of, as has been necessary in the past, depleting the marine strength of such stations to meet the numerous demands for men for service at sea, in our new possessions, or for any unusual duty.

The provision making it possible for a noncommissioned officer of the corps to rise to commissioned rank, as well as the addition of 4 sergeant-majors, 19 quartermaster-sergeants, 72 gunnery-sergeants, and 10 first sergeants, has already done much to stimulate the ambition of the enlisted men of the corps and induces an excellent class of young men to enlist, and will in the future be of inestimable advantage to the organization. Candidates for appointment as gunnery-sergeant are subjected to a thorough examination as to their competency. They are required to demonstrate their proficiency in the drill regulations, their ability to thoroughly drill recruits, and to drill the squad and company. They must be thoroughly conversant with the nomenclature of the rapid-fire and machine guns used in the naval service, and be sufficiently acquainted with their drill to be able to act as gun captain and to instruct the enlisted men in their duties at such guns. They are required to have knowledge of the kinds and quantities of ammunition used in those guns, and they must have a thorough knowledge of the instructions pertaining to target practice. They must also have a sufficient knowledge of the system of accountability of the United States Marine Corps to take charge of and properly render the accounts of a guard aboard ship, and be competent in all respects to perform the duties of a first sergeant in charge of a guard on a ship to which no marine officer is attached, as well as a knowledge of the duties involved in the subsistence of men ordered on detached duty, and the duties of an officer in command of a part of a landing party on shore. It is thought that the gunnery-sergeants will be an exceedingly efficient and valuable addition to the corps. It is the intention of the Brigadier-General Commandant to institute a course of theoretical and practical instruction for gunnery-sergeants at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., in the near future. The provision in the act for 20 quartermaster-sergeants permits of the assignment of one of these noncommissioned officers to each post of the Corps, which greatly facilitates the careful

keeping of accounts, returns, etc., at the posts, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and makes it possible for the commanding officer to devote to more important work time which in the past it has frequently been necessary for him to spend in personally attending to the clerical details of such accounts at his post.

The reorganization of the corps provided by the act promoted all the first and second lieutenants to the rank of captain, making, with Capt. Henry O. Bisset, who was transferred to the Marine Corps from the Engineers Corps of the Navy, 41 captains. Since the passage of the act Capts. Thomas N. Wood, Littleton W. T. Waller, and Harry K. White have been promoted to the rank of major, leaving now on the list 38 captains. Thus there are 7 vacancies in this rank.

The last of the 43 officers appointed in the Marine Corps for service during the war with Spain was discharged on March 16, 1899, and as officers were very much needed, steps were at once taken, upon the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, to fill up the first and second lieutenant's list as far as authorized by the act, by appointments from civil life and from worthy noncommissioned officers of the corps. The act specified several classes from which appointments to the corps could be made, namely: First, from graduates of the Naval Academy, in the manner now provided by law; second, from those who served as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war with Spain; third, from meritorious noncommissioned officers of the corps, and fourth, from civil life. Of those who served temporarily as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war with Spain thirty were appointed to the permanent service under the authority contained in the act of March 3, 1899, and immediately commissioned as first lieutenants. This number included one officer, Lieut. Charles G. Andresen, who was formerly a noncommissioned officer in the corps. Two of the number mentioned, First Lieuts. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy and W. B. Lemly, have since been appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, respectively. One noncommissioned officer, First Sergt. Thomas F. Lyons, was appointed a first lieutenant in the corps. The other noncommissioned officers who applied for appointment failed to pass the required examination. During the year one officer has been transferred to the corps from the Naval Academy, First Lieut. George Van Orden.

Of the applicants from civil life who passed a satisfactory examination, 15 have been appointed first lieutenants, thus making the number of first lieutenants now in the service 45, the number authorized by the act to be appointed prior to January 1, 1900. Nine second lieutenants have been appointed from civil life, leaving 36 vacancies in the second lieutenants list which can be filled prior to January 1, 1900. Twenty-one additional applicants from civil life, and one noncommissioned officer of the corps, have been examined for appointment as second lieutenants in the corps, but the result of their examination has not yet been announced. The need for the additional officers whose appointment is authorized by the act is very urgent, as all the officers already appointed have been assigned to duty, principally with the marine battalions now at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and there is a pressing necessity for more officers to perform the required duty at several shore stations, a number of which lack from two to four of the proper complement of officers, and also on board ships. In view of these facts it is earnestly hoped that the additional appointments authorized by the act will be made in the near future.

The several shore stations of the corps have, as yet, hardly felt the good effects of the reorganization provided by the act of March 3, 1899,

as the numerous demands for officers and men for sea service and in our newly acquired colonial possessions have kept the various marine barracks reduced to such an extent that there have been several complaints that the number of officers and men is insufficient to properly perform the required duties, and at most of the stations the old, arduous routine of "day on and day off" is still continued. It is hoped, however, that the corps will soon be recruited to its full authorized strength and that these conditions will be changed accordingly.

Recruiting is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, in view of the very limited appropriation available for the purpose. On account of the smallness of this appropriation it is impossible to reach much territory from which desirable recruits could be obtained. On June 12 last \$5,000 was allotted the corps out of the emergency fund of the Navy Department, which materially assisted in the prosecution of the work of recruiting. At present recruiting stations are located in the following places:

Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and Lowell, Mass.; New York, Albany, and Troy, N. Y.; Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, Wilkesbarre, and Williamsport, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Jose, Cal., and Baltimore, Md.

With a view to economy these offices are arranged in circuits, the substations being under the immediate charge of noncommissioned officers and under the superintendence of a commissioned officer, who visits them in a circuit as occasion requires. In this manner Maj. W. P. Biddle has charge of seven offices, Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington one (which he attends to in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the marine barracks, Washington, D. C.), Capt. W. C. Neville of five, Capt. F. J. Moses of four, and Capt. A. S. McLemore of three offices. This method of recruiting has been found economical and satisfactory, and the small amount appropriated by Congress for recruiting in the Marine Corps precludes the establishment of a more comprehensive recruiting system.

The reorganization of the Marine Band, provided by the act of March 3, 1899, has placed the band upon a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory footing. As reorganized, the band consists of 1 leader, with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant; 1 second leader, with pay at the rate of \$75 per month and the allowances of a sergeant-major; 30 first-class musicians, at \$60 per month; and 30 second-class musicians, at \$50 per month, and the allowances of a sergeant. The band has been increased to its full authorized strength. The number of applicants was sufficiently large to permit of the best musicians for each instrument being selected. The work of the leader in bringing the band to its present high state of efficiency and harmony is commendable, and I feel confident that the Marine Band is now the best band in the country.

On March 9, 1899, Admiral Dewey cabled a request that a battalion of 250 marines to garrison the naval station, Cavite, be sent as soon as possible. In accordance with the Department's directions to comply with this request, a battalion consisting of 15 officers and 260 enlisted men was assembled at the navy-yard, New York, under the command of Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C. The other officers of the battalion were: Maj. W. F. Spicer, Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, battalion adjutant; Asst. Surg. J. R. Waggener, United States Navy; Capts. H. C. Haines, C. G. Long, Ben H.

Fuller, and A. R. Davis; First Lieuts. S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, G. C. Reid, C. S. Hill, R. M. Gilson, and R. H. Dunlap.

It was originally intended to send the battalion to Cavite in the U. S. S. *Glacier*, but that ship being reported as having inadequate accommodations for the battalion, the Department ordered that the men be sent overland to San Francisco, Cal., and from there by army transport to Manila, the army authorities having granted permission for the battalion to take passage on one of their transports. The battalion left Jersey City, N. J., April 13, 1899, in a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in two sections—the first section being composed of Pullman and tourist cars and the second of baggage and freight cars—and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on the 19th of the same month. As this was a day before the sailing date of the army transport *Newport*, upon which the battalion was to embark, the train was stopped at Vallejo Junction and they went into camp at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., comfortable provision being made for them by Maj. C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., commanding the barracks. There was not a single case of disorder while the men were at Mare Island, and the battalion the next day went to the city and sailed on the transport *Newport* on April 20, 1899.

In the preparation of the First Battalion for service at Manila all steps were taken, which experience and foresight could suggest, looking to the efficient and proper equipment of the battalion and the comfort of the men when established at Cavite. In accordance with cabled directions of the Navy Department, Commander E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., purchased in Hongkong a supply of iron beds, chairs, mattresses, and certain other articles of barrack furniture for the use of the marines at Cavite. The battalion was equipped with four 3-inch field pieces and two Colt's machine guns, furnished by the Bureau of Ordnance, and the men were armed with the Lee 6-millimeter rifles. Five hundred dollars was allotted the quartermaster of the battalion for incidental expenses. All articles necessary for the establishment of a complete marine post were sent with the battalion.

A report from Colonel Pope, dated April 29, 1899, on board the *Newport*, at sea, states that the army authorities extended every consideration and courtesy upon the embarkation of the marine battalion at San Francisco, and that his command was made as comfortable on board the transport as circumstances would permit. Colonel Pope says in this report that, while the messing facilities for the men were cramped, the men were yet comfortable, happy, and contented; that regular transport routine had been established and consistently followed out with drills, inspections, instruction, and recitations for officers, etc. Such officers and men of the command as required it, were vaccinated. On two separate occasions the engines of the transport were disabled, delaying its progress for twelve and sixteen hours, respectively. The quartermaster's stores were reported on board and in good condition. Colonel Pope called particular attention to the courtesies extended by Col. Oscar F. Long, the depot quartermaster of the army at San Francisco, Cal., and the brigadier-general, commandant, sent a letter of thanks to this officer for the assistance rendered the battalion at the time of its embarkation. A supply of tan shoes was sent to the battalion by the U. S. S. *Glacier*. Tropical helmets of a new design, extremely light, and affording excellent protection from the sun, were also furnished the battalion. The transport *Newport* touched at Honolulu on the way to Cavite, and a report from Colonel Pope, mailed from that place, states

that the health of his whole command was excellent, and that everything in connection with the battalion was in good condition.

A copy of the report made by Colonel Pope upon the arrival of the battalion at Cavite, together with the indorsements thereon, is appended to my report. He states that the voyage from Honolulu was pleasant and uneventful, and that the men are in excellent condition and morale. Upon the arrival of the battalion at the barracks, guard was mounted, and the old guard, consisting of marines stationed ashore from the fleet, was relieved and returned the same evening to the respective ships from which the men had been taken. Colonel Pope says that Commander Leutze, commanding the U. S. S. *Monterey* and commandant of the station, extended every courtesy and kindness. He states that there are large and comfortable barracks for the men, but that they are all quartered on the lower floor, near the ground, which is an objectionable feature from a sanitary point of view in the climate of Cavite. The barracks were reported as fitted with English iron beds, which Colonel Pope considered objectionable, considering the climate. He recommends the use of bamboo beds as more suitable, and steps have been taken to fit the iron beds with bamboo bottoms. The officers are quartered on the second floor of the "Palace," in large, comfortable rooms; two captains in a room and four lieutenants in a room. Colonel Pope refers in his report to the need for cooking ranges; these were immediately sent to him, and have been received and set up, as stated below. He also states that measles had broken out on the transport, on the way to Cavite, and the disease was communicated to Maj. C. L. McCawley, quartermaster of the battalion, who was transferred to the naval hospital at Cavite upon disembarkation. His condition was reported as improving. Later reports show that he has entirely recovered. During the physical disability of Major McCawley, Capt. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., acted as quartermaster. All stores were reported to be in good condition, but it was stated that the storage room was inadequate.

By order of the commander in chief, Asiatic Station, Capt. H. O. Bisset, U. S. M. C., who had been transferred from the Engineer Corps to the Marine Corps, joined Colonel Pope's command. Also 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 17 privates, who were transferred from the *Buffalo*, were transferred to Colonel Pope's command, and he organized the detachment as a section of artillery, for service with the battalion, with one 3-inch fieldpiece, transferred by the commandant of the station.

Colonel Pope reported the strength of the command as insufficient for every demand that might be made upon it, but stated that according to present arrangements there was no available space for any more troops in the yard, and no place within the necessary distance where the men could go into camp. It was stated however, that when the army troops are withdrawn from Fort San Felipe, which adjoins the yard, alterations could be made in the fort inclosure which would make comfortable barracks for one more battalion. Five thousand dollars, gold, was estimated as the amount necessary to make the alterations and repairs. This report expresses the opinion that the officers and men of the battalion will be very comfortable at Cavite when they become settled.

A cablegram from Rear-Admiral Watson, commander in chief of the Asiatic station, dated July 26, last, requested that a second marine battalion be started for Cavite, immediately, and the Department directed that this request be complied with. This rendered it

necessary to prepare suitable quarters at the station, and the Marine Corps appropriation for repair of barracks being entirely inadequate to provide the necessary barracks at Cavite, or to make needed repairs to the barracks occupied by the First Battalion, the Secretary of the Navy was requested by the Brigadier-General Commandant to allot \$10,000, gold, from the emergency fund of the Navy Department to repair the old barracks and put Fort San Felipe in condition to receive the Second Battalion, the latter fort having been turned over to the Marine Corps. This request was approved by the Secretary of the Navy on August 2, 1899, and by the President on August 5, 1899. This amount, economically administered, is sufficient to provide healthy accommodations for two battalions at Cavite. As soon as the money above referred to was made available, orders were cabled to commence the repairs and alterations at once, in order to have the work completed by the time the Second Battalion arrived.

A cablegram from Rear Admiral Watson to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 18, 1899, reads:

San Felipe being prepared for 150 marines. Barracks and quarters, Cavite, will be ready for new battalion.

A letter received from Colonel Pope, dated June 18, 1899, stated that the cooking ranges mentioned in his former report as being much needed had arrived, and been set up for use.

In this letter he also stated that the sick lists were very large, officers and men being especially affected with the climatic fever. When they recovered from this climatic fever, which was of short duration, the health of the command was excellent, and the last report received from Colonel Pope, dated July 29, 1899, states that the sick list of the battalion has decreased to less than one-half of one per cent, which is a remarkable showing. This report also states that the work of improving the post has been steadily progressing; that cement flooring, placed on brick arches, to allow a circulation of air underneath, has been laid generally in the quarters and guard rooms, officer of the guard's office, sick bay, and quartermaster's clothing room, store-room, cells, etc., this work having been recommended by a board of survey as a sanitary necessity. He states that San Felipe was occupied on July 9, 1899, and that a naval prison has been established within the fort, where there are now confined several court-martial prisoners. A passageway is being cut through the fortification wall which separated the navy-yard from the fort. A strong guard is kept in the fort, and an officer is stationed there with the guard every night. A copy of this report is appended to my report.

Drills, parades, and the regular routine are proceeded with as far as permitted by climatic conditions, and the men are being thoroughly drilled with the 3-inch fieldpieces and the Colt's automatic guns. It has been impracticable to establish target practice as yet on account of the rains, which Colonel Pope reports as heavier than ever before known there.

The Second Battalion of marines for service at Cavite, requested by Admiral Watson in the cablegram above referred to, was organized at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and left Jersey City for San Francisco August 11, 1899, in a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in two sections, the first being composed of Pullman and tourist cars and the second of baggage and freight cars. This battalion consisted of Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., commanding; Maj. H. K. White, Capt. T. S. Borden, First Lieuts. D. D. Porter, R. F. Wynne, T. F. Lyons, J. T. Bootes, E. E. West, William

G. Powell, J. H. A. Day, B. B. Woog, J. W. Lynch, A. E. Harding, and Second Lieut. L. M. Harding; Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., quartermaster of the battalion, and Asst. Surg. Burton L. Wright, U. S. N., and consisted of 350 enlisted men, 12 being added to the battalion at Mare Island, Cal., making a grand total of 362 enlisted men.

The following officers were attached to the battalion for the purpose of transportation: First Lieut. R. C. Berkeley, ordered to the *Oregon*; First Lieut. P. S. Brown, ordered to the *Baltimore*, and First Lieuts. J. W. Broatch and W. W. Low, ordered to the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The number of men mentioned above included the complete Second Battalion, and sufficient additional men, with the 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 17 privates heretofore referred to, to increase the strength of the companies of the First Battalion to 80 men each. Just before the battalion left New York, Maj. H. K. White asked for and was granted permission to delay proceeding to Cavite for thirty-five days, for family reasons.

I inspected this battalion, and was at the station when the men started, and I am pleased to state that the train was enabled to start on time, and there were no absentees. The men were all in excellent condition, and the arrangements were perfectly carried out. Arrangements were made with the railroad company to furnish subsistence for the men of both the First and Second battalions on their way across the continent, and meals were furnished without delay, and of the most satisfactory quality. The commanding officers of the battalions reported that the trips across the continent were made in good time, and that there were no accidents en route, and the behavior of the men was perfect. I wish to take occasion to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent an agent on the trains with both battalions to Chicago, with instructions to see that there were no delays on the way, and that the officers and men were not subjected to inconveniences or discomforts of any kind. The courteous treatment of the officers and men by the employees of the railroad in every instance materially aided the commanding officer in his duties, and tended to make the trip more comfortable for all.

The preliminary arrangements for the second battalion had been made with a view of sending it on the army transport *Senator* from San Francisco, but this proving to be impracticable steps were taken to have the battalion embark on the transport *City of Sydney*.

As it was necessary to procure for the second battalion a complete supply of stores, equipments, sanitary appliances, etc., and as the quartermaster stated in a letter to the Brigadier-General Commandant, dated August 4, 1899, that the Marine Corps appropriations did not provide for these unusual and extraordinary expenditures, but only for regular current necessities, and suggested that the Secretary of the Navy be asked to allot \$10,000 out of the emergency fund of the Navy Department to meet such expenses, a request to this effect was sent to the Department, and the President approved of an allotment of the amount named for this purpose on August 10, 1899. The Brigadier-General Commandant and the quartermaster of the corps gave their careful personal attention to the fitting out and equipment of both battalions sent to Cavite, and they were provided with all the necessities and aids to efficiency which experience and careful thought could suggest, with special reference to the climatic and other conditions at

Cavite. A number of ranges, mosquito nets, Buzzacott ovens, a large bake oven, a supply of ponchos and rubber coats, and certain sanitary necessities, which had been cabled for by Admiral Watson, for the use of the first battalion, were sent to Cavite with the stores for the second battalion. The second battalion arrived at Mare Island, Cal., August 17, 1899, and went into camp there, pending the readiness of the transport, and sailed from San Francisco in the transport *City of Sydney* August 18, 1899. A cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated September 22, 1899, shows that the battalion landed at Manila September 21, 1899. Another cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated September 27, states that the marines relieved the infantry at Cavite on September 26. I am glad to hear that the marines are now in full possession of the naval station, Cavite, and its surroundings, and feel sure that the station will be well guarded.

The two battalions sent to Cavite were composed of young, vigorous, healthy men, who were nearly all volunteers for the duty. Although some of them had been but a short time in the service, they were all well instructed in the use of the rifle, and I feel safe in predicting that if they have an opportunity they will give a good account of themselves in action, and reflect great credit upon the Marine Corps.

The two battalions at Cavite have an aggregate strength of 25 marine officers, 2 medical officers of the Navy, and 644 enlisted men. On the ships of the Asiatic Station there are 5 marine officers and 272 enlisted men of the corps, making a grand total of members of the Marine Corps of 30 officers and 916 enlisted men on the station.

By direction of the Department, in March, 1899, a marine patrol was detailed at the navy-yard, New York, to inspect the buildings used by the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the yard, at regular intervals, to insure the speedy detection of any fire that might occur in the buildings. This detail obviated the necessity of employing additional watchmen to perform the required patrol duty.

When the marine guards at the legation of the United States at Peking, and the consulate at Tientsin, which had been sent to those places by the commander in chief to protect the legation and consulate were withdrawn, and ordered to the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, in March, 1899, Hon. E. H. Conger, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Peking, sent the following letter to Rear Admiral Dewey, United States Navy, a copy of which has been furnished this office for its information, as follows:

The presence of the several legation guards here this winter has given all a feeling of security, and served generally a good purpose. For ours, I pray you again to accept my grateful acknowledgments. I improve the opportunity to express my complete satisfaction with their services, and to bear willing testimony to their soldierly bearing, their excellent conduct, and their excellent performance of their duties.

Lieutenant Dutton's discipline, control of, and care for his men are above criticism, and it is a genuine pleasure for me to bear witness to his uniform courtesy, high character, and excellent official equipment.

I have not seen that portion of the guard at Tientsin, but I have heard only words of praise for Lieutenant Gibson and his men, and I beg to add mine, in largest measure, to the general testimony of commendation.

I append to my report copies of reports from Capt. Edwin White, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Flagship *Philadelphia*, First Lieut. (now Capt.) C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine guard of that vessel, and P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. N., attached to the ship, relative to the reconnoissance made by the combined British and American forces at Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899. Captain White

states that Lieutenant Perkins commanded his detachment in a creditable manner. Lieutenant Perkins in his report speaks thus of the men under his command:

I can not close this report without commending, in the highest terms, the behavior of the marine guard under my command, who, to a man, acted with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, particularly Sergts. Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer, the latter holding the stand at the fence till surrounded, and afterwards, when he reached the sea, volunteering to lead the friendly natives into the bush and protect our flank. The gallantry of Private Henry L. Hulbert, who remained behind at the fence until the last, and who was with Lansdale and Monaghan when they were both killed, I desire to especially mention. His behavior throughout was worthy of all praise and honor.

The Secretary of the Navy sent commendatory letters to Sergts. Bruno A. Forsterer and Michael J. McNally, and Private Henry L. Hulbert, based upon the above-mentioned report, copies of which are appended to my report.

Admiral Dewey, in transmitting to the Department the report of Ensign Cleland Davis, U. S. N., upon his operations with the Army on shore in the Philippines with a detachment of three marines in charge of a Colt's automatic gun, taken from the guard of the *Helena*, stated:

The crew for the Colt's gun consisted of Corp. Thomas Francis Prendergast and Privates Howard Major Buckley, and Joseph Melvin, U. S. M. C.

While this crew was not composed of volunteers, none being asked for, the men performed their duty under most trying conditions of war in the most exemplary manner and deserve high praise. I hope the Department will reward, in a suitable manner, their services.

The report of Ensign Davis shows that the Colt gun detachment, consisting of himself and three marines, was in various engagements at close range and under heavy fire, and that the men behaved admirably.

Copies of the report of Ensign Davis, with report from Maj. Richard W. Young, chief of artillery, Second Division, Eighth Corps, United States Army, and a letter from Commander W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Helena*, are appended to my report.

In obedience to the Department's order that a battalion of marines be sent to the island of Guam to garrison the naval station to be established there, a battalion consisting of Maj. A. C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., commanding, Capts. C. L. A. Ingate and J. H. Russell, and First Lieuts. H. W. Carpenter, A. T. Marix, and Robert E. Carmody, and 120 enlisted men, was assembled at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, in April, 1899. Arrangements were made for the battalion to take passage for Guam in the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, and the men went aboard that ship at New York, April 22, 1899.

On account of the isolation of the island of Guam, an unusually liberal and complete supply of stores of all kinds was sent with the battalion, embracing all the articles required in the establishment of a permanent post, and even including a supply of vegetable and garden seeds (kindly supplied by the Department of Agriculture), a fishing seine, etc. The men of the battalion are armed with the Lee 6-millimeter rifle, and the battalion is also equipped with two Colt's automatic guns, two 3-inch fieldpieces, and an ample supply of ammunition, furnished by the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy.

At the request of the Brigadier-General Commandant the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, transferred to the U. S. S. *Yosemite* a cutter and light dingey for the use of the marines of the Guam battalion. Games of all kinds were also sent with the stores for the battalion to provide means of amusement for the men when off duty in this isolated place.

The *Yosemite* sailed from New York May 6, 1899, and arrived at Gibraltar May 21, 1899. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy First Lieut. A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C., was detached from the battalion at Gibraltar and ordered to his home.

The *Yosemite* reached Singapore July 6, 1899, remaining until July 13; was at Manila July 18 to 31, and arrived at Guam August 17, 1899. A sufficient time has not elapsed since the battalion arrived at Guam to enable a report to reach Washington.

The battalion sent to Guam was composed of an excellent lot of men, and they seemed quite enthusiastic at the prospect of going to this almost unknown land.

Medals provided by the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, dated June 3, 1899, for all officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the battle of Manila Bay, have been delivered to Maj. O. C. Berryman and W. P. Biddle, Capt. T. C. Treadwell and R. McM. Dutton, U. S. M. C., and 178 noncommissioned officers and privates of the Marine Corps. Capt. Dion Williams, U. S. M. C., was also awarded one of these medals, which is now being held in my office pending such time as a perfectly safe means of sending it to him is available.

Capt. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., commanding marines, marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, in a report dated July 9, 1899, states that to prevent actual starvation he was compelled to issue rations to nine destitute miners who had been landed at Sitka, Alaska, from the Copper River. Captain Goodrell states:

These miners had wandered beyond the glacier, and with almost incredible suffering had succeeded in reaching the seacoast, where they obtained free transportation to Sitka. Some were ill with scurvy, and all were weak from lack of food and long exposure in the Arctic regions, and entirely without means to procure shelter or food.

At the request of Captain Goodrell and upon the recommendation of the Brigadier-General Commandant, the Secretary of the Navy authorized the expenditure of the rations actually issued by Captain Goodrell, and also in the future, in the absence of the commanding naval officer, authorized such gratuitous issues of navy rations to destitute miners as may be necessary. When there is a sufficient supply of marine rations on hand the commanding marine officer is authorized by paragraphs 1267 and 1268, Army Regulations, 1895, to make gratuitous issues under circumstances such as those above mentioned. Navy rations were issued to the miners referred to, because there was a large supply of them in store at Sitka, which were likely to deteriorate before they were used in the ordinary course, while the quantity of marine rations on hand was only sufficient for the use of the command.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded medals of honor to the following-named men of the Marine Corps for gallantry and heroism in cutting cables off Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898: U. S. S. *Nashville*, First Sergt. Philip Gaughan, Privates Pomeroy Parker, Frank Hill, Joseph F. Scott, Oscar W. Field, Joseph J. Franklin, Michael Kearney; U. S. S. *Marblehead*, Privates Edward Sullivan, Daniel Campbell, Herman W. Kuchneister, Walter S. West, and James Meredith.

The Department has also awarded a medal of honor to Sergt. John H. Quick for extraordinary heroism and gallantry in time of action. (General Order No. 504, Navy Department, December 13, 1898.)

A medal of honor has also been awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to Corpl. Harry Macneal, on the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, for courageous and gallant action during the engagement off Santiago, July 3, 1898. (General Order No. 526, Navy Department, August 9, 1899.)

On the 15th day of August, 1899, the Secretary of the Navy sent Corpl. J. E. Cooper, U. S. M. C., serving on board the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, a commendatory letter for his prompt and gallant action in saving Seaman Carl Christensen, United States Navy, of the same vessel, from drowning, which reads as follows:

The Department is in receipt of the letter of Maj. Paul St. C. Murphy, commanding the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, in regard to your meritorious conduct in rescuing from drowning Seaman Carl Christensen, together with the commendatory indorsement thereon by the commanding officer of the *Brooklyn*. The Department highly commends your prompt, intelligent, and meritorious conduct taken at considerable personal risk on the occasion in question, and assures you of its high appreciation of your act. The occurrence will remain to those who witnessed it as an example worthy to be followed in cases of similar danger to human life.

Under date of September 7, 1899, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that certain officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps, who are not specifically mentioned in said act, can not be paid until Congress passes the necessary enabling legislation. The basis for this decision is the fact that former naval appropriation acts for years past have included this provision: “* * * and the money herein specifically provided for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund,” and as this clause is omitted from the current act, the appropriation for pay of the Marine Corps can not be treated as one fund, and retired officers not specifically provided for can not be paid. This is a great hardship to the retired officers who are affected by the decision, and the attention of the Secretary of the Navy was on the 15th day of September, 1899, invited to the matter by the Brigadier-General Commandant, who recommended that, if practicable, some action be taken to relieve the officers affected. The Department stated that while it was desirous of doing anything in its power to remove the cause of the hardship, it could take no action in the matter except to recommend to Congress the adoption of some measure authorizing the consolidation in one fund of all moneys provided for pay of the Marine Corps, such legislation preferably to take the form of a clause in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, as being then more apt to receive early consideration.

Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C., has been appointed inspector of rifle practice, and since he has been in charge he has given careful attention to this most important subject. The many demands for men at sea, and for the two battalions sent to Cavite and the one to the island of Guam, have made it impracticable to conduct systematic target practice at all of the stations. By my direction gallery and range practice is now conducted with the Lee rifle, and thus far good results have been obtained in the galleries. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable bullet for reduced charge gallery practice, but this difficulty has now been practically overcome by using the regular shell, loaded with 5 grains of smokeless powder and a bullet known as No. 3 mold shot. Cartridges loaded in this manner are giving good results. The target practice for the present season shows a large percentage of men at most of the stations qualified in their gallery practice to fire on the range for record and qualification, and who are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to qualify as sharpshooters and marksmen.

It is intended to establish known distance target ranges within convenient distance of each station of the Marine Corps where it is possible to do so, as the experience of the past has shown that the good

effects of careful training in the gallery followed by practice on the range can not be overestimated. As yet facilities for long-range firing and regular practice have been obtained at a few stations only. The difficulty of securing such ranges has been enhanced by the adoption of the Lee rifle, as the fact of its having a far longer range than the Springfield causes it to be considered unsafe to the public when used on most of the ordinary ranges. During the year a camp was established on Lovells Island, Massachusetts, where a suitable range was obtained, and where the command from the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., found very excellent facilities for long-distance firing. This camp has been maintained throughout the summer, and the men of the Boston command were sent there in detachments for the purpose of qualifying at the various long-distance ranges. The results of the summer's practice have been very beneficial. In addition to firing on the range, the men were thoroughly instructed in the routine and practical details of camp life.

By my direction, Major Lauchheimer, inspector of rifle practice, attended the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association during the competition for the Hilton trophy for the purpose of observing the system of target firing during the competition and obtaining such information as might be valuable to him in connection with his duties. The governor of New Jersey has kindly placed the Sea Girt range at my disposal for the purpose of qualifying any men of the Marine Corps whom I may desire to send there; and if I am unable to find ranges during the next target season I intend to avail myself of this offer and send to Sea Girt as many men as possible who have qualified in the gallery for the purpose of completing their practice on the range.

In my report of last year I mentioned that I had organized a team for the purpose of entering the contest at Sea Girt, N. J., to contend for the Hilton trophy. The men composing this team were brought to Washington to keep up their practice in the gallery together during the winter, and to engage in range practice in the spring on the Ordway range near the city. This team was selected from men at the different posts who had made a high average, the total average of the sixteen members of the team being 89.77 per cent at the distances required—200, 500, and 600 yards. The organization of the first battalion of marines for service at Cavite, Philippine Islands, compelled me to abandon the sending of this team to Sea Girt, as I considered that the best shots should be sent with the battalion. I regret that I was unable to compete for the Hilton trophy, as the team that I had selected had made a much higher average than was made by the winning team at Sea Girt this year, and I feel justified in saying that the marine team would have had more than a good chance of winning the trophy.

A copy of the revised Small-Arms Firing Regulations of the Marine Corps, recently issued, is appended. These Regulations took effect from August 1, 1899, and establish an even higher standard for qualification as marksman and sharpshooter than heretofore required, as well as providing for qualification at longer ranges than 600 yards, and in skirmish firing where facilities for such qualification can be secured. The Regulations also include instructions for revolver firing.

A number of posts of the corps are now supplied with 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, 6-millimeter guns, with field carriages, and 3-inch rapid-firing field guns with accessories and spare parts, kindly loaned to the corps by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and the men are being thoroughly instructed in the manipulation and care of these guns.

Of the men who enlisted in the Marine Corps for service during the

war with Spain, under the provisions of the act of May 4, 1898, practically all have been discharged or transferred to the permanent service upon their own applications. Only eighteen of these men still remain in the service.

It was my intention this year to ask the Department to grant authority for the use of Seavey's Island, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for the establishment of a camp of instruction for the Marine Corps, but owing to the battalions going to Cavite and Guam this idea had to be abandoned. I regret that it was impossible to carry it out, as the officers and men can be much better instructed in the duties of a soldier in camp than in barracks.

Owing to the scarcity of officers and men, the usual course of instruction at the school of application could not be carried out this year. It is my intention this year to order a certain number of the officers appointed in the corps from civil life to this school for thorough theoretical and practical instruction in the duties of a marine officer, and after the first lot of officers have been instructed to send others there, and so on until all the officers appointed from civil life have completed the course at the school. By this course it is thought that the appointees from civil life will become proficient in all their duties and make valuable officers. A certain number of noncommissioned officers will also be instructed at the school during the year. As noncommissioned officers of the corps are now eligible for advancement to commissioned rank, many of them are anxious to take advantage of the course at the school.

For the past five years the adjutant and inspector of the corps has been, by order, a member of the board of inspection and survey, and has performed duty as such until the past year. During this year, however, notices of inspection have not been sent to these headquarters, and therefore the important duty of the inspection of marine guards has devolved upon a naval officer of the board. The Brigadier-General Commandant considers it of the utmost importance that the marine guard of a vessel should be inspected by a marine officer, who is, by his knowledge of the particular needs and requirements of a marine guard, better qualified to detect irregularities and determine the necessity for changes and improvements than a naval officer. By the act of Congress of March 3, 1899, an assistant adjutant and inspector was provided for the Marine Corps, and one of the reasons for recommending that provision be made for this officer was the advisability of having an officer of the adjutant and inspector's department always ready when a vessel with a marine guard on board is inspected. It is therefore urgently recommended that the assistant adjutant and inspector be appointed as the Marine Corps member of the board of inspection and survey in place of the adjutant and inspector, and that he be notified in each case when a vessel having a marine guard on board is to be inspected.

To enable the assistant adjutant and inspector to perform his duties as such, and to act as adjutant and inspector in the absence of that officer, he should be given the same authority to administer oaths as that now vested in the adjutant and inspector, and it is respectfully requested that the Department recommend to Congress the adoption of the necessary legislation to this end.

It gives me great pleasure to mention the fact that, notwithstanding the large increase of the corps and the consequently increased volume of work in all the departments, without any additional clerical force, the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and paymaster, and their

assistants have been untiring in their efforts to meet the largely increased demands upon their departments, and have at all times kept their work up to date. During the year three battalions have been fitted out for foreign service, devolving upon the quartermaster's department the duty of procuring a large quantity of equipments and supplies of various sorts. All this work was performed in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner by the quartermaster and his assistants, and the quartermaster's department met every demand upon it without delay. When the battalions for service at Cavite started, empty cars were run to the depot of supplies in Philadelphia, Pa., under charge of Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., to receive the freight for the battalions. These cars were loaded by Major Prince in a short time and in a very satisfactory manner, and were ready to join the trains containing the battalions when they passed through Philadelphia.

I append the reports of the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters, and request that they may be printed in connection with my report.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS.

Officers who served as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war with Spain, appointed as first lieutenants in the line (two afterwards appointed captains and assistant quartermasters)	30
From Navy to Marine Corps (graduate of Naval Academy)	1
From Naval Academy	1
From noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps	1
From civil life	24
Total	57

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Maj. J. M. T. Young, January 24, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890, and July 28, 1892; Maj. Erastus R. Robinson, January 24, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890, and July 28, 1892; Maj. Richard Wallach, July 24, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1243 and 1622 of the Revised Statutes; Lieut. Col. C. P. Porter, September 10, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1243 and 1622 of the Revised Statutes.

DIED.

Capt. Leroy C. Webster, June 17, 1899, while attached to the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and en route to Washington, D. C., to be examined for promotion.

ENLISTMENTS.

For five years	1,553
Reenlistments:	
From the Marine Corps	171
From the Army	150
Total	1,874

The total number of casualties in the enlisted force during the year, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, is 1,708. This large number of casualties is caused by the discharge of men who enlisted for service during the war with Spain.

The same strict recruiting regulations heretofore in force have been continued the past year (with the exception that the authorized maximum height for enlisted men has been increased 1 inch) and an excellent class of men has been obtained.

There are now 414 aliens in the corps, and of these 326 have declared their intention to become citizens, 88 live in the United States and have not declared their intention to become citizens, and none claim foreign residence.

There are 1,442 men on duty at the various shore stations, 1,368 on board ships, and 804 on foreign service.

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1899, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were forwarded to the Department on September 4, 1899.

Triplicate copies of the quartermaster's and paymaster's estimates are inclosed herewith.

The adjutant and inspector has made inspections in accordance with article 932 (2), Navy Regulations, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men as most satisfactory and the general condition of the buildings as excellent.

During the year good-conduct medals have been awarded under article 930, Navy Regulations, 1896, to such enlisted men as were recommended therefor.

I again respectfully invite attention to the extract quoted in my report of last year, as follows:

As the civil force at these headquarters has, by Executive order, been recently placed under civil-service rules, I respectfully recommend a rearrangement of salaries to correspond with those received by clerks in the other departments of the Government performing like duties. The chief clerks of the various offices should be fourth-class clerks, and receive the same pay allowed the chief clerks of the various offices in the departments; and the second and third clerks employed here should be third and second class clerks, respectively. The sums received now by these men are odd in figures, being established many years ago, and are unlike those in any other department.

The civil force here is very small compared to the work to be performed, owing to the employment of enlisted men as clerks and messengers, and in that way a considerable saving annually results to the Government, there being twelve of these soldiers so detailed.

The plan proposed would be an increase of only \$1,573.80, about the pay of one additional clerk, and in my judgment would be a fitting reward for deserving men who have at present little chance of advancement, which is discouraging to anyone who efficiently performs his duties.

The clerical force at these headquarters has cheerfully and efficiently performed the largely augmented amount of work incident to the increase in the strength of the corps, frequently remaining at the office until late at night, and often working on Sundays when necessary, and I respectfully renew my recommendation for the rearrangement of the grades above referred to.

I inclose herewith an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that this may also be made a part of my report.

The clause in the act of March 3, 1899, making it possible for non-commissioned officers to be advanced to commissioned rank was a wise provision, and offers a great inducement to young noncommissioned officers of the corps to improve themselves. The two noncommissioned officers promoted under this provision have proved to be excellent officers.

I desire to refer here to the many courtesies extended to the Marine Corps by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, by Col. Charles Bird, quartermaster, U. S. A., and by Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, quartermaster, U. S. A., in connection with the transportation of marines and supplies on army transports. These officers have greatly facilitated the movement of officers and marines and the shipment of supplies during the past year, by allowing the Marine Corps to take advantage of the army transportation service whenever a request was made upon them.

In conclusion, I beg leave to invite the attention of the Department to the fact that all the regular appropriations of the corps and the several allotments made for the Marine Corps from the national-defense appropriation during the war with Spain have been carefully and judiciously expended, every purchase, large or small, being properly substantiated by vouchers, and that there have been no irregularities, checkages, or disallowances of any kind, and no complaints about rations, clothing, or any other supplies furnished, and I feel justified in stating that the record of the corps which I have the honor to command was most creditable during the war with Spain.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

A.

HEADQUARTERS MANILA MARINE BATTALION,
Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., May 27, 1899.

SIR: I have respectfully to report the arrival of this battalion after a pleasant and uneventful voyage from Honolulu. The men are in excellent condition and morale.

Obedient to your instructions, I have reported the battalion to the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, for duty at the naval station, Cavite.

The battalion was disembarked on the afternoon of the 23d instant from the transport, which was anchored off Manila.

Upon arrival at these barracks guard was mounted and the old guard, consisting of marines stationed ashore from the fleet, was relieved and returned to their respective ships the same evening.

Commander Leutze, commanding the U. S. S. *Monterey* and commandant of the station, extended every courtesy and kindness. I found that he had made the barracks as comfortable as was in his power to do so. There were large and comfortable barracks for the men, three companies being assigned to upper barracks and one company to lower barracks, near the water front. All the men are quartered on the lower floor near the ground, which feature I consider unfavorable, from a sanitary point of view, in this climate.

The barracks are fitted with English iron beds, which require mattresses. I think this is a bad feature for this climate, as the mattresses will become soiled, rendering them unsanitary, therefore I do not consider this kind of bed suitable, from a sanitary standpoint, for this climate, not only on account of the proximity of the beds to the ground. In my opinion, the bamboo beds in general use here are much more suitable in every way and with the straw matting they would be more economical in the end. There was not a sufficient number of bunks or mattresses for the command, there being six beds and three mattresses too few.

The officers are quartered on the second floor of the palace in large, comfortable rooms, field officers having separate rooms, two captains in a room and four lieutenants in a room.

Anticipating the absence of arrangements for rationing the men, I drew two days' travel rations. This proved to be a fortunate precaution, inasmuch as I found no means for cooking at the barracks. I was disappointed in not finding the cooking ranges which I understood had been sent out here for our use; cooking facilities

were thus inadequate for the number of men in the command. We have been unable to find any trace of these ranges.

The cooks and their assistants form an efficient corps in their department, I having brought with me men that had served under me in that capacity before leaving the United States and whom I had in training and under instructions for this duty for several months.

On board the transport measles had broken out among the army troops. The disease was communicated to Major McCawley, who was transferred to the naval hospital at Cavite upon disembarkation. Since then other cases of measles have developed among the marines. Major McCawley is doing well.

I appointed Captain Haines acting quartermaster to act during the physical disability of Major McCawley. The landing of stores was completed on the third day of our occupancy of this post, the stores being towed in cascos from the transport, off Manila, to Cavite. They are in good condition. Storage room here is inadequate.

By order of the commander in chief Second Lient. H. O. Bisset, U. S. M. C., 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 17 privates, a part of the original guard stationed here, were transferred to this command, and I have organized this detachment as a section of artillery for service with the battalion, with one 3-inch rifle transferred by the commandant of the station.

From Honolulu I informed you that two privates were left at that port, having disregarded sailing orders. These two men were dropped as deserters on the 16th instant.

During the voyage from San Francisco the lieutenants of the command recited twice daily in school of instruction on various subjects of military training, such as security and information, drill regulations, signals, etc.

The battalion strength at present of 282 men and 15 officers is not sufficient to be prepared for every call that might be made upon it here. At the same time, according to present arrangements, there is no available space for any more troops in the yard and no place within the necessary distance where the men can go into camp. Joining the yard is old Fort Filipe, which is in a very dilapidated and unsanitary condition, and is uninhabitable. There is an old, small one-story wooden building in the fort inclosure, now occupied by a company of volunteers. There are no cooking, messing, or washing facilities. It is surrounded by high fort walls, is unhealthy, and the heat most trying. When the army troops are withdrawn this could be made a comfortable barracks by taking down the old building and erecting a light frame two-story building, with mess hall, kitchen, etc., below the quarters, and this would furnish quarters for one more battalion. There are also two sets of officers' quarters in bad condition, which could be pulled down or repaired and enlarged for officers. It would take about \$5,000 for the necessary repairs. The remainder of the volunteer regiment stationed here is quartered in various places through the town of Cavite wherever they find a vacant space in any of the bungalows. These arrangements for the volunteer troops are bad in every way. They are continually changed around, so that the same troops are not kept here for any length of time. No one in this climate sleeps on the ground floor, even the poor native bungalows being raised well above the ground. When people sleep near the ground they are continually ill with fever and soon break down, and the space thus cleared should be utilized as a site for building a small barracks. Otherwise, at the present time, every available space and living room are occupied, though possibly a limited number of bungalows could be rented outside. No more troops could be taken care of until some additional arrangements are made for their being quartered.

If more marines are to be sent here, and if it is to be arranged to occupy Fort Filipe after the withdrawal of the volunteers from it and its renovation, I think the most economical plan would be to increase the battalion to six companies of 100 men each. With such a force we would be prepared to respond to any call with an organization that could be easily handled, quartered, and subsisted.

I think that after the officers and men are well settled they will be very comfortable here.

Very respectfully,

P. C. POPE,

Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., May 31, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded approved.

I agree with Colonel Pope on the advisability of raising all the barracks so that the men would not have to sleep close to the ground.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

I know of no quarters in Cavite which could be permanently utilized for marine barracks excepting Fort Filipe. The repairs, alterations, and cleaning recommended within would be absolutely necessary, and in my opinion could be effected for \$5,000 gold. From six to eight weeks' time would be required after the army vacates. The delay would be caused by difficulty in procuring necessary material.

E. H. LEUTZE,
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. Monterey and Naval Station.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. S. BALTIMORE,
Manila, P. I., June 4, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded.

Since Colonel Pope wrote this letter I have interviewed him on the subject of additional marines, telling him that we could easily accommodate 300 or more on our vessels should they be sent before barracks were provided, and he asked me to mention this in my indorsement. I have manned nine or more gunboats from the crews of the large ships, so that there will be plenty of room for additional marines.

A. S. BARKER,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding Asiatic Station.

[Third indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
July 20, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

That part of the within letter and indorsements which recommends providing suitable barracks for the marine battalion at Cavite is approved.

The Bureau does not approve of the increase of the complement of marine guards on board the vessels by a total of 300. The *Solace*, which sailed for Manila on July 1, carried sufficient men to fill vacancies on the Asiatic Station, and other men will be sent as soon after reports of vacancies are received as practicable.

F. W. DICKENS,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 21, 1899.

Referred to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for recommendation and report as to the advisability of providing suitable barracks for the marine battalion at Cavite, with an estimate of cost.

The recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, as is contained in the third paragraph of the third indorsement hereon, is approved.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, for his information and report.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the Brigadier-General Commandant. In view of the cable message to-day from the commander in chief Asiatic Station, requesting that a second battalion of marines be sent immediately to the naval station, Cavite, it seems to be advisable that, if the officer's request is to be complied with, such arrangements for the health and comfort of that battalion should be made as can most expeditiously be made and at the least expense. From the within report it appears that Fort San Filipe is the most suitably located building at Cavite for a marine barracks; that, at the date of the report, it was occupied by army troops then likely soon to vacate the fort, and that the fort needs repairs and improvements which could be made in about six or eight weeks' time, at a cost of \$5,000 gold. (This

estimate is based upon information received at the War Department as to the cost of labor and material at Manila.) But this would involve delay in the readiness of the barracks for a second battalion, also a fairly large expenditure of public funds. As the information at hand is meager and unsatisfactory as to time, quantity, etc., of labor and material at Manila and Cavite, it is thought, under the circumstances, that the wisest proposition is to take over San Filipe, repair and improve it, and quarter the second battalion there. Judging from the first indorsement hereon of the commanding officer, naval station, Cavite, it will cost \$5,000 gold to put San Filipe in habitable condition and require six to eight weeks in which to complete the improvements. The embarrassment is that the condition of the appropriation "Repair of barracks," current fiscal year, is not such as to warrant this expenditure. That appropriation provides only \$13,000 for repair of all the barracks of the Corps during the current fiscal year, and should \$5,000 be taken out of it for improvements at Cavite there would not be sufficient funds left to make immediate necessary repairs at stations within the United States. If, therefore, it is decided to take over San Filipe, repair and improve it, it is suggested that a recommendation be made to the Secretary of the Navy to allot \$5,000 gold out of the emergency fund of the Navy Department. This sum could be placed to the credit of the assistant quartermaster or his successor, now on duty at Cavite, and if the cable is employed, the improvements could be commenced immediately after the receipt by him of a notification that the allotment has been placed to his credit and a direction to proceed with the necessary repairs and improvements to Fort San Filipe.

The attention of the Brigadier-General Commandant is invited to the fact that repairs and improvements are also recommended in the within reports to the quarters now occupied by the enlisted men at Cavite. In a private letter received by the undersigned from Major McCawley, the assistant quartermaster on duty at Cavite, the statement is made that the floors of the men's quarters are on the ground; that these should be raised for health and sanitary reasons; that all plumbing is in bad order, no vents being used, and ordinary rubber plugs being used to prevent the ascent of sewer gas; that the ground around the men's quarters is so high that on occasion of heavy rainfall the water floods the floor of the men's quarters, and that various and sundry improvements and repairs to such quarters are imperative to the health of the command. It is further suggested that a recommendation be made to the Secretary of the Navy that \$5,000 gold be allotted as suggested above for repairs and improvements to quarters now occupied by officers and enlisted men at Cavite. This would make the total expenditure for repairs and improvements referred to at Cavite \$10,000.

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of the Navy, inviting attention to the sixth indorsement, which is approved by the Brigadier-General Commandant.

From the information gathered from the attached report of Col. P. C. Pope, commanding battalion, and other sources, it is the opinion of the undersigned that suitable barracks for the officers and men stationed at Cavite should be provided at once, as under existing arrangements sickness is sure to follow.

These repairs can be made for \$5,000 gold.

A second battalion will sail from San Francisco during the month of August. Suitable quarters should be provided for this detachment immediately, and the suggestion of Commander Leutze, commandant of the station, to repair Fort San Filipe, is thought to be a good one. This fort can be put in good repair for \$5,000 gold.

It will cost \$10,000 gold to make the above-mentioned repairs, which is very much less than new barracks would cost, and it is earnestly recommended that the Department take such action as it may deem proper to provide habitable quarters for the officers and men that are now or will be stationed at the naval station, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

The appropriation "Repair of barracks" for the current fiscal year is only \$13,000 for repair of all the barracks of the corps, and should this amount—\$10,000—be taken out of it, there would not be enough left to make the necessary repairs within the United States. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the amount necessary be allotted out of the emergency fund of the Navy.

The return of the report is respectfully requested.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

[Eighth indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 21, 1899.*

Returned to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The recommendation of the Commandant, as contained in the seventh indorsement, is approved, and the necessary request will be made by the Commandant to the Department for the allotment of \$10,000 from the emergency fund.

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

[Ninth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to telephonic orders.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, and Acting Commandant.

[Tenth indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the Brigadier-General Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

By direction of the Secretary.

M. L. CROXALL,
Acting Chief Clerk.

[Eleventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, for his information and return.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, and Acting Commandant.

[Twelfth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the brigadier-general commandant, United States Marine Corps headquarters; contents noted. A copy of the inclosed correspondence has been made for the files of this office.

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

No. 186.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my indorsement on the report of Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., on the condition of the enlisted men's quarters at Manila, Philippine Islands, and requesting additional quarters for an increase of the marine force at the station, I have the honor to request that an allotment be made from the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1900, of \$10,000 for the necessary repairs and improvements of quarters at Cavite for the accommodation of the two marine battalions.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1899.*

Approved.

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 5, 1899.*

Approved.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

True copy from the records of the Navy Department.

M. L. CROXALL,
Acting Chief Clerk.

B.

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., July 29, 1899.

SIR: I have to respectfully inform you that, by order of the commander in chief, one corporal and two privates have been transferred to the U. S. S. *Bennington*, two privates to the U. S. S. *Wheeling*, and one private to the U. S. S. *Princeton*.

The work of improving this post has been steadily progressing. Cement flooring has been put in the quarters occupied by Company A, the guardrooms, officer of the guard's office, sick bay, quartermaster's clothing room, storeroom, cells, and Company A's wash room; this work was recommended by a board of survey as a sanitary necessity. Other repairs are being made, such as cementing the floors of the wash room and kitchen in upper barracks, building a stable, etc. I found it necessary to have a pair of horses for the garrison, which are to be purchased from the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

The occupancy of Fort San Felipe on July 9 initiated other improvements. A naval prison has been established within the fort, where there are now confined several general court-martial prisoners. A passageway is being cut through the fortification wall which separated the navy-yard from the fort.

A strong guard is kept in the fort and an officer sleeps there with the guard at night.

The 3-inch field pieces and Colt's automatic guns have been received and mounted, and the men are being drilled in their use. There have been a number of night alarms.

I have been unable to establish target practice as yet on account of the heavy rains and other surrounding circumstances. The rains have been heavier than have ever before been known here.

The sick lists have decreased to less than one-half of one per cent. Drills, parades, and a regular routine are being carried out as far as permitted by climatic conditions.

I regret that the bunks furnished the men of the command have proven such a poor investment; the commander in chief has ordered new ones made in this navy-yard.

There has been some trouble getting bread cooked for the command, as the excessive heat has proved too much for the cooks, frequently exhausting them, which is also the case with the cooks of the general mess.

Very respectfully,

P. C. POPE,
Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

C.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Apia, Samoa, April 5, 1899.

SIR: I inclose herewith copies of the reports of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., and P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung, United States Navy, in relation to the reconnoissance made by a combined force of British and Americans on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The party was taken from the forces permanently stationed on shore and comprised men from this vessel and three British vessels.

The movement was made for the purpose of breaking up a camp of Mataafa natives in the vicinity of Vailele. The general directions were given by Capt. L. C. Stuart, R. N., who was in command of the united forces on shore.

The American force was in charge of Lieut. F. V. Lansdale, executive officer of this vessel, accompanied by Ensign Monaghan, U. S. N., Lieutenant Perkins, U. S. M. C., and Passed Assistant Surgeon Lung. The British force was in charge of Lieutenant Cave, first lieutenant of H. M. S. *Porpoise*, and all, commanded by Lieutenant Freeman, first lieutenant of H. M. S. *Tauranga*, detailed by Captain Stuart of that vessel. The inclosed reports, together with the report of Lieutenant Cave, senior surviving officer of the British force, a copy of which has been supplied you by Captain Stuart, will enable you to form a fair idea of the occurrences of the afternoon.

It should be understood that Lieutenant Perkins, in command of 20 marines, did not know of the loss of the officers in command of the blue jackets until reaching the beach, and he therefore did not assume command of the entire American force during

the latter part of the action. He commanded his own detachment in a creditable manner. Attention is respectfully invited to the mention of his men on the last page of his report.

From conversations with British officers and our own men I am gratified to be able to commend in the strongest terms the work of P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung. At times when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times, by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our blue jackets and marched them to the United States consulate and reported to me, reaching there at dusk. Special attention is invited to his report.

Both the reports referred to err in their statements of the strength of the expedition. The American force was 60 officers and men, including 20 marines. The British force was 62 officers, seamen, and marines; total, 122. The native force of friendlies was between 100 and 150, indifferently armed and without discipline.

I directed Lieut. H. A. Field, who replaced Lieutenant Lansdale in command of the *Philadelphia's* men engaged, and who are still on shore, to question the petty officers and others and make notes of such of their statements as appeared pertinent. These I have received and the following remarks are in part based upon them.

Several incursions had been made into the bush back of Apia during the last ten days of March. Very few natives had been observed. When seen, however, they were always fired upon by the Colt automatic gun, and they fled in terror. Lieutenant Lansdale set great store by the gun and frequently operated it himself. He appears to have depended greatly upon the gun when the party was ambushed on April 1. Twice it did not function and time was lost in overhauling it, and great delay was consumed in trying to get it through the wire fence. Lieutenant Lansdale was loath to abandon it, but the fire was so galling that before he was wounded he was compelled to scatter the important parts and leave it behind. Prudence led him to deploy his men in open order. The thicket was so dense that after the order for retreat was sounded it was not possible for the groups to render each other mutual support.

Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded below the knee soon after the Colt was abandoned and rendered incapable of marching. He was assisted by his men, one of whom, N. E. Edsall (ordinary seaman), was mortally wounded while doing so. It is not clear when Mr. Lansdale received the wound in his chest. It is in evidence most clear that when Ensign Monaghan discovered that the lieutenant was wounded he used his best endeavors to convey him to the rear, and, seizing a rifle from a disabled man, made a brave defense, but undoubtedly he fell very shortly after joining him, and the hostile natives, flushed with success, bore down on our men in his vicinity. The men were not in sufficient numbers to hold out any longer, and they were forced along by a fire which it was impossible to withstand. Ensign Monaghan *did* stand. He stood steadfast by his wounded superior and friend—one rifle against many, one brave man against a score of savages. He knew he was doomed. He could not yield. He died in heroic performance of duty.

Private Henry L. Hulbert, U. S. M. C., informs me that he saw both Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan after they were killed; that he had been near them a few moments before, and that he had assisted in covering their retreat. He is mentioned by Lieutenant Perkins for bravery and good conduct.

James Butler (coxswain) was killed instantly while standing and firing against the enemy. The surgeon's report covers the cases of the wounded men.

I have to commend the steadiness of F. D. Fisher (gunner's mate, first class), in charge of the Colt automatic gun, for coolness and steadiness in twice dismounting and overhauling the gun under fire. J. S. Ranlett (ordinary seaman) assisted Ensign Monaghan in binding up Lieutenant Lansdale's leg with a neckerchief belonging to B. Callaghan (blacksmith) and assisted in carrying him when first wounded.

The number of cartridges fired by each of the blue jackets averaged 50. From what appears to be reliable authority, 40 of the assailants were killed and 50 wounded. This information was obtained several days after the engagement. Whenever our men could get cover they turned and fired. Many of the blue jackets, without officers to direct them, were the last to reach the beach. The last to arrive were H. M. Wagner (coxswain), E. D. Myrick (ordinary seaman), F. Walker (ordinary seaman), P. Kensie (oiler), A. E. Gustafsen (seaman), Henry L. Hulbert (private, U. S. M. C.), and two British sailors, whose names I have not learned.

All of the wounded are doing well.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN WHITE,
Captain, United States Navy, Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

D.

CAMP HOLLOWAY,
Apia, Samoa, April 2, 1899.

SIR: In obedience to instructions I make the following report of the engagement of yesterday:

Pursuant to verbal orders of Lieut. P. V. Lansdale, U. S. N., the senior naval officer on shore, I joined at 1 p. m. a column of combined British and American troops, consisting, as nearly as I could reckon from information given me by Lieutenant Lansdale, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Freeman, R. N., of the following: Thirty-five American sailors, including a Colt gun detachment; 2 officers United States Navy (Lansdale and Monaghan); 18 privates, 2 sergeants, 1 fifer, United States Marine Corps, from the guard of the consulate; P. A. Surg. George A. Lung and 1 hospital attendant; 48 British marines and sailors, and (I think) 4 British officers.

The British detachment included stretchermen, signalmen, etc. With the column went interpreters Mackie, Scanlon, George Reid, Macdonald, Missionaries Wright and Henrickson, of the Mormon mission, and Mr. Stanley Osborne, secretary to the consul-general, who acted as volunteer aid, and a native contingent numbering, I should judge, about 100. Lieutenant Freeman, R. N., was the senior officer of the combined column present, and I was directed by Lieutenant Lansdale, U. S. N., to obey generally his instructions.

Upon taking up the march to the eastward along the beach road we formed in the following order: British marines and signalmen, Colt gun detachment, marine guard United States Marine Corps, seamen infantry, natives, and civilians. Lieutenant Freeman and Mr. Lung marched near the head of the column; Lieutenant Lansdale with the gun detachment; Ensign Monaghan with his company; I kept, generally, with my own detachment, occasionally going to the head to speak to Freeman and Lansdale as to the route, having gone over a part of it the day before as far as Faglii.

We first halted on the west bank of the river Vaivase, to the westward of Faglii village, when signal was made to H. M. S. *Royalist* to cease firing. This was at 2.15 p. m. The column then took skirmishing order and advanced cautiously, after burning the enemy's huts near Mormon camp (village of Faglii). Proceeded along road skirting German plantation beyond Vailele to village of Tonga, which natives fired. Here we made a halt. A consultation was held between Lieutenant Freeman and Lieutenant Lansdale at which I was not present, but each afterwards informed me that we would retire inland to Apia by main road skirting Copre plantations. This is known as the road from Vailele, half a mile from the seaboard, and for a long distance it is straight, bordered by groves of coconuts and inclosed by barbed-wire fence. Upon taking up the return march I was directed by Lieutenant Lansdale to preserve our then formation—inverse order of march—the marines becoming the rear guard or left of line. A short distance along the road the enemy was first seen crossing a transverse road about 200 yards to left. Here we halted, formed line, and fired for five or six minutes. The Colt gun, which was hurried to the head of column (right), failed to work. I was informed by Lieutenant Lansdale that it had been wrongly assembled by the armorer after being cleaned before starting. It was overhauled and a round fired to test it. We then formed in double column of files on each side of the road—two lines of flankers and the friendly natives sent into the bush ahead and on left flank.

After marching about a mile farther we descended a defile and forded a river, the road zigzagging. On opposite side climbed to higher plateau and struck level road again. Proceeded along this a short distance, when we were suddenly attacked in force from the left, the hostiles being entirely concealed and firing on the column from the grass, ground slightly rising toward them. Returned fire without apparent effect; friendly natives firing excitedly and recklessly, endangering our own men. Enemy's fire slackened a few moments and then began more spiritedly from all along the left and from the left flank and rear. Being the only officer on the left of the line I urged (through interpreters Mackie, Wright, Hendrickson, and Scanlon) the friendlies to prevent our being flanked and to protect our rear, but to no avail. The fire growing hot all around our left and rear and two men being wounded, I ordered the left flank to fall back to the right toward a wire fence, about 300 yards distant. While falling back to the fence I met Lieutenant Cave, R. N., and Dr. Lung, who were accompanying the wounded to the rear. Both agreed that a retreat to the shore line was the only course to pursue to prevent being cut off entirely. The right was then engaged firing to the front (left). I could not tell if the Colt gun was working. Having reached the wire fence with several of my men, the doctor with wounded, together with Lieutenant Cave and British marines and signal party having already crossed, I directed the trumpeter, Fifer Tietze, to sound the signal for the guard to form and retire. The enemy had then approached within 50 yards to left and rear, firing boldly. I made a stand at the fence, directing Sergeants

McNally and Forsterer to rally the men and protect retreat of others as they fell back. This was the most dangerous spot of the field, the bluff descending abruptly beyond into a deep ravine covered with dense shrubbery, banana plants, etc., and as our men withdrew and entered this hollow we were fired upon continuously from the bluff to the left and by sharpshooters perched in the cocoanut trees directly overhead. I saw one of them fall from a tree, shot.

The greater part of my men had then crossed, being preceded by the British under Lieutenant Cave, Dr. Lung, and the wounded. Sergt. Bruno A. Forsterer and three men remained at the fence till firing ceased. Had we been a few minutes later in crossing this ravine it is my opinion we would have been cut off and killed to a man. I did not see the Colt gun in action, nor Lieutenant Lansdale and Freeman, or Ensign Monaghan after the battle began. Sergeant Forsterer and Private Hulbert saw both officers shot. Facing to the rear and firing at the sharpshooters as we went we finally reached the shore, where we had originally halted, at the village of Faglii. I requested Lieutenant Cave to signal to the *Royalist*, which was lying offshore directly opposite, to send boats with reinforcements, which was done, and used my utmost endeavors to throw up intrenchments. Here the marine guard and native contingent halted while the main body of British sailors moved to the westward in the direction of the consulate, halted about 300 yards distant. I directed Mr. Stanley Osborne to return to the consulate with the wounded and a message asking for reinforcements.

At Dr. Lung's suggestion I assigned him to command of the company of bluejacket infantry. It was then that I learned for the first time that Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan were not with us, though I was informed by Dr. Lung that he believed they were both safe. I continued to cover the rear with the marines, British and American, and tried to induce the natives to go into the bush on the left to protect our left flank, which was exposed. Happily, however, we were not fired upon after reaching the beach.

When I directed the left to fall back we were almost surrounded, and had I delayed a moment later I believe the column would have been massacred.

I can not close this report without commending in the highest terms the behavior of the marine guard under my command, who, to a man, acted with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, particularly Sergts. Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer, the latter holding the stand at the fence until surrounded, and afterwards, when we reached the sea, volunteering to lead the friendly natives into the bush to protect our flank.

The gallantry of Private Henry L. Hulbert, who remained behind at the fence till the last, and who was with Lansdale and Monaghan when they were both killed, I desire especially to mention. His behavior throughout was worthy of all praise and honor.

Dr. Lung acted with the greatest coolness and bravery and rendered valuable services outside his profession.

Private McCarthy, U. S. M. C., was the only one of my command wounded—shot through the wrist.

Very respectfully,

C. M. PERKINS,

First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,

U. S. Flagship Philadelphia.

E.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Apia, Samoa, April 4, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the following report to make concerning the engagement that occurred on the afternoon of the 1st instant between the combined American and British forces against certain hostile Samoans:

About 1.30 p. m., I joined the expedition as it passed the American consulate on its way eastward along the beach. It comprised a number of bluejackets and marines, under the command of Lieut. P. V. Lansdale, U. S. N., senior officer of the American contingent; Ensign J. R. Monaghan, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C.; also a number of bluejackets and marines under the command of Lieutenant Freeman, R. N., Lieutenant Cave, R. N., and Lieutenant Hickman, R. N. Lieutenant Freeman was the senior officer of the British officers of the British contingent and of the expedition.

Accompanying me was L. E. Gregory, hospital apprentice, U. S. N.; with the British were four stretchermen carrying two stretchers, and one apothecary. These

latter, together with Gregory, came under my immediate control, and rendered valuable service to me in a professional way. There were also a number of friendly natives in the expedition. The whole number of people was about 150, one-half of whom were friendlies, and the remaining half was composed of about equal numbers of American and British. In addition to these there were four whites or half castes, and two Mormon missionaries, who went along as interpreters.

The expedition proceeded eastward for about a mile near to a village called Matafagatele, where we halted. H. M. S. *Royalist* had preceded us about half an hour and was then shelling the village in our advance. At a signal from us she ceased firing and we then advanced farther along the beach.

Reaching Fagalii we stopped for fifteen or twenty minutes, while the friendlies reconnoitered up to the higher ground in advance and on our right. We then forded the Fagalii River, and took the road leading up to the higher ground and into the Vailele plantation.

We followed this road for about a mile when we came to the village of Letonga. The forces did not go to this village, but halted a short distance away at a point where the road suddenly drops into the ravine in which the village is located. The friendlies then went ahead and set fire to the houses. While the fire was in progress several reports were heard. They proved to be the explosion of cartridges stored in the burning huts. I was told that the friendlies had found in the houses freshly cooked food still warm, showing that the villagers had suddenly and shortly before left, having been scared away by the firing of the *Royalist*.

Here about 3 p. m. it was decided to return by the same road we had come. Accordingly the return was begun with the column in reverse order.

Up to this time not a single hostile had been seen.

As the middle of the column was passing the first crossroad the friendlies on our left flank discovered some of them up the road about 300 yards distant. I was near the crossroad at the time and, on looking up, saw three or four step out into the road and then quickly hide in the trees. Our people immediately opened fire and about a dozen hostiles scurried across the road toward our left, apparently uninjured. The Colt gun failed to do its work and a valuable opportunity was in consequence lost.

No other hostiles appeared, and the Colt gun was taken apart, readjusted, and successfully tested.

The route of return was then changed. Instead of going back immediately to the beach it was decided to return by a road half a mile or more back from the sea and more or less parallel with the shore line. This road was through extensive cocoanut plantations, and extended along the lower levels of the foothills, interrupted in three places by deep ravines through which small streams ran. It was the intention to follow this road to a point where it turned to the north and then led for a mile down into the town of Apia.

Turning down the crossroad mentioned to the left for half a mile, we then went to the west by the road parallel to the sea, and proceeded along this for another half-mile until we came to the first ravine and the Fagalii River. As the road leads through the ravine it winds in several curves, thus making easy grades on both slopes. Using great caution against a surprise we passed through this and up, on double time, to the next level stretch of road.

At this point the land was comparatively level. On our left the land sloped gently upward for a distance of 50 or 75 yards, where it formed a crest extending parallel with the road. On the right it was a little more level, extending back from the road about 50 yards, where it dropped off abruptly, like a railway embankment, for 40 or 50 feet, into a swampy patch nearly level with the sea. A little less than half a mile ahead was another ravine through which the road passed, and directly behind was the ravine we had just crossed. Both sides of the road were lined with a barbed-wire fence of 6 or 8 strands, about 5 feet high and very securely fastened to trees and posts. It could not be broken down and there were no instruments at hand for cutting the wires. A similar fence fringed the edge of the level land where it dropped off into the swamp. The situation was a most unfavorable one for us.

Suddenly, as our column reached the level road and before the rear guard of British marines and friendlies had emerged from the ravine, fire was opened on us on our left. The hostiles were behind the crest mentioned and were so well intrenched we could not see them, while they could fire at us at will. They lay flat, resting their rifles on the crest, and fired at us, their faces being concealed by the short grass. We were first apprised of their presence by their firing and the smoke of their rifles. The firing extended the entire length of our left flank, a distance of 100 yards or more. It was somewhat scattering at first, but in a few moments became so brisk it appeared to come in volleys. Our men at the first fire advanced along the road a little, then dropped in the ditch at the side of the road and promptly returned several volleys. To all appearances at that time, the hostiles behind their natural intrenchment remained unharmed, as their fire continued unabated. The Colt gun failed us again and this fact probably helped to bring on the disaster that followed.

Our men continued to fire, advancing down the road to the westward. In about ten minutes it was noticed that the enemy was closing around the eastern end of our line. A few minutes later they began to close around our western end also. We could recognize this by the direction from which the bullets came. Every few seconds a hostile would jump high in the air, give a wild yell, and immediately drop again. It was impossible to make a sudden charge and demoralize them because of the barbed-wire fences along the road, and later a retreat proved almost as impossible. They began to close in on our flanks in such numbers and to fire so vigorously a retreat became imperative. Accordingly a retreat was made through the barbed-wire fence into the field on the north side of the road. The retreat was orderly and our men began firing again at once. The enemy never slackened their fire, but rather increased it, showing that they had been encouraged by our maneuver.

In this field our men made a good stand, but to no avail, for they closed in on our right and left, being concealed by the natural ridges they were behind, while we were on a level spot with no protection but the cocoanut trees. These only served as a protection from the enemy on the south, while those on the east and west poured in a destructive fire that could not be avoided. It was here that two of our men and two of the British bluejackets were killed. At this place Lieutenant Freeman was killed, and here Lansdale had his leg smashed. Two friendlies were also shot here.

In the very beginning of the attack a British marine in the rear guard was shot in the leg and rendered helpless. He was placed on a stretcher and carried along as the column advanced down the road. When the retreat through the first wire fence was made he was passed through, carried across the field, through the other wire fence, and with the aid of the Mormon missionary and others he was sent down the embankment and into the swamp, through which they made their way to the beach and thence along the shore to the American consulate.

I remained on the high land, where the fighting was still going on, in order to render professional aid to any needing it. While there four of our wounded men came to me, to whom I gave temporary help. Happily they could walk, and I directed them to make the best of their way to the consulate.

Lieutenant Cave, R. N., came up to me, and after a hurried talk he decided to sound the retreat. Just then Lieutenant Perkins joined us and he agreed to the retreat also. With Cave's approval I went down into the swamp to see if there was a trail and that we were not hemmed in. I found the conditions not impossible, and sent back the apothecary to tell him to retreat that way. In a few minutes everybody remaining on the high ground came through the second wire fence in a confused retreat, floundering, staggering, and falling in the deep mud, tangled grass, and trees. The enemy followed persistently and poured in a terrific fire. In this hollow Lansdale, Monaghan, and Edsall received their death wounds.

From descriptions given me since by the men who saw them just before their death, it appears conclusive that Ensign Monaghan lost his life in a heroic effort to save the life of his shipmate Lansdale.

The retreat continued for a quarter of a mile until the beach was reached. Lieutenant Perkins gathered together his and a few British marines. Learning that Lansdale and Monaghan were missing I assumed command of the bluejackets that had been under their command. I also rallied ten or fifteen British marines and bluejackets who had preceded us and were for a few minutes without an officer. I was told that Lansdale and Monaghan had been seen going down the beach wounded and helped on their way to the consulate by friendlies.

The *Royalist* had remained at her position, nearly abreast of Fagalii and the place where we came out on the beach, and after we had retired a short distance and signaled she sent several shells into the ravine we had just left. Not until then did the fire of the enemy cease. Just as we were taking up our march a British bluejacket came running down from the ravine and made straight for sea. Two boats with reinforcements from the *Royalist* were within a short distance of the beach and picked him up. When they reached the shore I went and examined this man. He had lost his right ear. It had the appearance of having been cut off, but he insisted that it had been shot away. He was very much dazed and said he was not wounded elsewhere. Later I learned that he had been shot twice, a grazing shot in the side and a gunshot wound of the scalp. The latter had rendered him unconscious, so that the enemy thought him dead and cut off his ear. At that moment a shell came in close from the *Royalist*, the enemy ran, the bluejacket recovered consciousness and ran for his life.

As to the number of the enemy it is impossible for me to say definitely how many there were. In my first view of them, as they ran across the crossroad, there were twelve or fifteen seen at a time. During the engagement they were so well concealed I did not see more than two or three at any one time. Judging from the rapidity and continuance of their fire, the length of the line of their fire, and the

boldness they exhibited, I think there were not less than 300 of them. My estimate is confirmed by the opinion of persons living in Apia who are familiar with the natives and their ways. Some even say there were not less than 500.

I did not see anyone killed. I saw and attended to the wants of a British blue-jacket and a marine, also five of our own men who were wounded. I also saw two friendlies who were wounded.

Surg. H. B. Beatty, R. N., had established his headquarters temporarily at the American consulate and did valuable service in dressing the wounded as they came in before my arrival.

The killed were: Lieutenant Freeman, R. N., and two British bluejackets; Lieutenant Lansdale, U. S. N.; Ensign Monaghan, U. S. N.; J. Butler, cockswain, U. S. N., and N. E. Edsall, ordinary seaman, U. S. N.

The British had two wounded, and among our men five were wounded. The engagement began about 4 p. m. and lasted about half an hour.

The enemy beheaded all the officers killed, and in the case of the enlisted men they cut off the right ears of the British and both ears of the Americans. Lieutenant Freeman also had his ears cut off.

I believe that had the Colt's gun worked properly the result would have been entirely different, and I also believe had we not retreated when we did we would have been killed to a man.

Considering the odds they had to contend against and their inexperience, our men behaved remarkably well. Especially is this true while in the road and the last stand in the field.

The expedition arrived at the consulate about dark, where I saw that the wounded had the necessary dressings, and sent our own men off to the *Philadelphia*. A few minutes later, in accordance with your order, I returned to this ship.

Respectfully,

G. A. LUNG,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

To the COMMANDING OFFICER.

F.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1899.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of the report of Rear-Admiral Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnaissance made by the combined American and British forces at Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899.

The Department notes with pleasure the high terms in which Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., speaks of your conduct during the trying events of that day. That part of his report concerning you is as follows:

"I can not close this report without commending in the highest terms the behavior of the marine guard under my command, who, to a man, acted with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, particularly Sergts. Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer, the latter holding the stand at the fence till surrounded, and afterwards, when we reached the sea, volunteering to lead the friendly natives into the bush to protect our flank."

Your conduct as outlined above reflects the greatest credit upon you and the Marine Corps.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary*.

Sergt. BRUNO A. FORSTERER, U. S. M. C.

G.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1899.

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we reached the sea, volunteering to lead the friendly natives into the bush to protect our flank."

Your conduct as outlined above reflects the greatest credit upon you and the Marine Corps.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Sergt. MICHAEL J. McNALLY, U. S. M. C.

H.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1899.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of the report of Rear-Admiral Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnaissance made by the combined American and British forces at Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899.

The Department notes with pleasure the high terms in which Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., speaks of your conduct during the trying events of that day. That part of his report concerning you is as follows:

"The gallantry of Private Henry L. Hulbert, who remained behind at the fence till the last, and who was with Lansdale and Monaghan when they were both killed, I desire especially to mention. His behavior throughout was worthy of all praise and honor."

Your conduct as outlined above reflects the greatest credit upon you and upon the Marine Corps.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Private HENRY L. HULBERT, U. S. M. C.

I.

FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
Manila, P. I., April 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Ensign Cleland Davis, United States Navy, upon the operations ashore of a Colt's automatic gun and a detachment of marines under his command.

Ensign Davis was a volunteer for this duty ashore with the army. He was engaged in all the actions against the insurgents that took place on the northern front of the army between February 27 and April 4, 1899, performed valiant service and rendered valuable aid to our troops. I therefore commend him to the Department and recommend that he be advanced ten numbers in his grade.

The crew for the Colt's gun consisted of Corpl. Thomas Francis Prendergast, and Privates Howard Major Buckley and Joseph Melvin, United States Marine Corps.

While this crew was not composed of volunteers, none being asked for, the men performed their duty under most trying conditions of war in the most exemplary manner and deserve high praise. I hope the Department will reward in a suitable manner their services.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral United States Navy,
Commanding United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTH CORPS,
Malolos, April 8, 1899.

SIR: As chief of artillery of this division I take pleasure in certifying to the division commander for transmittal to the appropriate naval authority, if proper, the following brief statement of the recent service of Ensign Cleland Davis, United States Navy, with this division.

February 27, by General McArthur's direction, he reported to me for assignment with a Colt's automatic gun and a detachment of three marines. From that date until March 23 he was stationed at Caloocan, where on several occasions he materially assisted in quieting the firing of the insurgents. March 25, with his gun and detachment, he accompanied the artillery in the forward movement toward the Tuliahan River. The gun was employed against the enemy about noon of that day

near Cabalahan, and toward evening a scouting party of about twenty-five dismounted Fourth United States Cavalrymen had developed the enemy in considerable force strongly intrenched behind very elaborate works on the right or west bank of the Tuliahan. The cavalry suffered severely, about 35 per cent of their number being wounded or killed, when a Utah gun and Ensign Davis with the automatic gun were ordered forward and brought into position behind a fence screen within 125 yards of the insurgent trenches. During the approach to the position, the time consumed in removing obstacles and in preparing to fire, the detachments were under a vicious fire, which was redoubled as soon the guns opened. The enemy was, however, soon silenced, the automatic gun having contributed largely to the result.

March 27, Ensign Davis, at his own request, took a position on the Marilas River, opposite an insurgent trench not more than 75 yards distant. Though under a very heavy fire he poured in a well-directed fire which enabled the artillery to come forward, protected the advancing infantry, and assisted materially in bringing about the surrender of the insurgents in the trenches.

March 29 he brought the gun in action well to the front over the railway bridge at Garquinto under a very dangerous cross fire.

March 31 he cooperated in the artillery attack on the trenches in front of Malolas.

April 4 he went forward on a reconnoissance to the Quinqua River, when he temporarily commanded one of Lieutenant Flemming's guns during the latter's absence with the other gun—this under a heavy fire; he also pushed the automatic gun forward to a position within 250 yards of the enemy, intrenched on the opposite bank of the Quinqua; here the enemy's fire was intense. Owing to orders to return, the gun was not fired here.

Ensign Davis usually fired the gun himself, and always with accurate aim and unflinching courage. Were he an army officer I would unhesitatingly recommend him for a brevet for gallant and meritorious services; as it is, I can only make the recommendation and express the earnest hope that he may receive advancement a proper number of files, or such other recognition as his services might appropriately receive at the hands of the naval authorities. His detachment served faithfully and bravely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD W. YOUNG,

Major, Utah Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Malolas, P. I., April 15, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant-general, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, recommending the transmission of this paper to the Admiral commanding the American fleet in these waters.

I have personal knowledge of the matters referred to within by Major Young, and take great pleasure in expressing strong concurrence in all he says of the professional skill and personal gallantry of Ensign Davis, which came repeatedly under my personal observation.

ARTHUR MCARTHUR,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., April 17, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., commanding United States naval force on Asiatic Station, flagship *Olympia*, Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands.

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

U. S. S. HELENA (third rate),

Manila, P. I., April 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations with a Colt automatic gun manned by a detachment of marines, with which, in obedience to your orders of February 27, 1899, I reported to Major-General McArthur, U. S. V., commanding the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

With my detachment I was assigned to the divisional artillery under Maj. R. W. Young, U. S. V., chief of artillery, and was stationed on the firing line at Caloocan until March 23, when, in company with the artillery, I proceeded to La Loma Church.

On March 25 operations commenced. The general plan of advance was as follows: General McArthur was in command. His division consisted of the first brigade, Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, on the left, composed of the Third Artillery, Kansas and Montana regiments; and the second brigade, Brigadier-General Hale, on the right, composed of the Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Nebraska regiments. The divisional artillery was in the center, which rested at La Loma Church.

This general formation was maintained until Malinta was reached, the center advancing along the Caloocan-Noveleaches road to Cabalahan, thence along the Malinta-Noveleaches road to Malinta, the right wing swinging so as to preserve the front. At Malinta the division was joined by Brigadier-General Wheaton's independent brigade, consisting of the Third and Twenty-second Infantry, the Oregon and part of the Minnesota regiments, which had advanced along the railroad from Caloocan. From there on this brigade was in reserve, guarding the railroad communications. The front was now contracted and the advance continued with the center along the railroad track.

The character of the country was extremely favorable for defensive warfare. The fields were rice land, covered with numerous copses of dense bamboo thicket. There was a network of tide-water rivers, mostly unfordable. In addition, the enemy had built strong intrenchments, from 10 to 25 feet thick, at short intervals along the roads, on the river banks, and especially along the railroad. These trenches were of the most modern type. The advance of the army was so rapid that the enemy had no time to destroy the iron railroad bridges, and the unfordable streams were crossed on these with little delay, the mules and horses swimming.

The detachment under my command went into action in the following engagements:

Near Cabalahan on March 25, covering with the artillery the advance of the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments against strong intrenchments on the Malinta-Noveleaches road. In the afternoon of the same day a platoon of thirty men from the Fourth Cavalry found the enemy strongly fortified on the opposite bank of the Tullahan River and engaged, with heavy loss to themselves. The Colt gun, with one piece of artillery, went into action under heavy fire on the left of the road, and the enemy shortly fled from their intrenchments. At the Marialo River, March 28, the detachment advanced under cover to within 75 yards of the enemy's trenches, strongly thrown up on the bank across the river, and by a sweeping fire covering the trench, which was about 150 feet long, silenced the enemy's fire and enabled the artillery to come up on the open road to within 70 yards of them. Twenty-three of them surrendered in this trench, though a deep river was between. Of some twenty-odd who attempted to escape nearly all were shot down. As an instance of the accuracy of the Colt gun, Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, and Assistant Surgeon Smith, attached to the artillery, reported that one man was found dead with five holes in his body in a space that could be covered by the hand, all made by 6-millimeter bullets from the Colt gun as he attempted to escape. At Guiguinto, on March 29, the enemy were encountered in force on the opposite bank of the river, retreating before the advance of our troops to a fringe of woods about 1,500 yards distant, from which they poured in a heavy and destructive fire as we crossed the river on the railroad bridge. Our troops were here under a great disadvantage, their Springfield rifles not being effective at this range. My detachment crossed the bridge under this fire and opened up at a range of from 1,600 to 1,900 yards, with, it is believed, good effect. Near Malolos, on March 31, the artillery and the Colt gun commenced the action and in a few minutes the enemy retreated from behind strong intrenchments. After the artillery had driven them from their works the Colt gun kept up a fire on the retreating enemy up to a range of 2,000 yards. Malolos was then occupied with little resistance. On April 4 I took part with my detachment in a reconnoissance northward as far as the Quinqua River, where the enemy were encountered in some force, fortified on the opposite bank.

I returned to the ship on April 5, in obedience to your orders of the 3d instant.

In my opinion the efficiency of the automatic gun in operations on shore was amply demonstrated in this campaign. The light weight of the gun and ammunition and its simplicity of handling makes it available for various uses. As an adjunct to artillery, especially as the modern tendency seems to be toward closer ranges, it would seem to be invaluable. A gun, tripod, and 2,500 rounds of ammunition, the whole weighing less than 250 pounds, could be readily carried on the limber of each piece. But two men would be required to set it up and operate it, and it would be equivalent to the support of a company of infantry, with the additional advantage of being able to fire over the heads of advancing troops with perfect safety, as was done at Guiguinto. Its portability is such that it could form part of the equipment of each infantry company or cavalry troop, and it is so small and

compact that it can be taken with its tripod almost anywhere a man can go. Another point is its value for high-angle fire. The value of a battery of such guns to a regiment is obvious.

During the campaign about 4,500 rounds were fired from the gun. An examination of the barrel and mechanism shows the whole to be in excellent condition after a total of over 7,000 rounds had been fired from it. The Winchester ammunition furnished proved to be defective and not fit to be used in the gun. The U. M. C. ammunition was satisfactory in every respect. The last 2,500 rounds were fired without a single jam.

The conduct of the detachment is deserving of commendation.

I can not refrain from expressing my admiration at the skill with which the campaign was conducted and of the valor, endurance, and cheerfulness of the American troops.

Very respectfully,

CLELAND DAVIS,
Ensign, United States Navy.
Commander W. T. SWINBURNE, United States Navy,
Commanding U. S. S. Helena.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. HELENA,
Manila, P. I., April 6, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the commander in chief.

The zeal, judgment, and ability displayed by Ensign Davis during his service on shore is deserving of the highest commendation.

W. T. SWINBURNE,
Commander, Commanding.

U. S. S. HELENA (THIRD RATE),
Manila, P. I., April 10, 1899.

SIR: In reply to your No. 1348—5 of April 8, I have the honor to inform you that I did not call for volunteers for duty in the field with the Colt automatic gun, but sent the regular crew. These men were as follows: Corpl. Francis Prendergast, U. S. M. C.; Private Howard Major Buckley, U. S. M. C., and Private Joseph Melvin, U. S. M. C.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SWINBURNE,
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. Helena.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Bureau of Navigation, June 8, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the Department.

The Bureau, while fully realizing the value of the services performed by Ensign Cleland Davis, and recognizing the fact that this officer should be rewarded in a manner commensurate with his gallantry, does not concur in the recommendation of Admiral Dewey that he be advanced ten numbers in his grade.

Suggestion is made that this officer be commended by the Department, and that if Congress, at its next session, provides for the bestowal of medals of honor, a distinction of this character be conferred upon Ensign Davis for meritorious services.

The attention of the Department is also invited to the recommendation of Admiral Dewey concerning the marines who comprised the crew of the Colt's gun.

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

[Second indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1899.*

Returned to the Bureau of Navigation.

The Bureau will prepare a letter for the signature of the Secretary of the Navy, commending Ensign Davis for the services performed by him during the operations on shore with the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, from February 27 to April 5, 1899, and the Bureau will also make note of his name in order that a medal of honor may be awarded him, should Congress authorize such method of distinction.

These papers will be referred to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to note and return.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Third indorsement.]

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *June 21, 1899.*

Respectfully referred for the information of the Brigadier-General Commandant, United States Marine Corps, in accordance with the instructions of the Department contained in the second indorsement.

Please return these papers to the Bureau.

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

J

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the Brigadier-General Commandant:

Since my annual report of September 20, 1898, the status of the Marine Corps, with regard to the number of its officers and enlisted men, has been increased by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, to a total of 211 officers (1 brigadier-general commandant, 1 colonel, adjutant and inspector, 1 colonel, quartermaster, 1 colonel, paymaster, 1 major, assistant adjutant and inspector, 1 major, assistant paymaster, 2 majors, assistant quartermasters, 3 captains, assistant quartermasters, 5 colonels, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 60 captains, 60 first lieutenants, 60 second lieutenants) and 6,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the band. This puts the Corps upon a footing, when its full strength has been attained, which will enable it more fully and efficiently to comply with the requirements of the naval service, and will afford a relief from the extreme arduousness of the duties as they have existed heretofore, when, for years, it has been the practice for both officers and enlisted men to perform guard duty day on and day off, in conjunction with the various other duties which the needs of the service imposed, and will give opportunity for the more thorough and really necessary detailed instruction of both officers and enlisted men. It will enable each post to have a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men to perform all the duties required of them, and yet give them time for study and for that theoretical and practical instruction required of all officers in the interest of thorough efficiency, and at the same time more nearly assimilate the periods of duty of both officers and men to that which has been for some time in vogue by Army Regulations, and which in cases of emergency is limited to one day in five.

The appointment of an assistant adjutant and inspector, provided for by the recent legislation of Congress, has furnished a much-needed aid to the adjutant and inspector in the performance of the constantly increasing duties of his office, and particularly important are the duties of the superintendent of small-arms firing, which have been confided to his charge. To this officer also properly belong the duties of the Marine Corps member of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. Though the adjutant and inspector himself has for the past five years been, by order, a member of this board, and until the past year has performed his duties as such, he no longer is notified when the inspections of ships are to be made, and the inspections of the marine guards of ships have of late been made by a naval officer of the board. I am of the opinion that better results would obtain if the military inspection of these guards were confided to a marine officer, and that officer one of the adjutant and inspector's department who is especially qualified for such duty. The good effects from a rigid technical inspection must necessarily result to any guard, but more especially necessary are such inspections in the cases of the guards of small ships which are under the charge of noncommissioned officers, who have not the authority and influence of commissioned officers in charge of men, and who have to do with their comfort and discipline as well as their proper instruction and training for their various duties.

To enable the assistant adjutant and inspector to perform his duties as such, and to act as adjutant and inspector in the absence of that officer, he should be endowed by law with the same authority in respect to the administering of an oath as the adjutant and inspector himself, and it is hoped that the necessary legislation to effect this will be recommended by the Brigadier-General Commandant.

The addition of 4 sergeant-majors, 72 gunnery sergeants, 10 first sergeants, and 20 quartermaster-sergeants has done much to encourage and stimulate the ambition of the enlisted men. The grade of gunnery sergeant is one of the most important, and will, without doubt, produce a class of noncommissioned officers most valuable to the service in the future. The increase in the number of quartermaster-sergeants will supply a demand that has long been urgent, and will afford a very necessary

assistance to the commanding officers of the different posts in the matter of the care of and responsibility for public property and in the rendering of accounts. A thorough course of both theoretical and practical instruction for gunnery sergeants in ordnance and gunnery is most important, and its early establishment is intended by the Brigadier-General Commandant.

Since my last report there have been established in the new possessions acquired by the United States the following stations: Cavite, Philippine Islands; Guam, Ladrone Islands; Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico; and during the past year there have been transferred to these stations one battalion consisting of 14 officers and 260 enlisted men, under command of Col. P. C. Pope, to Cavite, Philippine Islands, and another one, later, consisting of 14 officers and 362 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott; a battalion to Guam, Ladrone Islands, consisting of 5 officers and 121 enlisted men, under command of Maj. A. C. Kelton; a detachment of 5 officers and 75 enlisted men to Havana, Cuba, under command of Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) W. S. Muse, and another consisting of 2 officers and 40 enlisted men to San Juan, Porto Rico, under command of First Lieut. (now Capt.) L. C. Lucas, making in all 40 officers and 858 enlisted men. The detachment at Havana has been temporarily withdrawn on account of the breaking out of yellow fever at that station, resulting in the death of two privates. The post at Pensacola, Fla., was reestablished December 12, 1898, when 1 officer and 46 enlisted men were sent to that station, under command of First Lieut. (now Capt.) B. S. Neumann.

Immediately after the publication of the proclamation of peace between Spain and the United States, as issued by the President, 41 officers who had been appointed for service in the Marine Corps during the war were mustered out, and the discharge of men enlisted for the war has progressed as rapidly as the exigencies of the service will permit, until the present time, when there are 18 still in the service.

During the year I have made semiannual inspections of the following posts: Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Newport, R. I., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., the supply depot and the assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, and the different receiving ships and recruiting offices at those stations and have to report their condition as very satisfactory, except that complaints are general to the effect that the strength of the different posts and the guards of the various receiving ships are considerably below what is absolutely necessary to the interests of the service. The posts at Pensacola, Fla., Port Royal, S. C., Mare Island, Cal., Puget Sound, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska, remain to be inspected before the end of the present year.

The demands upon the corps for foreign service have necessitated a reduction in the strength of the different posts to the extent that requires the performance of guard duty day on and day off in connection with the various other duties of an enlisted man at all the different stations. While the strength of the corps in the past has compelled this arduous duty, it is earnestly hoped that the near future will see the corps recruited to its full strength allowed by law; that this old and wearisome routine of day on and day off will become a thing of the past; that the enlisted man will have at least sufficient time between his tours of guard duty to enable him to give the necessary attention to the care of his arms, accouterments, etc., required to keep them in the best condition, and that he will be able to have more than one night's uninterrupted rest. I am fully of the opinion that this excessive guard duty, coupled with the numerous other duties of a soldier in garrison, is one of the principal causes of that discontent and dissatisfaction, especially on the part of the recruit, which conduce to desertion.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS ON SHORE.

The increase of the corps from 3,000 to 6,000 will necessarily call for some additional barrack accommodations at several of the shore stations. Most of the buildings for quarters at the principal posts were constructed a good many years ago, when the amount of work done and the public property to be protected at such stations was small compared with that of the present day, and the accommodations then provided are, in a number of instances, not sufficient for the number of men required for duty at these stations at the present time; and this is notably the fact in the cases of Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Washington, D. C., Newport, R. I., Portsmouth, N. H., and Annapolis, Md., where (at the latter post) the marine barracks has recently been torn down to admit of the construction of buildings in connection with the Naval Academy. The marines at Annapolis are quartered on board the old ship *Santee*. The construction, however, of suitable quarters for officers and enlisted men has been appropriated for and authorized by Congress, and the same, it is presumed, will be ready for occupancy in the course of a few months. A suitable location for quarters for officers and enlisted men at League Island, Pa., has been allotted by the naval authorities, and the early construction of which is a matter of very great importance to that station, in view of the character and capacity of the present barrack structure and its location, affording entirely inadequate accommodations for the

required strength of the post, for necessary outbuildings for storage purposes, etc., and no room at all for drilling the command. The barracks at Newport are already insufficient in dormitory, messing, and storage space, and the development of this station as a school and training station for apprentices will require the increase of the guard to an extent that will render additional barrack room a necessity. The barracks at Portsmouth is in great need of dormitory and storage space, and for reading room, library, and amusement room for the enlisted men. The enlargement and rearrangement of the junior officers' quarters and some improvement in the quarters of the commanding officer are urgently needed. Additional storage and dormitory space, more convenient and better lavatory and bathing facilities, as well as a proper reading room, library, and amusement room for enlisted men, should be provided at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) barracks. Quarters for officers at the Norfolk station and for junior officers at the Newport station should be provided in the interests of the service.

ARMS AND ACCOUTERMENTS.

The 6-mm. rifle recently adopted for the Navy and Marine Corps has been greatly improved by the correction of various minor defects which were developed by its service in the field.

Whatever may be the merits of the 23.6 caliber, a board recently convened by the Secretary of War, and composed of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, to consider the question of a uniform caliber for small arms for the United States service, decided upon the 30 caliber as being the most desirable, and it is possible that the present new Navy rifle will be superseded eventually by one of that caliber.

In this connection I am constrained to renew my recommendation contained in my report of last year, that the rifle, knapsack, haversack, and canteen should go with the soldier, to be charged to his individual account and to remain in his keeping during his term of service, and for the same reasons stated in my report of last year. In reference to the soldier's equipment, while it is, as at present established, fairly satisfactory in most respects, the knapsack, after a short period of service, fails to shed water, and on becoming dirty can not be scrubbed without losing its original color. The canteen being of tin, and there being no way by which it can be scoured or cleaned out, becomes corroded inside, thereby rendering the coffee or water unpalatable, if not actually deleterious. I am of the opinion that a canteen made of aluminum instead of tin would avoid the objections resulting from this corrosion, and far better serve the purpose than the present one.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Since the commencement of the war with Spain the demand for marines for service at sea and in our newly acquired possessions has kept the strength of our home stations reduced to an extent that has rendered systematic target practice impracticable, and necessitated the abandonment of the scheme to enter a competing team for the Sea Girt contest this year.

The revised Small-Arms Firing Instructions for the Marine Corps recently issued, and to take effect from August 1, 1899, establish a still higher standard for qualification as marksmen of all classes, as well as providing for qualification at longer ranges than 600 yards, and in skirmish firing, where facilities for such qualification can be had, and it is expected that with the acquirement of the increase of the corps allowed by law, thorough and efficient instruction in this most important branch of the soldier's training will be inaugurated. By order of the Brigadier-General Commandant, all gallery and range practice is hereafter to be conducted with the Lee rifle, and, thus far, good results have been obtained in the galleries. It is also intended by the Brigadier-General Commandant that known distance and record target practice with the smaller caliber rapid-fire guns shall be a feature of the instruction of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, wherever ranges can be secured that will afford the opportunity therefor. The establishment of known distance ranges within convenient distance of every station is necessary to any effort to attain superiority in the matter of marksmanship. Too much value can not be attached to preliminary instruction and gallery practice, and while the facilities for such instruction have been supplied to about every post of the Marine Corps, there are no facilities for long-range practice and record firing at most of our stations, but it is earnestly hoped that before the close of the present target year this deficiency may in some manner be supplied. The introduction of our new Navy rifle has added to our difficulties in this respect, its increased range over the Springfield causing it to be considered unsafe to the public when used on most of the ordinary ranges. Difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining a suitable bullet for reduced gallery practice, but it appears that this difficulty has now been overcome by the use of the ordinary cartridge primed as for full charge, loaded with 5 grains of yellow smokeless (Schultze) powder, and a bullet known as No. 3 mold shot.

The result of target practice for the present season shows so far a large percentage of men at most of the stations qualified to fire on the range for record and classification, and who are anxiously awaiting the opportunity for record practice on the range when they may earn their classification and reward.

CLOTHING.

The adoption of the lighter weight underwear for use in warm weather has met with universal satisfaction so far as I have been able to ascertain. The intermediate sizes in the coats and trousers has very materially tended to the securing of better fitting garments and to the general improvement of the soldierly appearance of the enlisted men. I believe that to carry the matter of intermediate sizes to a somewhat further extent additional good results would be obtained, particularly with regard to the length of leg and relative size of waistband of trousers. I am of the opinion, however, that the difficulty in obtaining properly fitting clothing for the enlisted men can not, in many cases, be overcome entirely until provision for a competent post tailor at each of the different posts is made, and a certain proportion of unmade garments cut at the supply depot in Philadelphia and sent to the different posts to be made to measure by the post tailor to fit the man.

The fit of a soldier's clothing is a matter of no small importance and enters largely into the question of economy, both to the Government and the soldier. The man who has a neatly fitting uniform will take much more pains in its care and preservation than he will of one which is ill fitting and which detracts from his personal appearance. In my last report I enumerated the cost to the soldier of the alteration of the different articles of uniform (which charges are practically the same now as then), and suggested what I believed would, to a great extent, remedy the difficulty. These suggestions I now repeat, including that of the more careful supervision at the time of issue, or, when such issue can not be made under the immediate supervision of a commissioned officer, that the soldier should present himself for inspection by his commanding officer, at the first office hours after he draws his uniform, as to its proper fit.

In connection with the subject of clothing the matter of a suitable uniform for our men serving in tropical countries is one which requires consideration, the campaign suits recently provided having proven unstable in color and of insufficient weight in texture to stand the necessary wear and tear, while the bedding supplied for use of the marines in Manila has been found to be entirely unsatisfactory in that climate on account of the heat and dampness.

SHOES.

The shoes supplied by the Quartermaster's Department during the past fiscal year seem to have given entire satisfaction.

RECRUITING.

The matter of recruiting is one of very great importance to the Marine Corps at the present time, much difficulty having been experienced in obtaining desirable men for the Marine Corps during the past year. This is thought to be due largely to the five years' term of enlistment in the Marine Corps as compared with the three years' term in the Army, and to the fact that recruits naturally take to the volunteer service where the term of enlistment is still shorter, with the opportunity for service in the Philippines more certain, which seems to operate as an attraction to men desiring to enlist.

In the effort to recruit the corps to its full strength allowed by law, recruiting offices, under the immediate charge of noncommissioned officers, have been established at Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., all under the supervision of an officer, with main office in Boston; New York City, Albany and Troy, N. Y., and Jersey City and Newark, N. J., all under the supervision of an officer, with main office in New York, N. Y.; three offices in Philadelphia (city), one each in Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., all under the supervision of an officer, with main office in Philadelphia; one each in Stockton, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Cal., all under the supervision of an officer, with main office in San Francisco, Cal., and one in Baltimore, Md., under the supervision of the commanding officer, Washington, D. C. So far, considering the season of the year and the fact that recruiting for the volunteer service of the Army is being actively pushed, encouraging results have been obtained.

I have in this connection to repeat the recommendation contained in my report of last year regarding the probationary term of enlistment for six months or a year, for at least a portion of the strength of the corps, say 1,000, with option on the part of both the Government and the recruit as to continuing in the service for the full

period of five years. The disadvantages of this system would appear to be the fact that such men would not be available for sea or foreign service during the probationary period, and the further fact that the number likely to remain the full term of the regular enlistment in the service would be an uncertain quantity. The advantages likely to accrue would be the selection of only desirable men for the full term of enlistment, with the greater likelihood of contentment with the service on the part of those so enlisting, the less likelihood of desertion, and the securing of better qualified and more thoroughly instructed men for sea service in their first enlistment.

SAVINGS FROM RATIONS AND THE COMPANY FUND.

The extremely low price at which rations are contracted for at some of the posts of the corps, and the practice of purchasing articles of tableware and kitchen utensils from the company fund, render it almost impossible at some stations to make any perceptible improvement in the men's table fare, owing to the limited amount available after the purchase of the articles above mentioned, and more particularly is this the case since the stoppage of the sale of beer by the canteen, which has very materially reduced the income to the company fund, the source from which the betterment of the men's table fare comes. In my opinion no article of the character referred to, which can legitimately be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, should be obtained from the company fund. Although there has been little or no complaint from the enlisted men at the various stations as to the quantity or quality of the food, I have found occasional instances where complaint was made on account of poor cooking, which must necessarily occur, more or less, where there are no regularly trained cooks. As stated in my last report, I have found instances where the men of the command contributed, without the knowledge of their officers, from their own private funds, to the compensation of a competent cook, thus evidencing the importance of this subject to the enlisted man. It would seem to be entirely practicable, greatly to the interests of the enlisted men, and to the interests of the service if certain men could be selected who show an aptitude for service as cooks, and regularly trained at some post under the instruction of a competent head, when, in case of a demand at any post for a cook, one could be selected and detailed therefor from those above mentioned. This subject is one which, I believe, should receive special consideration.

In connection with this matter of the company fund I have found that at very few posts is there any systematic or adequate method of keeping the accounts by the post treasurer. In some instances I have found it utterly impossible to make any satisfactory auditing of these accounts, and I have therefore to recommend that some simple but uniform system of keeping the company fund books be established, such, for instance, as a memorandum book, in which should be entered daily articles purchased from the company fund, and the cost thereof, and a journal in which should be entered itemized statements of receipts and expenditures, and which should be balanced at the end of each month, showing total of each, the cash on hand, as well as the assets and liabilities, and that this account be rendered to the commanding officer at the end of each month, thus enabling him at any time to know the condition of the company fund.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

I have the honor to renew my recommendation of last year regarding the advantages it is thought would accrue from a more definite organization of the various commands into companies.

Without contemplating the permanent assignment of either officers or enlisted men to companies, the detail of enlisted men for sea from certain stations, such as New York and Norfolk on the Atlantic coast, and from Mare Island on the Pacific coast (the necessary strength of these posts to be kept up by the transfer from other posts, as necessity requires, of men available for sea), the other posts to be kept up by recruits and men who, on account of having completed their required term of sea service, or men who, for any other cause, are not available for sea during the enlistment in which they may be serving, would, in a great measure, obviate what is most generally considered the principal difficulty in the way of company organization in our corps, the incessant transfer of men from each station to supply guards of ships or from one station to another to take the place of men detailed for sea. This would also enable recruits enlisted at the different stations to be properly drilled and instructed, and, as fast as occasion required, transferred to those stations from which details for guards and to fill vacancies would be made. The result of such a system would be that at all other stations something fairly akin to permanent company organization, so far as concerns the enlisted men, would be practicable, and that beneficial results would accrue therefrom can hardly be doubted. If company organization is found to be beneficial and requisite to efficiency in all

other military organizations in the world, it must necessarily possess advantages for our corps to the full extent that it is practicable to utilize such advantages, and its absence must be to our disadvantage to just the extent to which we are not able to avail ourselves of its benefits. It would supply certain very desirable elements which, it seems to me, are necessarily lacking without such organization, viz: The greater community of interest, and closer official relations between officers and enlisted men, and their consequent better knowledge and understanding of each other; the encouragement and concentration of interest on the part of both officers and men in a definite object, their company; the stimulation of pride and the spirit of rivalry between companies; the instruction of officers in the duties and responsibilities of the lowest command rank; the command of men, etc., and it would enable the assembling of companies into battalions, when called upon, each as an entity complete in its organization, equipment, and personnel, instead of the assembling of men and officers together in company organization, as a rule, for almost instant service in the field, who, as likely as not, are utterly unknown to each other, and, finally, the opportunity for thorough instruction and preparation of company officers for the duties of post commander, now almost lacking until the officer actually reaches the grade of field officer.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Commissioned officers.—Though required by the regulations, there has been practically no systematic theoretical instruction of officers at the different stations during the past year. But with the increase of officers to the full number allowed by law and the reinauguration of the regular course at the school of application, opportunity for the necessary and more thorough instruction will be supplied.

It has not heretofore been practicable each year to give many officers the advantages of a course at the school of application within three years of the time of their promotion, when a certificate of graduation would stand in lieu of a professional examination. As to officers, a systematic course of theoretical instruction by easy stages at the posts where they may serve would be of great advantage, and it is hoped that with the number of officers now allowed by law the establishing of such a system of instruction will be practicable, at the larger posts at least.

Noncommissioned officers.—The above, in a great measure, applies to the theoretical instruction of noncommissioned officers. It has heretofore been difficult, owing to the limited number of noncommissioned officers in the corps, to spare a sufficient quota from the different posts to form a class at the school of application, and it has been impossible to thoroughly pursue this subject at the different posts and for the same reason; but with the number now authorized it is thought this difficulty will be practically removed, the necessary opportunity afforded for their more thorough instruction, and a system common at all posts inaugurated for such purpose. The fact that worthy noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps are now eligible, on examination, to appointment as commissioned officers lends an additional importance to this subject. Not less important, however, is the matter of their practical instruction, and especially with regard to target practice and naval gunnery.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS.

Officers who served as second lieutenants during Spanish-American war	
appointed as first lieutenants in the line.....	30
From Navy to Marine Corps (graduates of the Naval Academy)	1
From Naval Academy	1
From noncommissioned officers of Marine Corps.....	1
From civil life.....	24
Total	57

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Lient. Col. C. P. Porter, September 10, 1899; Maj. James M. T. Young, January 21, 1899; Maj. Erastus R. Robinson, January 24, 1899; Maj. Richard Wallach, July 24, 1899.

ENLISTMENTS.

For five years.....	1,473
Reenlistments:	
From the Marine Corps	169
From the Army	146
Total	1,788

OFFICERS DIED.

Capt. Leroy C. Webster, June 17, 1899, while attached to marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Total casualties, including discharges, deaths, desertions, and retirements since October 1, 1898, 1,677.

In addition to the above casualties there were three privates killed—two in Samoa, members of marine guard of U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, one while on guard at the United States legation, the other in action against the rebels—and one in the navy-yard, District of Columbia, run over by railroad cars.

MEDALS CONFERRED.

A medal has been awarded to Sergt. John H. Quick for heroism while attached to marine battalion in the battle of Cuzco, Cuba; medals of honor have been awarded to 12 enlisted men for bravery in connection with the cutting of telegraph cables on the coast of Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and Dewey medals to 5 officers and 178 enlisted men for participation in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Number of calls from Pension Office and replied to from October 1, 1898, to September 20, 1899, 281.

In conclusion, I beg to renew my recommendations contained in my report of last year with regard to a revision of the form of descriptive list and conduct record, the establishment of a more uniform system of punishments, a per diem compensation for special and extra-duty enlisted men, instead of their promotion to the grade of noncommissioned officer, and the compilation, for more convenient use, of all orders and regulations pertaining to the Marine Corps.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REID,

Colonel, United States Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT,

Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

K.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING INSTRUCTIONS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1899.

1. As the subject of rifle firing is of the utmost importance to the Marine Corps, it is desirable that no effort or pains shall be spared by the commanding officers and other officers at the different stations to advance the qualifications of their commands in this respect; and to this end it is necessary that a uniform system of instruction shall be pursued at all stations.

2. For the purpose of carrying out the requirements of Special Orders, No. 48, Navy Department, July 20, 1896, the system of instruction prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898, as modified by these instructions relative to target firing in the United States Marine Corps, will be strictly carried out.

3. Thorough and detailed instruction in the composition of the piece, in taking it apart and reassembling it and in aiming and sighting drills, should be imparted to officers and men, followed by practice in the gallery, in individual and volley firing, by careful training in skirmish runs on the drill ground, succeeded finally by range practice, supervised with the same care. To this end the first five months of the target year, from November to April, will be devoted to theoretical instructions and preliminary drills and exercises. In order that these drills and instructions may be conducted to advantage, they will replace, as far as practicable during that period, the ordinary drills and exercises, which, for this purpose, can be materially relaxed.

4. All officers will make themselves familiar with the use of the rifle and with the system of instruction adopted, as well as with the regulations for carrying out the practice in the gallery and at the ranges. The commanding officer will therefore, during the season mentioned, assemble the company officers at least twice a week for theoretical instruction, which he will conduct personally. In the absence of the commanding officer, on duty or leave or on account of sickness, such instructions will be conducted by the officer next in rank present. The noncommissioned officers will also be thoroughly instructed during the same period by the company officers, and to this end commanding officers will organize their respective commands into companies.

5. The practice season will be from the 1st of April to the 1st of November. During this season the regular practice will be held until the prescribed course is completed, and all officers and enlisted men will attend each regular practice, unless unavoidably prevented. Recruits who join too late to take part in firing during practice season will be instructed in position and aiming drills and gallery practice during the first three months of their service, and, if practicable, will be taken on the range for record practice before the close of the target year.

6. It is necessary to fair and intelligent classification and reward of merit that competition throughout the corps should be conducted under, as nearly as possible, like conditions, and it is therefore important that gallery practice should be upon ranges of the same distance, and from like positions, standing, sitting, or kneeling, and lying down.

7. Practice in the gallery and on the range must be under supervision of a commissioned officer, and range practice, when practicable, will be under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice, who will, when present, be in charge of the range.

8. No man shall be permitted to fire on the range until he has had a thorough course of instruction in the preliminary drills, and has attained an average of 80 per cent in his best two full scores in gallery practice.

9. A man having attained the required percentage in gallery practice to enable him to fire on the range will be required to fire during the practice season a total number of shots not exceeding the allowance prescribed in Appendix B of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898, for the distance at which fired.

10. Preliminary practice will be held as prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898.

11. Record firing will follow the rules prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. Firing for classification will be limited to 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, except as provided for in paragraph 12.

12. When practicable, skirmish and volley firing will be held, and also long-distance firing up to and including 1,000 yards. Such firing will be made a part of the soldier's record, but will not be necessary for classification.

13. At stations where facilities for target practice do not admit of firing at all distances necessary to qualify a person for classification as sharpshooter, anyone attaining 80 per cent in his best four full scores in the gallery, and 84 per cent in his best two full scores on the range at all distances available of and above 200 yards, will, the exigencies of the service permitting, be transferred to a station that will afford him the facilities for qualifying for classification.

14. Any man who desires may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be allowed more than the prescribed amount of target practice on the range for the purpose of acquiring classification, and for such purpose may purchase the ammunition necessary from the officer in charge at cost price.

15. *Classification.*—The class in firing to which any officer or enlisted man belongs will be determined from the aggregate of the best two full scores he has made on the range, but if discharged or transferred, or if he has completed his course before leaving the post, he will be classified according to the aggregate obtained. Whenever a man is transferred or discharged, the record of his best two full scores in the gallery and his best two full scores on the range shall be entered under "Remarks" on his descriptive list, these scores to be credited to him in subsequent practice for classification.

16. *Sharpshooter.*—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 84 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 74 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

17. *Marksmen.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 74 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

18. *First class.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 54 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

19. *Second class.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 54 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing (if any), makes an average of 44 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

20. *Third class.*—All who in record practice fail to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

21. Although on account of the difficulty of obtaining ranges at most of the stations in the Marine Corps exceeding 600 yards this distance is made the limit of firing for classification under present circumstances, and for like reasons it has been necessary to omit skirmish firing as necessary to classification, it is important that at any station where opportunity is afforded for longer distance and skirmish firing, the same should be had, and to this end the following rules for classification, in addition to those above, are established:

22. *Sharpshooter*.—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 76 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

23. *Marksmen*.—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

REVOLVER FIRING.

24. As revolver firing constitutes an important feature in small-arms target practice of the marine guards of ships at sea, careful attention will be given this matter at each shore station, and thorough instruction of officers and enlisted men is required. The rifle gallery will afford a proper place for revolver practice by using for a target an iron or steel plate of sufficient size and thickness for such purpose.

25. This practice will be conducted as prescribed in Part VIII, chapter 1, "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. The record firing for classification will be at a distance of 75 feet, and the number of shots for a single score, 6; and the percentage for the different classes as follows:

26. *First class*.—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at an A-d target, 75 feet distant, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 80 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

27. *Second class*.—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 60 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

28. *Third class*.—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 50 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

29. *Fourth class*.—All who fail to make the necessary percentage for third class.

30. In revolver practice the score will be kept and monthly and annual reports transmitted upon appropriate forms, in the same manner as in rifle practice.

31. The allowance and expenditure of ammunition will be strictly in accordance with Appendix B of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. Men firing their yearly allowance of ammunition at one post will not be allowed to fire again at another station during that target year, except as prescribed in paragraph 14 of these instructions.

32. *Score cards*.—At each regular practice the commanding officer of each detachment participating will furnish to the officer in charge of the party engaged in the practice a score card, inscribed with the names of the officers and men present. At the close of the practice the officer in charge will return the score cards to the commanding officer, with the score of each officer and enlisted man thereon in ink, or with an indelible pencil, and certified to by him. In making out score cards, each space between the lines will be used, although it may be necessary in so doing to enter the record of the firing of different parties or the record of firing on different days on the same score card.

33. *Target record book*.—This book will give the individual record of every officer and enlisted man attached to the post. It will be made by transcribing from the certified score cards the record of each man at every regular practice.

34. *Monthly report*.—This report will be made on the last day of each month, as per Form A. It will contain the name of every officer and enlisted man who fired during the month, and will give the totals of the best two full scores in the gallery and the best two full scores on the range of each officer and enlisted man, at all distances available from 200 to 600 yards, inclusive. It will be accompanied by the original and duly certified score cards as vouchers. In order that full information may be contained in this report, a tabulated statement, as shown below, will be appended to each report, the object of which is to show that every effort has been made to qualify as many men as possible, and to practically illustrate the exact condition as to firing of the command during the month.

	Strength of com- mand.	Number firing.	Number not firing.	Number supposed to fire.	Number supposed not to fire.
Officers	7	.....	7	6	1
Noncommissioned staff	3	.....	3	1	2
Gunnery sergeant	1	1	.....	1	.....
First sergeants	1	1	.....	1	.....
Sergeants	10	3	7	5	5
Corporals	11	7	4	7	4
Drummers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trumpeters	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Privates	153	52	101	66	87
Total	192	64	122	87	105

Range.	Number firing.	Shots fired.	Score possible.	Score made.	Average per cent.
200	53	530	2,650	1,523	57
300	45	450	2,250	1,423	63
500	8	80	400	255	63
600	4	40	200	172	86
All	110	1,100	5,500	3,373	61

NOTE.—Of the sergeants not supposed to fire, 1 was on the sick list, 2 on furlough, and 2 on detached duty. The corporals not supposed to fire had qualified in the gallery. Of the privates not firing, 20 had qualified in the gallery, 7 were on detached duty, 10 sick, 49 recruits, and 1 disabled. Every effort was made to qualify as many men as possible.

35. In order that the extent of instruction and the relative proficiency of the different stations may be accurately known, an annual report of all record practice, in the gallery and on the range will be made as per Form B at the close of the practice season, October 31 of each year. This report will show the total number of men firing each month and the average per cent of record scores at the different ranges. The classification of all men for each month will also be shown, and from these reports will be compiled and published annually the relative standing of proficiency in target firing of the different stations at the distances fired.

36. Blank forms for score cards and reports of target practice will be furnished by the adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps.

37. The provisions of Special Orders, No. 48, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1896, will remain in full force and effect, except that "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898, is substituted for "Firing Regulations for Small-Arms for the United States Army," 1892.

38. The targets called for in the "Firing Regulations for Small-Arms for the United States Army," 1898, will be furnished upon application to the assistant quartermaster, headquarters.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

L.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., September 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operations of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. In addition to transmitting the annual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and a schedule of accepted proposals, etc., for military supplies, rations, fuel, forage, ice, and stationery for the current fiscal year, a statement of the appropriations for the year 1898-99 under various heads is given, together with the actual balances remaining thereunder June 30, 1899. Also inclosed herewith are reports of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Maj. T. C. Prince, and the assistant quartermaster on duty at these headquarters, Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, which refer to the operations of these offices during the past year.

Following is a statement of the regular annual appropriations coming under the cognizance of this Department, which were available on July 1, 1898:

Provisions	\$131,911.50
Clothing	130,810.40

Fuel.....	\$19,500.00
Military stores.....	23,297.00
Transportation and recruiting.....	15,000.00
Repair of barracks.....	18,925.00
Forage.....	3,000.00
Hire of quarters.....	7,356.00
Contingent.....	37,500.00

Total..... 387,299.90

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the unexpended balance of these appropriations were as follows:

Provisions.....	\$34,130.45
Clothing.....	7,427.58
Fuel.....	6,500.05
Military stores.....	2,530.17
Transportation and recruiting.....	695.21
Repair of barracks.....	3,112.06
Forage.....	1,731.69
Hire of quarters.....	255.80
Contingent.....	4,477.34

Total..... 60,860.35

Against these balances there are various and sundry regularly authorized but unpaid obligations which when discharged will materially reduce the balances.

Under act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, \$20,400 was made immediately available for provisions, clothing, fuel, military stores, transportation and recruiting, forage, and hire of quarters for officers and men to be commissioned and enlisted previously to June 30, 1899. Of this there was a balance of \$4,628.14 on July 1, 1899.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations provided by Congress there was allotted to this Department out of the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1899, on April 17, \$22,537.65, with which to pay the cost of transportation and subsistence of a battalion of marines consisting of 245 officers and men ordered to service at the naval station, Cavite, Philippine Islands. No balance under this head remained July 1. On June 9, 1899, an additional \$5,000 was similarly allotted out of the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1900, for incidental expenses of the battalion referred to upon its arrival at Cavite. No report has yet been received at this office showing what, if any, balance of this amount remained unexpended July 1.

The procurement of all necessary supplies and the manufacture of clothing for the increase of the enlisted strength of the corps authorized by Congress in the act approved March 3, etc., have caused unusual demands upon this Department during the past year, and the appropriations have been taxed to their limit. Nevertheless, I have to report that no deficiencies in the appropriations existed at the close of the fiscal year. I deem it proper to state, however, that the regular appropriations would not have been sufficient for all emergencies, and that the requirements of the Corps could not have been met had not the allotments mentioned been made to this Department from the naval emergency fund.

In pursuance of your orders three battalions of marines have been fitted out completely by this Department for distant field and garrison service since January 1 last. The first battalion was organized for duty at Cavite, Philippine Islands. It consisted of 274 officers and men and was equipped at the barracks, Brooklyn. Maj. Charles L. McCawley was the quartermaster of the battalion. In accordance with the directions of this office most of the supplies for the battalion were concentrated at the office of the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia. Under the supervision of Maj. T. C. Prince in charge of that office, the stores were collected, arranged, and packed in box cars provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One year's allowance of all articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., was furnished. The collection of the supplies and preparation for shipment were made with commendable promptness and care by Major Prince. The box cars were subsequently attached to a special train provided by this Department to convey the battalion from Jersey City to San Francisco. Presumably the supplies furnished the battalion were sufficient in quantity and satisfactory as to character and quality, as no reports to the contrary have been received. Major McCawley showed good judgment and marked zeal in considering the needs of officers and men in the Philippines. So far as this office was then advised there were meager provisions for the health and comfort of troops at Cavite. Practically nothing but bare buildings existed, and these needed extensive repairs and improvements to make them suitable as living quarters. The battalion was provided with every article that could be

thought of which would be required in the establishment of a regular, well-equipped garrison besides necessities for field service. The battalion left the barracks at Brooklyn for Cavite April 13, proceeding from Jersey City by special train for San Francisco, and thence by the army transport *Newport* to Manila. I desire here to refer in complimentary terms to the courtesies extended this Department by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, by Col. Charles Bird, quartermaster, U. S. A., and by Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, quartermaster, U. S. A., in connection with this movement. Complimentary reference is also due the Commissary-General of the Army and his assistants in this connection. The officers and men of the battalion were comfortably quartered on the *Newport* and the Corps is under obligations to the mentioned departments of the Army for their considerateness. Lieutenant-Colonel Long, stationed at San Francisco, assisted this Department materially in providing transportation for the battalion's supplies across that city and in causing emergency supplies to be procured for the battalion and delivered to the transport. The battalion arrived at Manila May 23, the voyage out having been made without unusual incident. The battalion was organized and equipped upon short notice, and reached its destination, ready for service, without a hitch in the programme arranged for it.

It is cause for regret that a detailed report can not be given as to the condition of affairs upon the arrival of the battalion at Cavite, the character, number, location, etc., of quarters available for it; what improvements were necessary for health and comfort, what have been made, and what further expenditures are required, etc.; but a report containing such and kindred information has not been received. Only the general knowledge is at hand that the accommodations at Cavite for officers and men are limited; that the quarters and barracks were found in an insanitary and otherwise unsatisfactory condition, and that more or less extensive repairs and improvements have been made, and others will be made. An early report of this kind should, and doubtless soon will, be forwarded.

The second battalion, equipped for distant service, was also organized at the Brooklyn Barracks. It consisted of 125 officers and men. Its destination was the island of Guam. It sailed on the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, May 6, via the Suez Canal. Supplies for one year were provided for it. These included not only the usual stores and articles for garrison and field service, but various and sundry supplies deemed necessary for a remote station with which there was likely to be but infrequent communication, and one where garrison and camp equipage could not readily be obtained. It was the endeavor of this office to provide for all contingencies. Unfortunately no report has been received concerning the success or failure of such efforts. Maj. T. C. Prince was ordered to Brooklyn to equip the battalion, and performed the duty most satisfactorily.

The third battalion, consisting of 376 officers and men, was similarly organized at Brooklyn, and left that station for Cavite August 11. The quartermaster of the battalion was Capt. W. B. Lemly. I visited Brooklyn the day before the battalion left there, with the intention of assisting Captain Lemly; but so zealous was that officer that I had no important duty to perform. As in the case of the first Cavite battalion, the second proceeded to San Francisco by special train. From there it was transported by the army steamer *City of Sydney* to its destination, where it arrived in due course. Again I desire to make acknowledgment to the Quartermaster-General of the Army and his assistants, Colonel Bird and Lieutenant-Colonel Long, also to the Acting Commissary-General of the Army and his assistants.

With the second Cavite battalion various and sundry supplies were forwarded, not only for the requirements of that force but for the troops already at that station, including Smead closets and other plumbing outfits. For the three battalions referred to special skeleton fatigue jackets were manufactured and white tropical helmets and tan shoes were procured. Mosquito netting, rubber hats, coats, and boots, and numerous other supplies deemed necessary for the climatic conditions to be encountered were provided. The knowledge of experienced officers and others who had served in the Philippines was given weight in equipping the battalions. And everything thought necessary which the condition of the available appropriation would permit the purchase of, was procured. This office will await with much interest reports as to the satisfactoriness of its endeavors in this relation, the intention having been to meet the requirements so far as the appropriations would allow.

A post was established at Havana, Cuba, early in January of this year, the guard consisting of 5 officers and 75 men. The force was provided with a full outfit of camp and garrison equipage, clothing, etc., including furniture for officers' and men's quarters. Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana this post was recently discontinued and the officers and men serving there were ordered north. The public property of the detachment was carefully packed and placed in store-houses at the station to be brought north or kept at Havana, if the post is reestablished, as you may direct.

November 15, 1898, a post was established at San Juan, Porto Rico, the command then consisting of 2 officers and 30 men. On June 20 of this year the guard was

increased to 60 men and additional supplies and stores for the increase have been provided.

There being no special appropriation available for that purpose no extensive repairs or additions have been made to barracks or officers' quarters at any of the posts within the United States during the past fiscal year. Certain improvements were found necessary in the barracks and quarters at Cavite. As far as the available funds would permit these have been made at an expense of about \$3,000. The most important improvement made at Cavite was the laying of cement floors in the men's quarters. The cement being placed over brick arches gave strength to the floor and permitted the circulation of air under it. Various other minor improvements have been made at Cavite, and from unofficial reports received by this office the statement seems warranted that the enlisted men stationed there are now quite comfortable. Other improvements are contemplated which will further increase the comfort of the men. Attention will also be given to the requirements of officers' quarters with a view to increased comfort for officers. It was found necessary extensively to overhaul the plumbing of the officers' and men's quarters. An allotment for this purpose was made for quarters of the Cavite battalion, and, as the repairs were reported to be urgent, it is presumed that they have been made, although no official report of the fact is at hand.

No allotments have been required for repairs and improvements at either Guam or Porto Rico. Presumably, therefore, the quarters which the officers and men occupy at these places require no immediate expenditures in this direction. It is but natural to expect that repairs and improvements at both places will have to be made in due course, it being thought unlikely that American troops accustomed to the many comforts provided within the United States will find the quarters vacated by the Spanish troops to be in satisfactory condition. Reports from Guam and Porto Rico on this subject are looked for, and when received the character and extent of repairs and improvements recommended will be called to your attention, together with an estimate of the cost thereof.

The estimates for this office for the next fiscal year have been submitted to you. An increase is recommended, under the head "Repair of barracks," of \$7,000, with which to meet the public requirements of this character at Cavite, Guam, Porto Rico, and other places where marines may be stationed, as well as at the several posts of the corps within the United States. As stated in the letter transmitting such estimates, it has been found that the increase recommended under "Repair of barracks" is absolutely necessary, and the fact is herewith repeated. Without such an increase in that appropriation it will be impossible to meet actual requirements.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is in the estimates referred to, with which to construct at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., a fireproof barracks. With this sum a reasonably large, modern, substantial barracks can be built of fireproof material. It is the desire of the Secretary of the Navy that buildings hereafter erected at navy-yards should be of fireproof material, for the reason that material of the kind gives added strength to buildings and greater security against fire. In past reports of this office the dilapidated condition of the present temporary barracks at League Island, and its insecurity against windstorms and fire, its unsanitary condition, insufficient space for the number of men required at the station, and its general unsuitableness as a barracks have been set forth. The present barracks is merely a wooden shed, originally constructed for temporary occupancy only. League Island is one of the important navy-yards, and from Philadelphia and adjoining sections many recruits are enlisted. That yard is now connected with an electric street railway, and in every respect the station is one which is entitled to the improvements recommended in the building line.

Of repairs authorized on the barracks at Norfolk, Va., painting the exterior has been the most expensive. The roof, walls, doors, windows, balconies, gutters, spouts, etc., will be painted at a cost of about \$900. Electric lights have been placed throughout the men's quarters. These give better illumination than gas at a much less expense.

At Port Royal, S. C., electric lights have been placed in the enlisted men's quarters. This system is a decided improvement on the old means of illumination.

At Pensacola, Fla., a post was established in December last. The building occupied by the men were found to be insecure and unsatisfactory as quarters. By authority of the Secretary of the Navy the men were quartered in one of the large brick buildings formerly in use by the construction department. Here the men are very comfortable. From a sanitary point of view, and considering their physical comfort in warm weather, the condition of the men is quite satisfactory. I beg to state that the commandant of the station, Commander W. W. Reisinger, has been particularly thoughtful concerning the health and comfort of the marines, and reports received from the station indicate that little, if anything, is now necessary in the way of repairs and improvements to buildings, grounds, etc., to better existing conditions. The condemned buildings belonging to the Marine Corps have been

loaned to the commandant of the station for storage purposes. The buildings will be kept in fair repair without expense to this Department.

Various and sundry repairs of more or less importance have been made at all posts of the corps within the United States. Reports have been made to you from time to time, verbally in some cases, in writing in others, as to the character and extent, also the cost of these repairs. With a view to the omission of details a statement of improvements made are not here repeated.

The new barracks and one set of officers' quarters at Bremerton, Wash., the construction of which was authorized in the act approved March 3, 1897, have been completed and furnished. The barracks were occupied by an enlisted force in June. An officer now occupies the officers' quarters.

The repairs of the officers' and men's quarters, Mare Island, Cal., made necessary by the earthquake at that station in 1898, and authorized in the act of Congress approved March 4, 1898, have been practically completed. The progress of the work was necessarily slow, as the officers' houses and men's quarters were occupied at the time improvements were going on. The commanding officer of the post has reported that the work has been well done and as promptly as possible under the circumstances. Only minor improvements amounting in cost to about \$40 remain to be completed. These are on the wing of the barracks occupied temporarily as a naval hospital. When this portion of the building is vacated by the medical department of the Navy, the few repairs needed thereon will be made without delay.

The one set of officers' quarters authorized in the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, for Sitka, Alaska, has not been constructed. As has been reported to you there was much delay in getting possession of the site selected for the quarters, squatters having built a storehouse thereon and claiming the right to hold the site. Finally the squatters were ousted, and as promptly as possible under the circumstances efforts were made to begin the construction of the quarters. It appears, however, that owing to the discovery of gold in this section the prices of labor and material advanced so greatly that the amount of money appropriated by Congress was not sufficient to build such a house as it was thought advisable to erect. In the estimates for the next fiscal year a recommendation has been made for an increase in the appropriation of \$1,000. The appropriation amounts to \$3,500. With the increase recommended it is believed that a small, substantial, frame house can be built. Such a house is much needed at present. The officer on duty at Sitka has quarters in the barracks, and the space which he occupies is required for the comfort of the enlisted men. It should be stated that, under date of April 6, 1897, this office entered into contract with a resident of Sitka to build the quarters. Owing to the long delay in the Government getting possession of the site and the great increase in the cost of labor and material in the meantime the Secretary of the Navy, upon the urgent request of the contractor, under date of March 10, authorized this office to annul the contract. From a report made by the commanding officer of marines at Sitka the cost of labor and material had increased over 40 per cent between the date of the contract and the date when the Government got possession of the site which, as stated, squatters occupied and claimed. Upon recommendation of the commanding officer at Sitka that such improvement was necessary, a large water tank has been placed at that station, the capacity of which is double that formerly in use.

On the 18th instant proposals were opened in this office to construct, at the Naval Academy, 1 marine barracks, 1 set commanding officer's quarters, and 2 sets of junior officers' quarters, the erection of which buildings was authorized in the act of Congress approved March 3 last, the appropriations provided being, for barracks, \$50,000; for commanding officer's quarters, \$9,000, and for 2 sets of junior officers' quarters, \$14,000. Only three bids were received. The names of the bidders and the amount of the proposal of each was as follows:

Bidder.	Barracks.	Commanding officer's quarters.	Two sets junior officers' quarters.
Wm. Roussey .....	.....	.....	\$10,841
P. J. Carlin & Co	\$93,000	\$15,500	24,000
W. M. Crilly	108,761	16,530	26,000

As will be seen the foregoing bids were largely in excess of the available appropriation. It has been necessary therefore to reject all bids opened, and it will be impossible under the circumstances to commence the construction work proposed. The barracks and officers' quarters appropriated for by Congress are very much needed at the Naval Academy. The quarters and offices of officers are now on board a vessel of the Navy, which at times is required for the practice cruises, drills, etc.,

of the naval cadets, and there are no available buildings at the Academy in which officers and men can comfortably be quartered. As officers and enlisted men of the Corps are required at the Naval Academy, it is a necessity that they be provided with quarters. Since the opening of bids to construct new barracks and quarters at the Naval Academy careful inquiry has been made as to the reason why proposals received were so high in amount. The result of this inquiry shows that the only explanation is that the cost of material and labor is now much greater than when the estimates for the buildings were prepared by this office last September and when Congress provided the appropriation in March last. The cost of iron and steel, for illustration, is now over 100 per cent greater than it was at the time referred to, and the cost of other building material is from 30 to 50 per cent higher than on these dates. P. J. Carlin & Co., the contractors now engaged in constructing the new buildings at the Naval Academy, claim—and inquiry seems to substantiate the claim—that they are compelled to pay higher prices for labor at the Naval Academy than elsewhere, because laborers have to be brought from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, leaving their families at those places, which separation involves increased expense for the laborers. Summarized in a few words, construction work is more expensive at the Naval Academy than at most naval stations, for the reason that Annapolis is a small place, to which on any extensive work both labor and material have to be forwarded from other larger commercial points. In the opinion of architects and builders, many of whom have been consulted on the subject, the cost of material is likely to be next spring even greater than now. In this connection the fact is stated that it is the desire of the Navy Department that all buildings hereafter erected at naval stations shall be constructed of fireproof material.

In view of all the circumstances, it is urged that recommendation be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, to be laid before Congress, in effect as follows: That the appropriation of March 4, 1899, be continued as available for the next fiscal year for the erection at the Naval Academy of one marine barracks, \$50,000; one set of commanding officer's quarters, \$9,000, and two sets of officers' quarters, \$14,000, and that, if it is proposed to construct these buildings of ordinary—i. e., not fireproof—material, the appropriation for barracks be increased to \$95,000, the appropriation for commanding officer's quarters be increased to \$14,000, and that the appropriation for two sets of officers' quarters be increased to \$20,000. If these buildings are to be constructed of fireproof material, an increase of 25 per cent for each building over the increase just given should be provided.

It is deemed a duty to call to your attention the report of the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia concerning the building occupied as offices at these headquarters. In his report on the subject, dated October 22, 1897, the inspector of buildings states, after referring in detail to the defects of the building: "In conclusion, it can not be expressed in too strong language the dangerous condition of these buildings: First, from faulty construction; second, from overloading of floors; third, from fire; fourth, and most important, from collapse." As to the danger of collapse the report concludes: "In case of storm or sudden vibration the building is likely to collapse and is therefore dangerous to life and limb." During the past year numerous repairs to the building have been made, but these and any improvements which can be made will not make the building secure. It is to be remembered that the building is an old structure and of frame. In it are stored the important records of the Corps, the loss of which by fire would be an irreparable public calamity. The recommendation is repeated that Congress provide an appropriation of \$35,000, for the erection on the present site of a suitable, substantial, fireproof structure as headquarters of the Corps.

Congress having doubled the strength of the enlisted force of the Corps and the prompt enlistment of these men being necessary to provide a force sufficient to meet the demands of the service, a number of additional recruiting offices have been established under your direction, the system followed being for one officer to take charge of a given district in which district there were several offices. Under the programme recruiting offices have been established at Worcester, Springfield, and Lowell, Mass.; Albany and Troy, N. Y.; Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, and Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Williamsport, Pa.; Sacramento and Stockton, Cal., and Baltimore, Md., with very satisfactory results. Necessarily the establishment of additional recruiting offices involved an increase in the expenditures. In the estimates for the next fiscal year recommendation is made that the appropriation for transportation and recruiting be increased \$10,000, that the public requirements in this relation may properly be met.

But few modifications of articles of uniform for enlisted men were found necessary during the past fiscal year. As changed conditions in the public policy of the country required the presence of marines in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, it was accordingly deemed advisable to adopt a new model of white helmet for tropical wear. By your authority under date of June 17, the white helmet formerly worn by the enlisted men was abolished, and a new, more comfortable head-dress of this character was procured. The new model is much more comfortable

than the old. Its back brim is wider and covers the neck of the wearer; the brim also projects over the temples of the wearer. The sweatband of the new helmet is separated from the body by pieces of cork, which improves ventilation. These helmets have been supplied to all troops serving in the Tropics, and before the close of the present calendar year every enlisted man of the Corps will have been furnished one.

With a view to the increased comfort of the men, flannel jackets now issued to those serving in the Tropics are made without lining or "skeleton." The coats have been favorably commented upon by officers who have made reports concerning them.

Tan shoes are now issued to men serving in the Tropics. In hot climates these are more comfortable and fully as serviceable as the black shoes.

Some complaints have been received of the linen campaign suits now manufactured, it being claimed that the material of which the garments are made lacks strength and durability for hard service, and that the coats and trousers fade in washing and in time become too light in color. At an early date a report more in detail will be submitted to you, together with such recommendations as investigation may prove advisable.

Generally speaking the articles of uniform now issued to the enlisted men are highly satisfactory as to character, quality, and quantity. It was stated in the last year's report of this office, concerning the operations of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, that no complaints of any seriousness relative to such articles had been received. With reference to the last fiscal year the same remark is repeated.

Minor improvements have been made in some of the articles of camp and garrison equipage, the intention being in each case to increase the durability of the articles. Among the improvements of the kind mention is made of a new type of lantern now issued, which burns either coal or lard oil. The model of the lantern is that in use by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The one issued to the corps has a device which permits the wick to be turned up or down by a thumbscrew which is outside the globe, and does away with the necessity of removing the globe to manipulate the wick.

A new mattress has been adopted for the Marine Corps, and has been supplied to the several posts of the corps, so far as the appropriation would admit, 1,400 of these mattresses having been purchased and distributed. They consist of sheets of elastic felt, laid one over the other until there is a uniform thickness 24 inches high, which is compressed and interlaced into one sheet of 6 inches even thickness, which is laid into a box-like cover of tick, with 4-inch border, 1-inch swell each side. These mattresses are far superior to the old cotton-filled mattresses. While they cost a trifle more than the old mattress, they are more comfortable and durable, and will not become hard or uneven in surface. They are guaranteed to last twenty years, if properly cared for. The mattress is 2 feet 9 inches wide, 6 feet 4 inches long, and 4-inch border. It weighs about 30 pounds and is covered with Amoskeag ticking.

In the naval personnel act approved March 3, last, Congress authorized the appointment of three additional assistant quartermasters. The President appointed as such officers Capts. Cyrus S. Radford, R. P. Faunt Le Roy, and W. B. Lemley. Captain Radford is on duty as assistant quartermaster, these headquarters; Captain Faunt Le Roy is on duty in the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain Lemley is the quartermaster of the Second Battalion, now on duty at Cavite, and has been ordered to the relief of Maj. C. L. McCawley, quartermaster of the First Battalion, and under your directions will be quartermaster of both battalions in due course. Relative to Captain Radford, I beg particularly to state that he showed commendable zeal in collecting and forwarding to designated points supplies shipped by this office for the Guam and Second Cavite battalions. He was noticeably prompt and energetic in this relation. Generally speaking, he has performed the duties of his present station quite satisfactorily. Captain Faunt Le Roy has shown much interest in his new duties and will shortly be sufficiently instructed to be given an independent detail.

As quartermaster of the Second Cavite Battalion, Captain Lemley has shown much intelligence and zeal in the discharge of important, independent duty. He volunteered for this duty.

Your favorable attention is invited to the desirability of establishing an assistant quartermaster's office at San Francisco, Cal. The growing importance of that place as a receiving and forwarding station seems to make urgent the assignment there of an assistant quartermaster. It is recommended that one of the junior assistant quartermasters be stationed as an assistant to the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, or in a more or less independent capacity as receiving and forwarding officer at New York. A recommendation more in detail in this connection will shortly be submitted to you.

For the manner in which Maj. T. C. Prince and Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermasters, have performed their varied and important duties during the past fiscal year, I have to speak in highly complimentary terms. Major Prince has been

called upon to perform not only the important routine duties of his station, such as receiving, inspecting, and distributing all material for clothing, made-up garments, and all camp and garrison equipage, but on three occasions he has been required to fit out completely for distant field and garrison service upon very short notice battalions ordered to Guam and Cavite. In the discharge of his duties he has shown zeal and good judgment. Requisitions for all supplies issued by his office are promptly filled and all articles issued by him are fully up to standard requirements in all respects.

I desire to make highly commendable reference to the special duty performed by Maj. C. L. McCawley, acting as quartermaster of the First Cavite Battalion. Major McCawley accompanied the battalion from Brooklyn, N. Y., to its destination, showing special care and good judgment in his requisitions for supplies for the battalion at that distant station. On his arrival at Cavite he found only bare buildings, the grounds surrounding them and adjoining structures in very bad condition. Reports from Cavite indicate that the task of making officers' and men's quarters habitable, and putting the grounds and out-buildings in good condition, and providing various articles necessary to garrison life, was a serious one. The latest reports from Cavite show that both men and officers are now fairly comfortable, and that the quarters they occupy are in good sanitary condition. Major McCawley is to be commended for the energy and intelligence shown by him in the discharge of this important duty.

The following is an abstract of the clerical work performed during the year: Letters and indorsements written, 6,555; letters received, 4,827; transportation orders written, 355; check letters written, 962; checks drawn, 3,798; vouchers received and settled, 4,007, involving an expenditure of \$677,019.40. At the close of the year there were 5,646 clothing accounts on the books. There were 849 clothing accounts settled during the year. The purchase of the annual supplies, fuel, forage, laundry service, rations, etc., involved the preparation of 114 contracts. Seven hundred and sixty-three open purchase requisitions were received and acted upon. In addition to the foregoing, numerous reports of boards of survey, monthly and quarterly returns of arms, accouterments, ordnance stores, clothing, and public property are received from all posts of the Corps and vessels of the Navy carrying Marine Guards. These reports are all examined and audited in this office. Compared with the last fiscal year there has been an increase of over 50 per cent in the amount of clerical work performed in the office.

The clerical force of this office is entitled to praise for the constant, intelligent devotion to duty shown by it. Frequently the clerks have been called upon to work overtime, and occasionally on Sunday. This extra work they have performed cheerfully and well. At no time during the past fiscal year has occasion arisen for checking any of the clerks of this office for acts of omission or commission. Considering the facts stated, that the work of the office has increased during the past fiscal year over 50 per cent, and that the work has been performed without any addition to the regular force, it is evident that the clerks have exhibited special zeal.

I have to renew my previous recommendation that the salaries of the clerks of this office should be adjusted on the basis of other clerks in the civil service employed in other public offices. There is no basis for the present adjustment of their salaries and the compensation received by them is not similar to that paid clerks of like grade in any other branch of the civil service. In my opinion the chief clerk of the office should receive the same salary as that paid the chief clerks of other offices, \$1,800; the senior assistant clerk ought to receive \$1,600, and the second assistant clerk should be paid \$1,400. Such pay would be in accordance with the importance of the positions held by the clerks mentioned and just, usual compensation for the character and quantity of work they perform.

It would not be just to omit reference here to two worthy enlisted men, Q. M. Sergt. W. W. Fentress and Private F. R. Williams, on duty as clerks in this office. Fentress has in charge the auditing and final settlement of the clothing accounts of the enlisted men of the corps. The duty he discharges with special care and faithfully. Many of the suggestions made to you by this office looking to improvements in the system of keeping and settling men's clothing accounts were first proposed by Fentress. When he took charge of the clothing accounts the work was in arrears seven quarters. This back work has been brought up to date and returns are now audited when received. Private Williams has charge of the office files. In addition he performs clerical work on contracts and audits returns of arms and accouterments. He discharges the duties zealously and otherwise satisfactorily. The adoption of certain suggestions made by him has made simpler and more systematic the manner of keeping the office files.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT,
United States Marine Corps Headquarters.

M.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, September 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done at this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Since July 1, 1898, the manufacture and issue of clothing, etc., has gone steadily on and the amount on hand June 30, 1899, was a good one.

I inclose tables showing the amount of clothing and material on hand at each of those dates, together with the amounts received and issued during the year. Tables marked A, B, C, D, and E.

During the year requisitions were filled as fully and rapidly as possible. In the great majority of cases requisitions received in the morning were shipped the same afternoon, this being made possible by the employment of three civilian laborers in addition to the regular enlisted force allowed this office; the shipments consisting of 2,867 boxes, barrels, bales, bundles, or packages, aggregating 405,876 pounds. Allowing for the excess of weight of material received over that of the finished garments and for the fact that articles must be handled an average of four times, it will be seen that at least 1,750,000 pounds were handled during the year—over 800 tons. In addition, while fitting out the two battalions for Manila and the one for Guam, a large number of packages were received here for transfer; were handled here, but the weights and number of packages could not be ascertained. This is nearly double the amount handled the previous fiscal year. As was the case last year, the working force has done the work willingly and worked over hours without a single complaint.

The work of the cutters has been of the same high order as before; the tables show the amount of the work done. The number of special garments cut increased from 459 in 1897-98 to 699 for 1898-99.

In regard to the work of the clerical force, the remarks made last year as to their being overworked hold good in an even more pronounced manner; their work having increased about 25 per cent, as shown by the records. The necessity for an extra clerk is more imperative than before.

Since making my last report the addition to the building has been authorized and built, thus relieving to a degree the congested condition of the building and enabling this office to do work in a more rapid manner than formerly. An electric elevator has also been supplied in place of the old hand power one previously used.

Very respectfully,

T. C. PRINCE,

Major, A. Q. M., United States Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Public property transferred from this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

2,867 boxes, bales, tierces, etc., aggregating 405,876 pounds, entailing correspondence, etc., as follows:

Vouchers, made in quadruplicate	378
Invoices, made in triplicate	546
Receipts, made in triplicate	22
Letters, indorsements, proposals, telegrams, etc	4, 931
Railroad shipping receipts, in triplicate	278
Express shipping receipts, in duplicate	135

Garments supplied on special-measurement requisitions, as follows:

For navy bands	203
For marines	496
Total	699

T. C. PRINCE,

Major, A. Q. M., United States Marine Corps.

B.—Statement of clothing manufactured at Assistant Quartermaster's Office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year 1898-99, and amount paid for same.

	Amount paid for each article.	Number of articles manufactured.
Coats:		
Full-dress	\$2. 50	1, 704
Undress	1. 40	13, 708
Linen .....	. 45	9, 055
Campaign .....	. 45	5, 739
Overcoats	1. 40	1, 744
Field music full-dress	3. 00	41
Trousers:		
Woolen—		
Noncommissioned officers .....	. 80	1, 567
Wetted .....	. 60	869
Plain .....	. 50	12, 243
Linen .....	. 40	10, 700
Campaign .....	. 40	5, 602
Shirts, flannel .....	. 25	9, 985
Pillow sacks, ticking		
Bed sacks, ticking		
Band:		
Full-dress coats	4. 00	26
Undress coats	1. 40	150
Full-dress wool trousers	1. 00	153
Chevrons:		
First sergeant's .....	. 60	231
Sergeant's .....	. 35	765
Corporal's .....	. 25	1, 103
Service .....	. 15	2, 613
Drum major, silk	1. 25	4
Sergeant-major, silk .....	. 75	54
Quartermaster-sergeant, silk .....	. 75	111
Pillow cases, muslin .....	. 08	8, 199
Bed sheets, muslin .....	. 07	6, 859
Noncommissioned officers' stripes .....	. 25	750
Unlined jackets	1. 10	500
Canton flannel drawers .....	. 20	129

Amount received, \$53, 155. 80.

T. C. PRINCE,
Major, A. Q. M., United States Marine Corps.

C.—Statement showing material on hand at assistant quartermaster's office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1898, received from contractors and expended during the fiscal year 1898-99, and balance on hand June 30, 1899.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from contractors during year.	Total.	Expended in manufacture of clothing during year.	On hand June 30, 1899.
sky-blue kersey	3, 050 ⁷ / ₁₂	29, 747 ⁵ / ₈	32, 798 ¹¹ / ₂₄	27, 244 ⁵ / ₈	5, 553 ³ / ₂₄
dark-blue coat cloth	1, 357 ⁵ / ₈	1, 569 ⁵ / ₈	1, 926 ⁵ / ₈	2, 772 ⁵ / ₈	153 ⁵ / ₈
scarlet cloth	80 ⁵ / ₈	707 ⁵ / ₈	787 ⁵ / ₈	559 ⁵ / ₈	228 ⁵ / ₈
scarlet flannel	3, 461 ⁵ / ₈	8, 872 ⁵ / ₈	12, 333 ⁵ / ₈	6, 144 ⁵ / ₈	6, 188 ⁵ / ₈
Linen thread, No. 70		6, 912	6, 912	3, 229 ⁵ / ₈	3, 682 ⁵ / ₈
dark-blue flannel for jackets	14, 879	9, 386 ¹ / ₂	24, 265 ¹ / ₂	23, 352 ⁵ / ₈	913 ⁵ / ₈
dark-blue flannel for shirts	4, 950 ⁵ / ₈	16, 513 ¹ / ₂	21, 463 ¹ / ₂	15, 607 ¹ / ₂	5, 856 ¹ / ₂
15-ounce white linen		39, 125	39, 125	29, 443 ¹ / ₂	9, 681 ¹ / ₂
Suspender buttons	517 ¹ / ₂		517 ¹ / ₂	312 ¹ / ₂	205 ¹ / ₂
Cotton ticking, 36 inches wide	209 ¹ / ₂		209 ¹ / ₂	10	199 ¹ / ₂
unbleached drilling	1, 781	14, 113	15, 894	13, 152 ⁵ / ₈	2, 741 ⁵ / ₈
Unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide	503	773 ⁵ / ₈	1, 276 ⁵ / ₈	890 ⁵ / ₈	385 ⁵ / ₈
white lining (jean)	4, 555 ⁵ / ₈	12, 129 ⁵ / ₈	16, 685 ⁵ / ₈	8, 025	8, 660 ⁵ / ₈
drab lining (jean)		33, 778	33, 778	27, 696 ¹ / ₂	6, 081 ¹ / ₂
padding	274	721	995	567	428
Silesia, black, 1 yard wide	1, 378 ⁵ / ₈	2, 493 ⁵ / ₈	3, 872 ⁵ / ₈	3, 872 ⁵ / ₈	
Italian cloth	2, 884 ⁵ / ₈	8, 104	10, 988 ⁵ / ₈	9, 972 ⁵ / ₈	1, 016
white cloth	6 ⁵ / ₈	16	22 ⁵ / ₈	16 ⁵ / ₈	6 ⁵ / ₈
Light canvas, 24 inches wide	5, 194 ¹ / ₂	17, 780 ⁵ / ₈	22, 974 ⁵ / ₈	15, 258 ⁵ / ₈	7, 716 ⁵ / ₈
Fly buttons	501 ¹ / ₂		501 ¹ / ₂	195 ¹ / ₂	306 ¹ / ₂
Linen baling cloth	173 ⁵ / ₈		173 ⁵ / ₈	5	168 ⁵ / ₈

C.—Statement showing material on hand at assistant quartermaster's office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1898, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from con- tractors during year.	Total.	Expended in manu- facture of clothing during year.	On hand June 30, 1899.
Wadding sheets	4, 771 $\frac{1}{2}$	5, 402	10, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$	7, 006 $\frac{1}{2}$	3, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape rolls	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	240	367 $\frac{3}{4}$	367 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Mohair braid yards	278 $\frac{3}{8}$	223	501 $\frac{3}{8}$	338	163 $\frac{3}{8}$
Yellow silk lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	615	7, 329 $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 944 $\frac{1}{4}$	7, 844 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
Worsted lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	1, 201	1, 328 $\frac{3}{4}$	966 $\frac{1}{4}$	361 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yellow worsted lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	150 $\frac{3}{4}$	160	310 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	365 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leather, black pieces	191	2, 593	2, 784	1, 771	1, 013
White metal corps devices pairs	.....	80	80	80	.....
Hooks and eyes, large gross	5, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	185	190 $\frac{1}{4}$	961 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hooks and eyes, small do	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	170	210 $\frac{1}{4}$	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coat buttons do	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	467	520 $\frac{1}{4}$	292 $\frac{1}{4}$	227 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jacket buttons, 28 lines do	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 537	1, 593 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 314 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jacket buttons, 25 lines do	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	330	342 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	209 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vest buttons do	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	880	908 $\frac{1}{4}$	670 $\frac{1}{4}$	238 $\frac{1}{4}$
Small buttons (for shirts) do	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	396 $\frac{3}{4}$	438 $\frac{1}{4}$	439 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
Trousers buttons and eyelets, large size do	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	799	867 $\frac{1}{4}$	619 $\frac{1}{4}$	247 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trousers buttons and eyelets, small size do	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	535 $\frac{1}{4}$	588 $\frac{1}{4}$	516 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
White bone buttons (for trousers), large do	370 $\frac{1}{4}$	440	810 $\frac{1}{4}$	520 $\frac{1}{4}$	290 $\frac{1}{4}$
White bone buttons (for trousers), small do	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	400	544 $\frac{1}{4}$	371 $\frac{1}{4}$	173 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trousers buckles do	171 $\frac{1}{4}$	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	355 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sewing silk (750-yard) spools	.....	2, 328	2, 328	1, 399 $\frac{3}{8}$	928 $\frac{3}{8}$
Twist (10 yards each) quills	.....	9, 840	9, 840	9, 840	.....
Basting cotton (200-yard) spools	2, 166 $\frac{3}{4}$	5, 184	7, 350 $\frac{3}{4}$	6, 387 $\frac{3}{8}$	962 $\frac{3}{8}$
Thread, black ounces	.....	752	752	723 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thread, white do	226 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 072	1, 298 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 106 $\frac{1}{4}$	192 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cotton, 6-cord, No. 30 spools	27, 164	34, 944	62, 108	27, 374 $\frac{3}{8}$	34, 733 $\frac{3}{8}$
Unbleached muslin for pillowcases yards	1, 014 $\frac{1}{2}$	8, 079	9, 093 $\frac{1}{2}$	8, 662 $\frac{1}{2}$	430 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unbleached muslin for bed sheets do	2, 694 $\frac{1}{2}$	14, 983	17, 677 $\frac{1}{2}$	17, 536 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown linen duck, 25-inch do	42, 202 $\frac{1}{2}$	10, 084 $\frac{1}{2}$	54, 287	40, 583 $\frac{1}{2}$	13, 703 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metal toggles gross	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	435 $\frac{1}{4}$	508 $\frac{1}{4}$	508 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
Navy buttons:					
Coat, 35 lines do	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jacket, 28 lines do	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jacket, 25 lines do	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vest, 23 lines do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	312 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8}$ kersey, fine quality yards	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....
Sewing silk (50-yard) spools	370 $\frac{3}{8}$	1, 776	2, 146 $\frac{3}{8}$	2, 146 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1898, at assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources, issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1899.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from all sources, year ending June 30, 1899.	Total.	Issued and ex- pended, year ending June 30, 1899.	On hand June 30, 1899.
Blankets:					
Woolen 792		1, 700	2, 492	1, 675	817
Rubber 867		867	867	867	.....
Band:					
Undress caps 7		50	57	57	.....
Full-dress coats 1		26	27	26	1
Undress coats 150		150	150	150	.....
Full-dress wool trousers 153		153	153	152	1
White cotton aiguillettes 58		58	58	57	1
Shoulder knots 53		53	53	53	.....
Brass letters 588		588	588	360	228
Boots, rubber 241		287	528	521	7
Brass figures 116		116	116	.....	116
Cotton coats 41		41	41	41	.....
Coats:					
Full dress 505		1, 704	2, 209	1, 345	864
Undress 743		13, 740	14, 483	7, 915	6, 568
Field music full dress 3		41	44	44	.....
Linen 758		9, 990	10, 748	8, 099	2, 649
Campaign 2, 251		7, 450	9, 701	5, 085	4, 616
Rubber 200		472	672	600	72
Caps:					
Undress 1, 229		8, 790	10, 019	7, 510	2, 509
Muskrat 512		702	1, 214	684	530

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1898, at assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from all sources, year ending June 30, 1899.	Total.	Issued and ex- pended, year ending June 30, 1899.	On hand June 30, 1899.
Cap covers, white	3,953	23,587	27,540	11,078	16,462
Cap covers, black	474	.....	474	474	.....
Chevrons, silk:					
Sergeant-major's	2	54	56	18	38
Quartermaster-sergeant's	2	111	113	48	65
First sergeant's	3	234	237	230	7
Sergeant's	37	781	818	736	82
Corporal's	76	1,123	1,199	1,120	72
Service	420	2,663	3,083	2,701	389
Chevrons, white:					
Sergeant-major's	2	32	34	18	16
Quartermaster-sergeant's	2	52	54	32	22
First sergeant's	10	139	149	149	.....
Sergeant's	101	516	617	413	204
Corporal's	89	663	752	602	150
Chevrons, campaign:					
First sergeant's .....	.....	66	66	63	3
Sergeant's .....	.....	223	223	190	33
Corporal's .....	.....	339	339	267	72
Collars, linen	5,180	19,231	24,411	19,514	4,497
Drawers, old style	1,437	201	1,638	1,638	.....
Drawers:					
Heavy	2,396	23,625	26,021	4,205	21,816
Light	3,654	23,069	26,663	9,845	16,818
Gloves:					
Cotton	1,715	27,168	28,883	21,872	7,011
Wool	1,584	1,175	2,759	817	1,942
Helmets:					
White	328	3,389	3,717	2,156	1,561
Black	769	1,600	2,369	1,599	770
Helmets, spare parts of:					
Brass spikes	470	2,359	2,829	1,696	1,133
Brass bases	181	2,173	2,354	1,661	693
Chain chin straps	526	2,397	2,923	1,828	1,095
Side buttons, hook	334	2,146	2,680	1,800	880
Side buttons, eye	444	2,346	2,790	1,795	995
Devices	634	2,268	2,902	1,807	1,095
Ventilators	478	.....	478	43	435
Hats:					
Campaign .....	.....	1,859	1,859	1,408	451
Rubber	454	207	661	491	170
Leggings (pairs)	2,002	1,352	3,354	2,317	1,037
Ornaments	2,286	6,623	8,909	6,126	2,783
Overcoats	153	1,769	1,922	1,491	431
Socks:					
Woolen	2,538	7,885	10,423	8,881	1,542
Cotton	1,386	18,478	19,864	17,563	2,301
Shoes:					
Leather	3,027	12,919	15,946	11,969	3,977
Arctic	202	1,767	1,969	968	1,001
Noncommissioned officers' stripes	136	759	895	507	388
Suspenders .....	.....	3,960	3,960	3,709	251
Shirts, flannel	1,756	10,064	11,820	6,980	4,840
Shoulder knots	457	804	1,261	1,016	245
Trousers:					
Noncommissioned officers', wool	172	1,576	1,748	1,496	252
Wetted, wool	58	870	928	703	225
Plain, wool	1,047	12,298	13,345	8,811	4,534
Linen	913	11,553	12,466	10,201	2,265
Campaign	2,214	7,256	9,470	5,058	4,412
Cotton trousers .....	.....	63	63	63	.....
Undershirts (old)	1,027	76	1,103	1,103	.....
Undershirts:					
Heavy	2,808	23,223	26,031	4,161	21,870
Light	4,254	22,581	26,835	10,041	16,794
Chevrons, silk, drum-major	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Corps devices .....	.....	40	40	40	.....
Chevrons, camp sergeant-major	12	12	12	6	6
Chevrons, camp quartermaster-sergeant	16	16	16	8	8
Unlined undress coats .....	.....	500	500	400	100
Shoes (russet) .....	.....	1,400	1,400	1,260	140
White helmets, new style .....	.....	100	100	60	40

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1898, at assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources, issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1899.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from all sources, year end- ing June 30, 1899.	Total.	Issued and ex- pended, year end- ing June 30, 1899.	Balance on hand June 30, 1899.
Axes, cast steel	36	68	104	79	25
Ax handles	53	40	93	93	.....
Brooms:					
Carpet, No. 2	671	1,126	1,797	1,574	223
Stable	600	27	627	18	609
Pavement scrub, No. 2	52	136	188	160	28
Whisk	403	58	461	263	198
Broom handles	51	.....	51	.....	51
Guidons and markers without spear or lance .....	.....	24	24	2	22
Pot hooks .....	.....	30	30	.....	30
Brushes:					
Stove	85	.....	85	77	8
Ex. ex. paint, %	16	40	56	43	13
Ex. ex. paint, %	16	41	57	45	12
Ex. ex. paint, %	24	24	48	48	.....
Varnish, %	103	.....	103	26	77
Varnish, %	106	.....	106	26	80
Painter's wall	30	64	94	51	43
Scrubbing	168	573	741	698	43
Whitewash, No. 10	4	111	115	55	60
Whitewash, No. 12	10	111	121	62	59
Sash tools, No. 5 .....	.....	84	84	34	50
Bowls:					
Chopping	5	44	49	32	17
Oyster	796	2,560	3,356	1,184	2,172
Sugar	171	.....	171	44	127
Brush handles, 12 feet	42	.....	42	.....	42
Brush handles, 14 feet	45	.....	45	.....	45
Buckets, horse	123	64	187	152	35
Chairs:					
Barrack	186	467	653	585	68
Arm	3	.....	3	.....	3
Camp colors	5	52	57	19	38
Coffee mills	7	21	28	19	9
Can openers	88	84	172	75	97
Cleavers	24	15	39	14	25
Cups:					
Coffee	440	3,040	3,480	2,816	664
Tin	3	337	340	.....	.....
Dippers	87	60	147	35	112
Dusters, painter's	38	36	74	31	43
Dishes:					
Vegetable	285	48	333	115	118
Pickle	56	96	152	95	57
Battalion silk flags .....	.....	3	3	3	.....
Buzzacott field ovens .....	.....	4	4	4	.....
Carving knives, large .....	.....	6	6	6	.....
Carving forks, large .....	.....	6	6	6	.....
Flags:					
Post	21	12	33	21	12
Storm	5	62	67	54	13
Flag halyards, garrison and post .....	.....	64	64	21	43
Flag halyards, recruiting .....	.....	16	16	9	7
Funnels	5	98	103	40	63
Forks:					
Carving	18	28	46	53	3
Meat	42	41	83	36	47
Table	118	2,741	2,859	1,387	1,472
Graters .....	.....	47	47	16	31
Gravy boats	141	.....	141	95	46
Guidons and markers .....	.....	43	43	41	2
Hatchets	35	.....	35	28	7
Scouse kettles .....	.....	3	3	3	.....
Irons:					
Hand	10	90	100	92	8
Leg	14	106	120	85	35
Mosquito bunk nets .....	.....	20	20	20	.....
Kettles, camp	102	.....	102	30	72
Knives:					
Bread	20	39	59	39	20
Carving	7	72	79	43	36
Chopping	6	9	15	7	8
Meat	14	51	65	42	23
Table	47	2,710	2,757	1,432	1,305
Lanterns, complete	9	92	101	50	51
Ladles, soup, large	6	84	90	18	72
Ladles, soup, small .....	.....	104	104	21	83

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1898, at assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Received from all sources, year ending June 30, 1899.	Total.	Issued and ex- pended, year ending June 30, 1899.	Balance on hand June 30, 1899.
Meat choppers	3	26	29	22	7
Mattresses	50	928	978	900	78
Mattress covers	763	1,705	2,468	1,977	491
Mops		1,092	1,092	665	427
Mop handles		336	336	198	138
Mats, cocoa		320	320	227	93
Nail pullers		3	3	3	
Nippers	17	28	45	3	42
Pans:					
Dish	54	36	90	37	53
Frying	29	48	77	32	45
Roasting, 24 inch.	8	90	98	52	46
Roasting, 18 inch.		104	104	45	59
Mess	108	55	163	9	154
Mosquito head nets		40	40	40	
Dust		352	352	204	148
Plates:					
Dinner	543	3,843	4,386	2,871	1,515
Meat	84	60	144	83	61
Soup		3,840	3,840	2,409	1,431
Tin					
Pillows	62	1,065	1,127	1,112	15
Pepper boxes	180	246	426	248	178
Meat saws, large		6	6	6	
Pillowcases, muslin	430	8,199	8,629	3,754	4,875
Mess pans, retinned		12	12	6	6
Pots, mustard	76	80	156	135	21
Pitchers:					
Water	12	168	180	163	17
Sirup	98	60	158	62	96
Pickaxes	23	60	83	74	9
Pickax handles	31	96	127	91	36
Rope, manilla, coils	1		1		1
Scales:					
Patent beam	2	6	8	5	3
Spring balance	2	8	10	5	5
Scuttles, coal		288	288	126	162
Sash tools, No. 6	19		19	19	
Sash tools, No. 8	28	72	100	43	57
Scoops, flour		3	3	3	
Saucers	1,366	1,684	3,050	2,440	610
Shovels, long-handle	49		49	38	11
Shovels, short-handle	40	56	96	80	16
Spades	57	55	112	80	32
Stencils, sets		8	8	7	1
Sheets, muslin	1,694	6,859	8,553	4,201	4,352
Steels, butchers'	6	42	48	23	20
Sifters, flour	35	34	69	27	42
Spoons:					
Basting	12	38	50	44	6
Mustard	21	192	213	170	43
Table	188	2,096	2,284	1,720	564
Tea	199	2,129	2,328	1,220	1,108
Stools, camp	58		58		58
Skimmers	22	34	56	30	26
Saltcellars	180	254	434	251	183
Saws, meat	16	24	40	16	24
Saw blades, meat		44	44	31	13
Tents, complete:					
Common	2		2		2
Sibley		1	1	1	
Shelter		130	130	130	
Shelter-tent pins		441	441	441	
Tumblers	209	3,871	4,080	2,193	1,887
Wire, steel, coils	1		1	1	
Poles, hospital-tent (sets) ..		4	4	2	2
Poles, wall-tent (sets)		100	100	25	75
Pins, tent, 16 inches		1,912	1,912	940	972
Pins, tent, 24 inches		1,000	1,000	460	540
Pins, tent, 28 inches		72	72	72	
Guy ropes, hospital-tent (sets)		4	4	2	2
Guy or eve lines, hospital-tent (sets)		4	4	2	2
Guy or eve lines, wall-tent (sets)		100	100	38	62
Shelter-tent poles		40	40	40	

T. C. PRINCE,
Major, A. Q. M., United States Marine Corps.

N.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

In this as in all of the other staff departments the work has been largely increased, during the latter half of the year at least, by the enactment of the law by which the strength of the Marine Corps was very nearly doubled, for, although the corps has not yet been recruited up to its full authorized strength under the provisions of that act, it was of course necessary to at once procure adequate supplies of arms and accouterments with which to arm and equip the men as soon as they were enlisted.

Besides the regular issuing of equipments, ordnance stores, stationery, etc., to the marines stationed on shore and on board ship, and the procurement of stores as above stated to meet the prospective increase in the strength of the corps, supplies have been purchased and shipped to established stations at San Juan, Porto Rico, Havana, Cuba, and Guam, Ladrone Islands, and to equip a battalion of marines ordered to Cavite, Philippine Islands. All these being new posts it was necessary to procure for them innumerable articles not usually kept in stock and issued by this office, which involved considerable correspondence and the preparation of the papers requisite to the adjustment of accounts. This work was satisfactorily done and without unnecessary delay.

In addition to its regular duties in connection with the issuing of supplies to the corps, this office has prepared plans, purchased the necessary material, and supervised the erection of a new armory storehouse of considerable size and a new office building for the commandant at these headquarters. This new storehouse was very much needed in view of the crowded, inconvenient, and ill-ventilated storerooms in which the supplies were before kept, and greatly facilitates the handling and issuing of stores, besides preserving them in much better condition, for, in one storeroom at least, many of the leather accouterments would mould in spite of all efforts to prevent them from so doing. Located in the new building are the stable, carriage house, and feed room, in which the public horse and mail wagon are kept, and a room has been reserved as a stationery room, in and from which all stationery, blanks, books, etc., issued to the corps will be stored and issued. This was formerly done in the one room allotted to this office and great inconvenience was caused thereby.

A new roof has been placed on one of the buildings at these headquarters and repairs and improvements have been made to the plumbing system, all under the supervision of this office; new granolithic walks and floors under the arcades have also been laid.

I desire to invite attention to the fact that Mr. W. R. Hartley, a mechanic, who is charged with the preparation for issue of all stores, also performs, without extra compensation, the duties of fuel inspector for the Marine Corps in this city. As far as is possible he does this without interfering with his duties in the armory, which necessitates his being at the coal dump very often as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

The shipments of public property—boxes, bundles, bales, and packages—made from the office during the year aggregated 828, of which 594 were sent by freight over bond-aided and other railroads and weighed 50,544 pounds; the remaining 234 were shipped by express. Attention is invited to the fact that nearly all stationery sent from this office is forwarded by mail, no record being kept of the number of packages. Each freight shipment is accompanied, when on Marine Corps bills of lading, by bill of lading in duplicate, and when over bond-aided railroads by letter and memorandum invoice in duplicate. All express shipments are accompanied by duplicate express receipts. Besides the handling of stores included in the above referred to shipments, and the receipt and storing of all incoming supplies—which must of necessity exceed those sent out—all the supplies heretofore kept in the old storerooms have been transferred to the new armory storehouse.

The clerical work of the office, which has been greatly increased by the transfer during the year of all arms, accouterments, ordnance stores, public property, furniture, etc., from Major Denny to Captain McCawley when the latter returned from Cuba in September last, and from Major McCawley to the undersigned when I assumed charge of the office on the 1st of April, making necessary the rendition of extra returns, has been about as follows: Letters and requisitions received, 2,363; check letters sent, 417; letters, telegrams, and indorsements sent, 1,116; requests for proposals sent, 626; orders for material, 181; invoices induplicate and triplicate, 252; vouchers in quadruplicate, 430, and open-purchase requisitions in triplicate, 350. These figures do not, of course, show for the work of keeping the office accounts, the preparation of returns to the quartermaster and Navy Department, preparation of mechanics' pay rolls, and numerous other routine duties, nor that the time of one clerk in the office, Private Conklin, is exclusively taken up during at least two

months of each quarter by the issue of stationery, blanks, etc., to posts, ships, guards, and officers of the corps. This seriously handicaps the work of the office at a time—the beginning and end of the quarter—when it is impossible for Mr. Archer, the only other clerk in the office, who is at that time engaged in the preparation of his returns, to devote any amount of time to the adjustment of accounts of contractors, who are thus often compelled to wait for their money for a considerable length of time. I therefore most earnestly recommend that a quartermaster-sergeant be detailed for duty in this office.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS S. RADFORD,

Captain and A. Q. M., United States Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington.

O.

No. 205.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1899, I have the honor to submit for its approval the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The paymaster and quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, transmit letters with their estimates explaining them in detail, and stating the reasons for the increase in some of the items, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

It will be seen by the estimates of the paymaster that an increase of \$96,175 is asked for. This increase is necessary to provide for the pay of 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants, to be appointed after January 1, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899, \$72,000; for the increased number of retired officers, \$10,875; for the increased number of retired men, \$2,500; increase for undrawn clothing, \$7,000, and for additional clerks, one each in the offices of the brigadier-general commandant and the assistant adjutant and inspector, at \$1,200 per annum, and one in the office of the assistant paymaster, at \$1,400 per annum, total \$3,800.

The quartermaster's estimates show an increase over the appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$80,324, as follows: An increase of \$5,000 is recommended under the head of "Provisions," to provide ice for the preservation of rations at the several posts of the Marine Corps where it is needed. The estimate for "Clothing" is the same as the current appropriation. For "Fuel" an increase of \$5,000 is asked for. This is necessary by the fact that fuel in the colonies costs materially more than at home. No increase is asked for under the head of "Military stores." For "Transportation and recruiting" an increase of \$10,000 is asked for, to provide for a few more recruiting offices than those now established and expenses incidental thereto. Under the head of "Repair of barracks" a net increase of \$54,000 is asked for over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The following are the new items estimated for under this appropriation: Under the general head of repair of barracks, \$7,000; for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska (including \$2,500 authorized in the act of June 10, 1896, and now unexpended), \$3,500; for the erection of a building for the use of the Marine Band and for enlisted men's quarters at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., \$4,500; for additions to the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., \$5,000; and for the erection of new barracks, of fireproof material at League Island, Pa., \$100,000. The construction of a new barracks at League Island is absolutely necessary, the building now used as barracks being old, dilapidated, unsanitary, and entirely inadequate for present requirements. It is a frame building and was erected several years ago as a temporary structure. The appropriation now asked for will permit of the construction at League Island of a large, substantial, fireproof barracks of sufficient size to accommodate about 400 men. If the appropriation now asked for is not provided, extensive repairs to the present barracks will be necessary, and any money expended for such repairs would be practically wasted, as it would only postpone for a short time the erection of suitable barracks, the necessity for which is imperative. Under the head of "Forage" no increase is asked for. An increase of \$2,124 is asked for under the head of "Hire of quarters," this increase being required to provide commutation of quarters for additional enlisted men on duty as clerks and messengers in the offices at these headquarters. The additional men for whom provision is asked are absolutely necessary to properly transact the business of the several offices at these headquarters, and their employment is a source of economy to the Government, as in addition to their small pay they receive only allowances for commutation of rations and quarters. The employment of civilian clerks in their places would cost the Government several thousand dollars more annually. Under the head of "Contingent" an increase of \$4,200 is asked for, for the purpose of improving the sewerage system at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., the civil engineer on duty at the navy-yard,

Mare Island, having officially reported that the present sewerage system at that place is a menace to the health of all officers and enlisted men at the station.

The work in all the offices at these headquarters is up to date.

It is the endeavor of the Brigadier-General Commandant to administer the affairs of the Marine Corps as economically as possible, and it is hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the above estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

P.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual estimates of the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. These estimates contemplate an increase over the appropriations of the current fiscal year of \$80,324, but the entire sum asked for is necessary to the public interests. The strictest economy has been observed in preparing the estimates.

Under the head of "Provisions" an increase of \$5,000 to provide for ice for the preservation of rations at posts within the United States, but more particularly those in the colonies where the temperature is quite high. Under this head, as in the case of clothing, the number of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates has been omitted, as suggested by the chairman of the House Naval Committee, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, who, when the undersigned was last before that committee in connection with annual estimates, stated that he preferred the expression "noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore;" and in "Clothing," the expression "noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law."

The estimate for clothing is the same as for the current fiscal year.

An increase of \$5,000 is estimated for under the head of "Fuel," owing to the fact that fuel in the colonies costs materially more than fuel purchased at home. As hot-air closets have been established at the marine barracks, naval station, Cavite, and as coal is used there, also at Guam and Porto Rico, the quantity of this kind of fuel to be procured next year will be considerably greater than this year contracted for.

No increase under the head of "Military stores" is estimated for. Some slight verbal changes have been made in the detailed objects of expenditure which are self-explanatory.

Under the head of "Transportation and recruiting" the estimates contemplate an increase in the appropriation of \$10,000. The increase is necessary to provide for a few more recruiting offices than now established, additional travel from the several rendezvous to the nearest marine barracks, and sundry incidental expenses of the recruiting service.

Under "Repair of barracks" the language of the detailed objects of expenditure has been modified, but the changes are self-explanatory. Under the general head an increase of \$7,000 is estimated for. In the estimates prepared by this office and forwarded to the Senate a few days before Congress adjourned, March 4 last, \$20,000 were called for for "Repair of barracks." The personnel act passed the Senate shortly before Congress adjourned, and while other increases appearing in the estimates of this office for the increase in the officers and men of the corps were inserted in the appropriation act, this particular increase for repair of barracks was omitted. Such omission, the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations informed the undersigned, was purely accidental, the intention of the committee being to make the general appropriation, "Repair of barracks" \$20,000, as estimated. The increase of \$7,000 appearing in the estimates now submitted is absolutely necessary to the care and preservation of barracks and quarters. The establishment of posts in the colonies, more particularly at Cavite, requires an increase in the expenditures under this head. An item of \$3,500 is inserted in the estimates for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska. Actually, the sum to be appropriated will be \$1,000, as, under the act of June 10, 1896, Congress provided \$2,500 for such quarters. It has been impossible to make a contract for the construction of the quarters for this sum because, as the commanding officer, marine barracks, Sitka, has reported to this office, the discovery of gold in the Klondike region has created a scarcity of labor at Sitka and largely increased the cost of both labor and material. The commanding officer referred to has estimated that about \$1,000 additional is necessary to construct the quarters mentioned, his report showing that labor and material in Alaska at present are about 40 per cent higher in cost than at the date when \$2,500 were provided by Congress. The principal increase under the head of "Repairs of barracks" is for the erection of new barracks of fireproof material at League Island, Pa., \$100,000. The

construction of a new building at League Island is absolutely necessary, the one now occupied by the men now stationed there being old, dilapidated, unsanitary, and an insecure frame building, which was erected a few years ago as a temporary expedient merely. It is proposed to erect at League Island a large, substantial, fire-proof structure in which about four hundred men could be comfortably quartered. The building of a large structure at this post will be an economical measure, as it will tend to do away with the necessity of making large additions to all the present barracks. In this connection it is to be stated that the Marine Corps is to-day twice the strength that it was last year. This fact means that increased habitation for the men must be provided if men are enlisted. By verbal directions of the Secretary of the Navy, new barracks now and hereafter estimated for should be of fireproof material. Other increases in the estimates are: \$15,000 for additions to barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$5,000 for additions to barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., and \$4,500 for the construction of a building to be occupied on the first floor as a room for the band of the Marine Corps, and on the second floor as quarters for the men serving at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

No increase in the appropriation "Forage" is estimated for.

A slight increase under the appropriation "Hire of quarters" is recommended to provide commutation of quarters for additional enlisted men on duty as clerks and messengers at the offices of these headquarters and the offices of the assistant quartermasters. Doubling the strength of the corps has materially increased the volume of business of these offices, and the detail of additional clerks and messengers is a necessity. Their employment is a source of economy to the Government, as, in addition to their small pay, they only receive allowances for commutation of rations and quarters. The employment of civilian clerks in their places would cost the Government several thousand dollars more annually.

Under the head "Contingent" the estimate has been increased \$4,200. Such increase is for the purpose of improving the sewerage system, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal. The civil engineer on duty at the navy-yard, Mare Island, in an official report to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, transmitted in due course to this office, has stated that the present sewerage system at that place is a menace not only to the officers and enlisted men stationed at the marine barracks, but to all the officers and enlisted men of the Navy serving at the Mare Island station. The pipes now in use are all terra cotta, and are broken, damaged, and otherwise unserviceable. The civil engineer has reported that iron pipes should be substituted for the terra cotta ones now down, and that new pipes should be carried much farther out to sea. He estimates the cost of labor and material at \$4,200, and owing to his statement that the present sewerage system is a menace to the health of officers and enlisted men on duty at the Mare Island station, it is recommended that Congress provide that sum in the next appropriation act.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT,
Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1900, 1901, Navy Department.

	Estimates, 1900.	Appropriated, 1900.	Estimates, 1901.	Increase of estimates for 1901 over amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1901 as com- pared with amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same pur- pose.	New items, 1901.
Provisions.....	\$366,071.50	\$366,071.50	\$371,071.50	\$5,000.00	-----	-----
Clothing.....	290,199.54	290,199.54	290,199.54	-----	-----	-----
Fuel.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00	-----	-----
Military stores.....	46,297.00	46,297.00	46,297.00	-----	-----	-----
Transportation and re- cruiting.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	-----	-----
Repair of barracks.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	20,000.00	7,000.00	-----	-----
Repair of barracks (rent)	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00	-----	-----	-----
Repair of barracks, An- napolis.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	-----	\$50,000.00	-----
Do.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	-----	-----	9,000.00	-----
Do.....	14,000.00	14,000.00	-----	-----	14,000.00	-----
Do.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	-----	-----	8,000.00	-----
New York.....	-----	-----	15,000.00	-----	-----	\$15,000.00
Portsmouth, N. H.....	-----	-----	5,000.00	-----	-----	5,000.00
Headquarters, Wash- ington, D. C.....	-----	-----	4,500.00	-----	-----	4,500.00
League Island, Pa.....	-----	-----	100,000.00	-----	-----	100,000.00
Sitka, Alaska.....	-----	-----	3,500.00	-----	-----	3,500.00

Statement of estimates and appropriations, 1900, 1901, Navy Department—Continued.

	Estimates, 1900.	Appropri- ated, 1900.	Estimates, 1901.	Increase of estimates for 1901 over amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1901 as com- pared with amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same pur- pose.	New items, 1901.
Forage	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Hire of quarters	12,624.00	12,624.00	14,748.00	\$2,124.00	-----	-----
Contingent	57,500.00	57,500.00	61,700.00	4,200.00	-----	-----
Total	925,992.04	925,992.04	1,006,316.04	33,324.00	\$81,000.00	\$128,000.00
Pay, provisions, etc., act Mar. 3, 1899	20,400.00	20,400.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901,
by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of ap- propriations.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
Provisions:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore, for commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers, for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, and for ice for preservation of rations, \$371,071.50, and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army	-----	\$371,071.50	\$366,071.50
Clothing:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law, \$290,199.54	-----	290,199.54	290,199.54
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, \$30,000	-----	30,000.00	25,000.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musketslings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, purchase and marking of medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges; for incidental expenses of the school of application; purchase of signal equipment and stores; for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges and renting ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, \$46,297	-----	46,297.00	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage and the expense of recruiting service, \$35,000	-----	35,000.00	25,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
For repairs and improvements barracks and quarters at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at	-----	-----	-----

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901,
by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriations.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
Repair of barracks—Continued:			
such other places as the public exigencies require; and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, \$20,000.....	\$20,000.00	.....	.....
For additions to barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y., \$15,000..	15,000.00	.....	.....
For additions to barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., \$5,000.	5,000.00	.....	.....
For erection of a building for use of the band of the Marine Corps and enlisted men's quarters at headquarters, Washington, D. C., \$4,500.....	4,500.00	.....	.....
For erection of new barracks of fireproof material at League Island, Pa., \$100,000.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
For erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska (including \$2,500 authorized in act of June 10, 1896, and now unexpended), \$3,500.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3,300.....	3,300.00	\$151,300.00	\$97,300.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for horses of the quartermaster's department and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$6,000.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Hire of quarters:			
For officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters, and where there are not sufficient quarters; for hire of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspector, the assistant paymaster, and the assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$14,748.....	.....	14,748.00	12,624.00
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bedsacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, pots, and so forth; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenter's tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire-bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$61,700.....	.....	61,700.00	57,500.00
Total.....	.....	1,006,316.04	925,992.04

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

Q.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1899.

SIR: Submitted herewith are estimates for "Pay of the Marine Corps" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

These estimates show an increase over the amount appropriated for the current year of \$96,175, thus explained, viz:

For 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants, as provided by law	\$72,000
For increased number of retired officers	10,875
For increased number of retired men	2,500
For increase for undrawn clothing	7,000
For 3 additional clerks	3,800
	<hr/> 96,175

Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE, Colonel, Paymaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations 1900-1901, Navy Department.

Pay of Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1900.	Appropriated, 1900.	Estimates, 1901.	Increase of estimates for 1901 over amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same purpose.	Decrease of estimates for 1901 as com- pared with amount ap- propriated for 1900 for same purpose.	New items, 1901.
Pay of 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants additional, as prescribed by law						\$72,000.00
Pay for increased number of officers on the retired list						10,875.00
Pay for increased number of enlisted men on the retired list						2,500.00
Increase in amount to be paid enlisted men on discharge for undrawn clothing						7,000.00
Pay of 3 additional clerks						3,800.00
Total	\$1,597,879.23	\$1,597,879.23	\$1,694,054.23	\$96,175.00		96,175.00

G. C. GOODLOE, Colonel, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1899.

Approved:

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.			
For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list.....	R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596-1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293, 294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; acts Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1.	\$416,900.00	
Pay of officers on the retired list: 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 2 quartermasters 4 majors, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants.....		56,670.00	
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates as prescribed by law; and the number of enlisted men authorized for the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders.....		1,112,548.00	
Pay and allowance for retired enlisted men: 1 sergeant-major, 2 drum majors, 6 first-class musicians, 15 first sergeants, 27 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 49 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year...		36,500.00	
Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn...		30,000.00	
Mileage: For mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops.....		12,000.00	
For commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters.....		8,000.00	
		\$1,672,618.00	
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the brigadier-general commandant: For 1 chief clerk..... For 1 clerk (submitted)..... For 1 messenger.....		1,540.80 1,200.00 971.28	
In the office of the paymaster: For 1 chief clerk..... For 1 clerk..... For 1 clerk.....		1,600.00 1,496.52 1,257.12	
In the office of the assistant paymaster: For 1 clerk (submitted).....		1,400.00	
In the office of the adjutant and inspector: For 1 chief clerk..... For 1 clerk.....		1,540.80 1,496.52	
In the office of the assistant adjutant and inspector: For 1 clerk (submitted).....		1,200.00	
In the office of the quartermaster: For 1 chief clerk..... For 1 clerk..... For 1 clerk.....		1,540.80 1,496.52 1,257.12	

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailled objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
In the office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:			
For 1 clerk	\$1, 400. 00		
For 1 messenger at \$1.75 per diem	638. 75		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:			
For one clerk	1, 400. 00		
In all for pay of civil force		\$21, 436. 23	
Total		1, 694, 054. 23	\$1, 597, 879. 23

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 25, 1899.

Approved.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplying forage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, under advertisement dated April 26, 1899.

Station.	Contractor.	Station.	Contractor.
Portsmouth, N. H.	H. R. Paul.	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. J. Convery.
Boston, Mass.	W. H. Belford.	Washington, D. C.	W. M. Galt & Co.
Newport, R. I.	W. M. Galt & Co.	Norfolk, Va.	Do.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. L. Rickerson.	Mare Island, Cal.	M. L. Kelly.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 26, 1899.

Name.	Class.	Amount.	Name.	Class.	Amount.
John Wanamaker	1, 3	\$28, 320. 30	Standard Supply and Equip-		
Paul J. Field	2, 3	751. 21	ment Co.	3	\$119. 52
Edward Irwin	1	3, 245. 00	W. Hodges & Co.	3	329. 50
Hodges Bros.	1	647. 16	Jas. K. Shaw	3	91. 88
Thomas Kelly	1	9, 947. 32	Henry T. Kent	1	65, 230. 00
R. P. Clarke Co.	1	1, 506. 75	Paul J. Devitt	3	565. 10
Ellis A. Gimbel	1, 3	6, 522. 18	Thos. G. Hood	1	8, 168. 39
R. Wurlitzer	2	379. 00	Samuel G. French	1	3, 700. 00
Jos. Cavanagh.	3	606. 23	H. D. Dougherty	3	3, 871. 54
Hanlon & Goodman	3	95. 70	Jno. Galbraith	3	2, 226. 05
B. Y. & W. F. Pippey	1, 2	7, 880. 00	Edmond R. Lyon	1, 3	2, 509. 16
Manhattan Supply Co.	1-3	4, 942. 02	W. H. Horstmann Co.	1, 2	17, 632. 38
Leopold J. Stern	1	762. 60	Bloomington Bros.	3	328. 00
Jno. McBrearty	1	5, 991. 90	Geo. Campbell	1	1, 568. 00

Statement of accepted proposals for stationery for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 26, 1899.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Manhattan Supply Co	\$71. 15	Easton & Rupp	\$188. 79
Detre & Blackburn	1, 616. 46	R. C. Ballantyne	200. 59

Schedule of accepted proposals for laundry service for the Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Station.	Contractor.	Articles per hundred.				
		Mattress covers.	Bed sacks.	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Towels.
Portsmouth, N. H.....	W. H. Phinney	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$1.50
Boston, Mass.....	W. H. Belford	4.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	1.00
Newport, R. I.....	City Steam Laundry Co....	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	John P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	C. E. Goddard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Washington, D. C.....	W. H. Belford	2.71	3.00	2.72	2.72	1.90
Annapolis, Md.....	Laura Hoff.....	5.00	5.00	1.75	1.50	1.50
Norfolk, Va.....	Chas. H. Consolvo.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Port Royal, S. C.....	Mary Ann Smith	5.00	.....	4.00	2.00	1.00
Pensacola, Fla.....	Star Laundry Co.....	10.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	2.00
Mare Island, Cal.....	Louise Seidel	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Bremerton, Wash.....	W. A. McCutchin.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sitka, Alaska ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havana, Cuba.....	Wm. B. Flesh	2.50	.....	2.50	1.50	1.50
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	Marques & Aponte.....	6.00	.....	4.00	2.00	.....

¹ No contract.

Schedule of proposals received for ice for the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, advertisement dated April 26, 1899.

Station.	Contractor.	Per hundred.
Washington, D. C.....	Independent Ice Co. ¹	\$0.19½
Do.....	Great Falls Ice Co.....	.25

¹ Accepted.

Schedule of proposals for supplying rations to the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, advertisement dated April 26, 1899.

Bidders.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston.	Newport, R. I.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington, D. C.	Annapolis.
Aaron Marx.....	\$18.50	.....	\$15.20	.....	\$16.50	.....
Frank Hume.....	\$21.21	¹ 15.39	.....
Andrew Koch.....	¹ 17.00	.....	¹ 14.97	.....	.....	.....
C. E. Danner & Co.....
B. Dolphin.....
Louch, Augustine & Co.....
Corcoran & Collins.....
W. H. Belford.....	\$28.00	18.97	¹ \$19.17	15.97	19.87	19.87	.....
W. E. Campbell.....
C. A. Simonds.....	24.75	18.64	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
S. P. Blackburn & Co.....	15.40	.....
C. S. Hewlett.....
P. H. Horgan.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrence Brady.....	22.00	.....	.....
John T. Reagan.....	19.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Seibert.....	15.67	.....	.....	.....
H. R. Paul.....	24.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. C. Ergood Co.....	21.45	.....	21.10	20.78	{ 16.11 16.21 }	.....
D. S. Baum.....
James McGarry.....
M. L. Kelly.....
F. W. Scheper.....
T. J. Barlow & Bro.....
E. de Groff.....
H. R. Paul ²	¹ 22.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. A. Simonds ²	24.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Belford ²	³ 19.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. G. Gonzalez & Co. ⁴
Jacob Barker.....
Julio Olivio.....

¹ Accepted.

² Advertisement June 1, 1899.

³ Award annulled.

⁴ Advertisement July 1, 1899.

Schedule of proposals for supplying rations to the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, advertisement dated April 26, 1899—Continued.

Bidders.	Norfolk.	Port Royal.	Pensacola.	Mare Island.	Bremer-ton.	Sitka.	Havana.
Aaron Marx.....	¹ \$14.90						
Frank Hume.....							
Andrew Koch.....							
C. E. Danner & Co.....		¹ \$29.50					
B. Dolphin.....			¹ \$30.00				
Louch, Augustine & Co.....				¹ \$14.15	¹ \$20.00		
Corcoran & Collins.....							
W. H. Belford.....	19.87						
W. E. Campbell.....		35.00					
C. A. Simonds.....							
S. P. Blackburn & Co.....							
C. S. Hewlett.....							
P. H. Horgan.....							
Terrence Brady.....							
John T. Reagan.....							
M. Seibert.....							
H. R. Paul.....							
J. C. Ergood Co.....	16.85						
D. S. Baum.....	17.40						
James McGarry.....				15.75			
M. L. Kelly.....				16.75		\$50.00	
F. W. Scheper.....		30.00					
T. J. Barlow & Bro.....	15.65						
E. de Groff.....						¹ 29.50	
H. R. Paul ²							
C. A. Simonds ²							
W. H. Belford ²							
J. G. Gonzalez & Co. ³							¹ \$35.12
Jacob Barker.....							38.88
Julio Olivio.....							32.00

¹ Accepted.² Advertisement June 1, 1899.³ Advertisement July 1, 1899.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 26, 1899.

WOOD PER CORD.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.
Marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.....	E. E. Langton.....	¹ \$7.00	\$4.50	
	J. A. & A. W. Walker.....		14.50	
	Clark & Wilkins.....	10.00	10.00	
	S. G. French.....			
Marine barracks, Boston, Mass.....	J. E. Lewis & Co.....	19.00	18.00	\$10.00
	Clark & Wilkins.....	10.00		12.00
Marine barracks, Newport, R. I.....	Penninger & Manchester.....	17.15	17.00	
	J. K. Wells.....			
Marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Clark & Wilkins.....	10.00	10.00	
	J. K. Wells.....			
	J. J. Convery.....	17.90	17.90	110.00
	C. C. Daly.....	8.90	8.90	
Marine barracks, League Island, Pa.....	Clark & Wilkins.....	10.00	10.00	12.00
	S. G. French.....			
	J. K. Wells.....			
	S. G. French.....			
	J. J. Convery.....	7.90	7.40	
	Thomas McConnell.....	16.50	16.50	8.75
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.....	7.50	7.50	11.50
	Clark & Wilkins.....	10.00	10.00	
	J. K. Wells.....			
	J. J. Convery.....			8.90
Marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.....	Thomas McConnell.....			18.75
	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.....			11.50
	Clark & Wilkins.....			12.00
	H. B. Myers ²		¹ 3.65	
	J. K. Wells.....			
Offices and officers' quarters, in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities.	Clark & Wilkins.....			¹ 12.00
	V. Baldwin Johnson ⁴			17.50
	John B. Daish ⁴			10.00

¹ Accepted.² Advertisement dated August 7, 1899.³ Rejected.⁴ Advertisement dated June 21, 1899.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 26, 1899—Continued.

WOOD PER CORD—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	J. K. Wells			
	Clark & Wilkins	¹ \$10.00	¹ \$10.00	
	V. Baldwin Johnson ²	³ 6.50	³ 6.50	
	John B. Daish ²	8.00	8.00	
Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.	G. W. Taylor & Co.			
	J. K. Wells			
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ⁴			
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co.	³ 5.50	³ 5.75	
	Clark & Wilkins	¹ 10.00	¹ 10.00	
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ⁴			
	Trigg & Wilmer			
	Warner Moore			
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	Trigg & Wilmer ⁴			
	G. W. Taylor & Co.			
	J. K. Wells			
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ⁴			
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co.			³ \$6.00
	Clark & Wilkins			12.00
	Warner Moore			
	Trigg & Wilmer			
	Trigg & Wilmer ⁴			
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ⁴			
Marine barracks, Port Royal, S. C.	J. K. Wells			
	H. R. Walker		³ 4.00	
Marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.	B. Dolphin		³ 4.50	
Marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.	J. K. Wells			
	John L. Howard			
	S. G. French			
	R. J. R. Aden	³ 12.45	³ 12.45	
Marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska.	J. D. Farrell			
	Bernard Hirst			
	W. P. Mills			
	E. de Groff			

COAL PER TON.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Red ash, egg.	Red ash, stove.	White ash, egg.
Marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.	E. E. Langton			
	J. A. & A. W. Walker			
	Clark & Wilkins			
	S. G. French			
Marine barracks, Boston, Mass.	J. E. Lewis & Co.			\$5.44
	Clark & Wilkins			
Marine barracks, Newport, R. I.	Penning & Manchester		\$6.75	5.75
	J. K. Wells		³ 6.50	³ 5.50
	Clark & Wilkins			
Marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. K. Wells			³ 4.04
	J. J. Convery			5.20
	C. C. Daly			
	Clark & Wilkins			
	S. G. French			4.12
Marine barracks, League Island, Pa.	J. K. Wells			³ 4.78
	S. G. French			5.40
	J. J. Convery			5.00
	Thomas McConnell		4.65	
	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.			4.85
	Clark & Wilkins			
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	J. K. Wells	6.24		5.31
	J. J. Convery	³ 4.55		³ 4.55
	Thomas McConnell		4.65	4.60
	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.		6.00	5.50
	Clark & Wilkins			
Marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.	H. B. Myers ⁵			³ 5.40
Offices and officers' quarters, in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities.	J. K. Wells			¹ 6.36
	Clark & Wilkins			
	V. Baldwin Johnson ²		³ 5.73	
	John B. Daish ²		5.64	
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	J. K. Wells			15.08
	Clark & Wilkins			
	V. Baldwin Johnson ²			³ 5.13
	John B. Daish ²			5.08

¹ Rejected.² Advertisement dated June 21, 1899.³ Accepted.⁴ Advertisement dated August 8, 1899.⁵ Advertisement dated August 7, 1899.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 26, 1899—Continued.

COAL PER TON—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Red ash, egg.	Red ash, stove.	White ash, egg.
Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va	G. W. Taylor & Co .....	.....	.....	.....
	J. K. Wells .....	.....	.....	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ....	.....	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins ² .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer .....	.....	.....	.....
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va	Warner Moore .....	.....	.....	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co .....	.....	.....	.....
	J. K. Wells .....	.....	.....	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ....	.....	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Port Royal, S. C.	Warner Moore .....	.....	.....	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.	Trigg & Wilmer ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.	J. K. Wells .....	.....	.....	.....
	H. R. Walker .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska	B. Dolphin .....	.....	.....	.....
	J. K. Wells .....	.....	.....	\$16. 10
	John L. Howard .....	.....	.....	³ 13. 50
	S. G. French .....	.....	.....	17. 75
	R. J. R. Aden .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska	J. D. Farrell .....	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard Hirst .....	.....	.....	.....
	W. P. Mills .....	.....	.....	.....
	E. de Groff .....	.....	.....	.....

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	White ash, stove.	White ash, fur- nace.	White ash, nut.	Bitumi- nous, Well- ington.
Marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.	E. E. Langton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	J. A. & A. W. Walker	³ \$5. 45	³ \$5. 00	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. G. French	6. 44	6. 44	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Boston, Mass	J. E. Lewis & Co	³ 5. 78	³ 5. 19	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Newport, R. I.	Penning & Manchester	6. 20	5. 65	³ \$5. 95	.....
	J. K. Wells	³ 6. 00	³ 5. 20	6. 00	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y	J. K. Wells	² 4. 61	³ 4. 08	³ 4. 61	.....
	J. J. Convery	5. 20	5. 20	5. 20	.....
	C. C. Daly .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. G. French	5. 20	5. 20	5. 20	.....
Marine barracks, League Island, Pa	J. K. Wells	4. 87	.....	4. 87	.....
	S. G. French	5. 40	.....	5. 40	.....
	J. J. Convery	5. 00	.....	5. 00	.....
	Thomas McConnell	² 4. 60	.....	² 4. 60	.....
	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.	4. 85	.....	4. 85	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadel- phia, Pa.	J. K. Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	J. J. Convery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas McConnell	4. 60	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph B. Van Dusen, jr.	5. 50	.....	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.	H. B. Myers ⁴	² 5. 50	.....	.....	.....
Offices and officers' quarters, in Washing- ton and Georgetown, D. C., and within 1 mile of limits of said cities.	J. K. Wells	² 5. 34	² 5. 21	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V. Baldwin Johnson ⁶	³ 5. 47	³ 5. 22	.....	.....
	John B. Daish ⁶	5. 34	5. 21	.....	.....
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Wash- ington, D. C.	J. K. Wells	² 5. 34	² 5. 21	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V. Baldwin Johnson ⁶	³ 5. 23	³ 4. 97	.....	.....
	John B. Daish ⁶	5. 34	5. 21	.....	.....

¹ Advertisement dated August 8, 1899.² Wood only.³ Accepted.⁴ Advertisement dated August 7, 1899.⁵ Rejected.⁶ Advertisement dated June 21, 1899

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps, under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 26, 1899—Continued.

COAL PER TON—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	White ash, stove.	White ash, furnace.	White ash, nut.	Bituminous, Wellington.
Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.....	G. W. Taylor & Co.....	\$5.19	\$4.93	.....	.....
	J. K. Wells.....	5.11	4.98	.....	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ¹	5.39	5.29	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co.	5.50	5.10	.....	.....
	Clark & Wilkins ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ¹	5.47	³ 4.95	.....	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer.....	5.22	4.96	.....	.....
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.....	Warner Moore.....	⁴ 4.99	⁴ 4.89	.....	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer ¹	³ 5.22	4.97	.....	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co.....	5.49	.....	\$5.49	.....
	J. K. Wells.....	5.11	.....	5.11	.....
	G. W. Taylor & Co. ¹	5.49	.....	5.49	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co.	5.40	.....	5.40	.....
	Clark & Wilkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Port Royal, S. C.....	Warner Moore.....	⁴ 5.09	.....	⁴ 5.00	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer.....	5.20	.....	5.10	.....
	Trigg & Wilmer ¹	³ 5.18	.....	³ 5.08	.....
	Nottingham & Wrenn Co. ¹	5.47	.....	5.47	.....
Marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.....	J. K. Wells.....	³ 6.98	.....	.....	.....
	H. R. Walker.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.....	B. Dolphin.....	³ 11.00	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.....	J. K. Wells.....	(⁶)	.....	.....	.....
	John L. Howard.....	³ 13.00	.....	.....	³ \$9.75
	S. G. French.....	16.47	.....	.....	16.47
	R. J. R. Aden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska.....	J. D. Farrell.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50
	Bernard Hirst.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
	W. P. Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	14.75
	R. de Groff.....	.....	.....	.....	³ 14.50

¹ Advertisement dated August 8, 1899.

² Wood only.

³ Accepted.

⁴ Award annulled.

⁵ Welsh anthracite (egg).

F. L. DENNY,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, September 19, 1899.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1900.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and service of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and the naval station, Port Royal, S. C.

Certain improvements are being made at the several stations, as mentioned below.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

At Portsmouth, N. H., an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by Congress for raising the roof of the marine barracks one story, to provide needed additional accommodations for the men. Plans were drawn for the addition to the Portsmouth barracks and requests for proposals sent out. The lowest bid received was \$7,800, or \$2,800 in excess of the appropriation. It was therefore necessary to revise the plans so as to provide only for such additions and improvements as were absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the men. New requests for proposals, based upon such revised plans, were sent out, and the lowest bid received was from John F. Locke, of Portsmouth, N. H., \$4,629.50. Sending out new proposals for the improvements at Portsmouth has necessarily delayed the commencement of the work, and although everything has been done to hurry the preliminaries as much as possible it now seems probable, after consultation with the builder, that it would be unwise to commence the improvements until early spring. If it is found possible, however, the work will be commenced immediately and finished before severely cold weather. When these repairs are finished, it will make a comfortable barracks, large enough to meet the demands for some time to come.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

In the naval appropriation act approved June 7, 1900, \$15,000 are provided for additions to the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York. Plans and specifications of the required improvements were prepared,

and it was found, after consultation with several local contractors, that the work could not be done for the amount of the appropriation authorized for the purpose. Proposals were therefore invited in a separate itemized schedule, covering only such additions as were absolutely necessary and could be made immediately. All the proposals received in answer to these requests were in excess of the appropriation. After mature consideration and consultation with the architects, the proposal of Mr. Herman Probst was accepted in part. The contract with Mr. Probst provided for the placing of a third story over the central portion of the barracks only. The work has been commenced, is progressing satisfactorily, and will be completed in a very short time.

For further much-needed improvements at these barracks I have inserted in my estimates an item of \$28,000 for constructing a boiler house, lavatory, and connecting bridge; installing steam heat, and adding a third story over the two wings of the enlisted men's quarters. The barracks is now heated with stoves, and it is found difficult and expensive to keep the men comfortable in cold weather. The installation of steam heat will, it is thought, increase the comfort of the men and result in economy to the Government.

The addition of a third story to the wings of the enlisted men's quarters will provide needed additional room, and it will add to the appearance of the barracks to have the wings and the central portion of the same height.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

In the act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, an appropriation of \$100,000 was provided for the construction of a new marine barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa. In pursuance of this appropriation, plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect, and proposals were obtained for the erection of modern fire-proof barracks. The two lowest bids received were irregular, and therefore the next lowest bid, that of Mr. Charles McCaul, of Philadelphia, Pa., \$91,995, was accepted, as investigation showed that he was a regular responsible contractor of wide experience in such matters. The construction work will be commenced at once, and the building will probably be ready for occupancy in about eight months. The old wooden structure at League Island, which has been used as a barracks, has been demolished, and the command is temporarily quartered on board the U. S. S. *Yankee*, which vessel is being put in good condition by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the men, after they have become accustomed to the ship, will be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, pending the completion of the barracks. By my direction a mess has been established on the *Yankee*, and the officers are now living on board ship. The site selected for the barracks at League Island is very desirable, but it was found that the ground had settled somewhat, and during my recent visit to League Island the commandant of the station informed me that arrangements were being made for the work of dredging and filling in, and that he would have the parade ground filled in and brought to the level of the yard. As soon as this has been done grass seed will be sown, and by the time the barracks is ready for occupancy the parade ground will be covered with a good sod. I wish to add in this connection that

Admiral Silas Casey, commandant of the station, takes great interest in these barracks, and is rendering all possible assistance in making the site as attractive as possible, and otherwise aiding me in the preparations for the erection of the barracks.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

As stated in my last report, the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, made an appropriation for the erection of a marine barracks and three sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as follows:

Barracks.....	\$50,000
Commanding officers' quarters.....	9,000
Two sets of officers' quarters.....	14,000
Clearing and grading, laying of sewers, etc.....	8,000

When this appropriation became available, plans and specifications were prepared by Henry Ives Cobb, architect, and bids were invited. The lowest proposals received, however, were very much in excess of the appropriation, on account of the increased cost of labor and building material. It was therefore necessary to reject all bids and postpone the erection of the barracks and quarters until an increased appropriation was obtained. On March 15, 1900, I submitted to the Department special estimates recommending the reappropriation of the sums above mentioned for the barracks and quarters at Annapolis and the appropriation of the following increased amounts:

For barracks.....	\$75,000
Commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters.....	19,500

These estimates were transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Navy Department and by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress under date of March 20, 1900, for inclusion in the naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901. Copies of this correspondence are appended to my report. Congress failed to make the additional appropriation recommended both by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, and I therefore include the above-mentioned amounts in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, copies of which are appended to my report. It is hoped that the amounts required for the erection of the barrack and quarters will be provided by the coming Congress, as the marines stationed at Annapolis have to be quartered on board the U. S. S. *Santee*, which was found to provide very cramped, close, and uncomfortable quarters this summer. To relieve this condition and make the men comfortable, as well as to facilitate the drill and instruction of the large number of recruits being enlisted in the corps, I decided to establish a camp of instruction at Annapolis, to which detailed reference is made in another part of this report.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

In my last report attention was invited to the dilapidated and unsafe condition of the frame building occupied as offices at these headquarters, and in which most of the valuable records of the corps are stored. This building has been inspected by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, and reported by him to be in bad condition, and in danger of collapse. I have heretofore submitted estimates for the

erection of a new building for use as offices at these headquarters, and I feel it my duty to again invite attention to the necessity for a new building for the purpose mentioned, and have included in the estimates for the next fiscal year the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable building. Every precaution has been taken to make the present building as safe as possible by removing heavy weights from the second story, lining the flues, to prevent danger from fire, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the last naval appropriation act Congress provided \$4,500 for the erection of a building at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for the use of the Marine Band and for enlisted men's quarters. This building is being constructed by day labor under the supervision of Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, on duty at these headquarters, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The building will furnish an excellent band room for the use of the enlarged band and will provide excellent quarters for about 50 additional men, which are needed. The barracks and officers' quarters have been painted and are in good order. The interior of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., has been painted throughout, and a system of electric lights has been installed in the barracks and quarters. The electric lights effect a saving of about 25 per cent compared with gas lighting, besides making the barracks and quarters much more cheerful. A steam heating plant has also been installed, at a cost of \$3,080.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

The new hospital at Mare Island having been finished, the medical corps has vacated the portion of the marine barracks temporarily occupied by them since the earthquake, which destroyed the old hospital. This portion of the barracks has been placed in thorough repair and is now occupied by the marines. Congress has provided \$4,500 to renew the sewer system at the marine barracks, Mare Island, and arrangements have been made to have this work done under the supervision of the civil engineer of the yard. Congress also made a special appropriation of \$15,000 to enlarge the naval prison at Mare Island. The work of enlarging the prison will be commenced as soon as practicable.

SITKA, ALASKA.

The naval appropriation act approved June 7, 1900, provided the additional sum of \$1,000 and reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriation of June 10, 1896, for the erection of one set of officers' quarters at Sitka, making the total amount available \$3,397.94. Preliminary plans and specifications for these quarters have been prepared, and it is intended to begin the construction work in the early spring.

NORFOLK, VA.

In my recent visit of inspection the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., was found to be in excellent condition. A few minor repairs only have been required at this post during the year.

BOSTON, MASS.

At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., granolithic walks have been laid and the officers' and men's quarters have been repaired, painted, etc. The barracks and quarters are now in excellent condition. During my inspection at Boston I visited the naval prison and found the prison and everything pertaining thereto in a most perfect state of cleanliness and order. It is difficult to understand how a building containing so many men can be kept in the condition in which I found this prison. The prison guard is under the immediate charge of Gunnery Sergt. Henry F. Bray, U. S. M. C., who also has charge of the building, and has quarters therein. The thorough and careful manner in which he performs his duties is evidenced by the condition of the building and prisoners.

NAVAL STATION, ALGIERS, LA.

The approaching completion of the dock for the naval station, Algiers, La., will necessitate the presence of a marine guard there for the protection of Government property, and as it is considered important that a barracks and quarters should be at once constructed I have included in the estimates the sum of \$15,000 for that purpose.

NEWPORT AND BREMERTON.

The marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I., and the marine barracks and officers' quarters at the Puget Sound naval station, Bremerton, Wash., are in good condition.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

At my inspection of the marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla., I found the barracks building to be in good order, providing sufficient and healthy quarters. Bath tubs had been put in the barracks and other minor improvements have been completed, which make it as comfortable a barracks as any in the corps.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Under date of February 23, 1900, at the request of Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., commandant, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., the Department directed that a marine guard of 40 men, under command of an officer, be detailed for duty at the station mentioned, to be quartered on board the U. S. S. *Pensacola*. Orders were accordingly issued transferring to this station 1 gunnery sergeant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 31 privates from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty. Capt. E. R. Lowndes was ordered to command the guard. On June 1, by authority of the Department, this guard was increased by the transfer of 20 additional privates from Mare Island, making a total enlisted strength of 60. On July 2, 1900, another officer, Second Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, was ordered to the station for duty.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

Upon the report of the commandant, naval station, San Juan, P. R., that the number of marines at the station was insufficient for the posts necessary to give proper protection to Government property, and in accordance with his request that the strength of the command be increased to 60 men, the brigadier-general, commandant, recommended to the Department that authority be granted for this increase. The Department approved this recommendation, and on January 12, 1900, 37 men were ordered to San Juan, 17 to fill vacancies and 20 as an increase of the strength. These men were sent to San Juan under charge of First Lieut. A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C., who was ordered to the station for duty.

The system established last year of having the marines at San Juan furnished with the army ration, through the courtesy of the War Department, is still in operation, and the provisions supplied during the year have been thoroughly satisfactory. A transfer of funds to reimburse the Army for the cost of these provisions is ordered whenever the bills are presented.

The barracks and quarters at San Juan are as comfortable as they can be made under existing conditions. The reports show a very small sick list.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Upon the recommendation of the commandant, naval station, Port Royal, S. C., the Department, on August 2, 1899, directed that the strength of the marine barracks, Port Royal, be increased to 60 men, and the commanding officer of marines was accordingly authorized to maintain that strength by enlistment.

There are some repairs needed at Port Royal, but in view of the fact that a board has been ordered to report as to the advisability of removing the station to Charleston, it is not considered expedient to make these repairs until it is definitely settled whether or not the station is to be moved.

DEWEY PARADES—WASHINGTON, D. C., AND BOSTON, MASS.

Upon the return of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., to Washington from the Asiatic Station on October 2, 1899, by direction of the Department, the Marine Band was ordered to escort the Admiral from the railroad station to his hotel, and the band was also ordered to participate in the civic parade which took place in the evening of the Admiral's arrival.

The Marine Band and a battalion consisting of 17 officers and 6 companies of 36 men each, or a total of 221 enlisted men, were ordered to participate in the parade of October 3, and the ceremonies at the Capitol attending the presentation to Admiral Dewey of the sword awarded to him by Congress.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., commanded the naval brigade which took part in the parade, consisting of the marines and sailors. Capts. C. S. Radford and Louis J. Magill, U. S. M. C., were detailed on the staff of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington.

The officers of the marine battalion were: Maj. Randolph Dickins,

commanding; First Lieut. Logan Feland, adjutant; Capts. J. H. Pendleton, H. L. Draper, R. McM. Dutton, W. C. Neville, R. H. Lane, and W. N. McKelvy, and First Lieuts. J. C. Breckinridge, E. A. Jonas, W. H. Clifford, jr., J. S. Bates, William Hopkins, and Second Lieut. H. C. Snyder. The marine guard of the U. S. flagship *Olympia* under command of Maj. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., also participated in the parade.

Many officers of the corps, who were not ordered to participate, rode in the parade in carriages. The men composing the battalion which took part in this parade were taken from the two posts in Washington, from Annapolis, League Island, and the receiving ship *Richmond*, Norfolk, and the *Franklin*. The battalion presented an excellent appearance and elicited much applause from the spectators along the line of parade.

The Marine Corps was also represented in the parade in Boston, Mass., on October 14, 1899, in honor of Admiral Dewey. The marine guard of the *Olympia*, under command of Maj. O. C. Berryman, and a battalion of marines from the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., participated in the parade. The battalion of marines from the barracks was commanded by Lieut. Col. H. C. Cochrane, the four companies being commanded by Capts. L. H. Moses, T. H. Low, Second Lieuts. N. G. Burton and F. M. Wise, jr. A newspaper account of the parade said that the battalion of marines was "easily the best-drilled command in the parade."

SESQUI CENTENNIAL—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

By direction of the Department a battalion of marines, consisting of Capt. H. L. Draper, commanding; First Lieut. William H. Clifford, jr., adjutant, and First Lieuts. J. C. Breckinridge and Logan Feland, commanding companies, and two companies of 40 men each, was ordered to Alexandria, Va., to take part in the sesqui centennial celebration at that place on October 12, 1899. The committee in charge at Alexandria tendered the marines a vote of thanks for their assistance in making the celebration a success.

INTERMENT OF MAINE'S DEAD AT ARLINGTON.

Having been directed to furnish a guard of honor for the remains of the *Maine* dead which were to be interred at the national cemetery at Arlington on the 28th of December, 1899, the brigadier-general, commandant of the Marine Corps, detailed for this duty 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 20 privates, under the command of First Lieut. J. S. Bates, U. S. M. C. This guard remained at Arlington for two days and two nights. On December 28 the Marine Band and two companies, consisting of 4 officers and 150 enlisted men, under the command of Capt. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., were also ordered to Arlington to participate in the ceremonies attending the interment of the bodies of the *Maine* victims. Maj. T. E. True, depot quartermaster, U. S. A., kindly provided tents heated by Sibley stoves for the guard actually on duty while the dead remained unburied at the cemetery. The marines were distributed for quarters and mess among the troops of cavalry stationed at Fort Myer. First Lieutenant Bates, commanding the guard of honor, reported that Maj. Henry Jackson,

U. S. A., commanding the post at Fort Myer, gave him a most cordial reception and did everything in his power to make the men thoroughly comfortable.

FUNERAL ESCORT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

The Secretary of War having requested that such force of the Marine Corps as might be available, with the Marine Band, be detailed to form part of the funeral escort of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, on February 9, 1900, the brigadier-general, commandant, by direction of the Department, detailed an escort consisting of Maj. Randolph Dickens, commanding; First Lieut. John S. Bates, adjutant; Capts. T. P. Kane and Louis J. Magill, and Second Lieuts. R. G. McConnell, J. McE. Huey, Jay M. Salladay, and R. R. Wallace, three companies of sixteen men front, double ranks, and a color guard of 4 men. Two companies were taken from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and one company from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding the escort, as aid on his staff.

The solid appearance and steady marching of the marines who took part in this escort attracted much favorable criticism.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK CITY.

During the military tournament held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, in March last, under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, was represented by one company, composed of 3 officers and 52 enlisted men, under command of Capt. W. N. McKelvy. The company gave an exhibition drill in bayonet exercises, street-riot drill, and extended-order drill. In his report of the matter the commanding officer marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, says:

The appearance of the company in the arena was the signal for the most enthusiastic applause, and the highly creditable manner in which they executed the various exercises met with the most enthusiastic expression of well-deserved recognition.

Too much credit can not be given Captain McKelvy for the high state of proficiency shown by his company in the part it took and the exemplary behavior of the men during the entire time they were in attendance upon the tournament.

As the share of the receipts, this post received the sum of \$200, which I have delivered to the post treasurer, to be donated to the amusement fund and utilized in such a manner as under the regulations to best insure the welfare and entertainment of the men of this command, as intended by the Military Athletic League, under whose thoughtful and able management the tournament was conducted.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE RIFLES, CALIBER .30.

The work of issuing United States magazine rifles, caliber .30, to the Marine Corps, in place of Lee rifles, which was begun in January, 1900, by the transfer of 1,000 of these rifles to Cavite, has gradually progressed until at the present time practically all the posts of the Marine Corps are supplied with the new rifles. While a sufficient length of time has not yet elapsed to form an accurate opinion, there seems to be every reason to believe that the new rifles are far superior to the Lee 6 mm. rifles as a military arm. Companies A and B of the

Fourth Battalion of Marines for service in the Philippines, and all men sent to the Far East since the departure of the Fourth Battalion, have been armed with the new .30-caliber rifles. The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has supplied the Marine Corps with these new rifles, bayonets, scabbards, slings, and web belts, as well as ammunition, in exchange for the Lee rifles, accessories, and ammunition.

MARINE CORPS EXHIBIT, PARIS EXPOSITION.

At the request of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, an exhibit of articles of clothing, etc., of the United States Marine Corps was prepared by Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., in Philadelphia, for the Paris Exposition of 1900. This exhibit was practically identical with the articles furnished by the Corps for the World's Columbian Exhibition, in Chicago. The exhibit, as stated in the quartermaster's report, received the highest award of its class at Paris, a gratifying evidence of the high standard followed in the manufacture of Marine Corps clothing. It is understood that this exhibit was in competition with similar exhibits from European countries.

MARINE CAMP AT NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

On June 7, 1900, a camp was established at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on that part of the reservation known as the "Government farm," and all the marines at the station were transferred from the U. S. S. *Santee* to the camp. The commanding officer of marines at Annapolis, Capt. L. J. Magill, was placed in command of the camp, and under his direction it has proved of the greatest value in the practical instruction of officers and men. A number of the young officers appointed from civil life were ordered to the camp for instruction, and recruits were transferred there from time to time until the command reached a maximum strength of 313 men. The camp has been regarded as a model, and has been complimented by all who have seen it. The tents used in this camp were made of khaki material, the first of their kind used by the Corps, and proved very satisfactory in every respect. In June the camp was visited by the Secretary of the Navy, who addressed the following letter to the brigadier-general, commandant:

When I was at Annapolis, I visited the camp of the marines and was very much pleased with the appearance of it. It was admirably policed, and the men seemed to be in perfect condition, and every provision has been made for their instruction and health. I should think these summer camps would be a very good thing, giving not only variety to the men, but more of an outdoor flavor than they can get in barracks.

The following letter was received, under date of June 22, 1900, from Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, relating to the inspection of the marine camp, made by him a few days previous:

I have the honor to inform you that on Wednesday last I made a thorough inspection of the marine camp at this post.

The military precision, cleanliness, and completeness of all arrangements show the result of great energy and skill in the commanding officer, Captain Magill, and zeal in the officers and men under his command.

Captain Magill has been untiring in his efforts to instruct the new officers and recruits, and the condition of his men shows that the energy has been well directed.

Another letter received from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, under date of September 22, 1900, relating to the battalion of marines in camp at Annapolis, is as follows:

On Friday I witnessed a drill of the battalion of marines under the command of Capt. Louis J. Magill, that being the last day practicable before the draft for Manila leaves the station.

The precision and general excellence of the drill were remarkable, considering the very large proportion of recruits in the battalion. The efficiency of the noncommissioned officers was noticeable. The company under the charge of Lieut. W. G. Fay was especially well handled.

I believe the Marine Corps is to be congratulated upon the class of men that are now joining its ranks, as also upon having an officer like Captain Magill, so thoroughly capable of making marines from the raw material.

Such a drill as I witnessed could have been executed under the circumstances only by the intelligent exertions and thorough cooperation of the entire command.

It is my desire to have one or two camps each year where the men can be gathered together for drill and instruction, and get the benefits of an out-door life in the summer time. I intended to establish a camp at Portsmouth, N. H., in August of this year, and in response to my request the Department stated that the *Dixie* would probably be available to transport the men to Portsmouth from all of the Atlantic coast stations. The call for more marines for service in the Far East made it necessary to abandon the plan to establish a camp at Portsmouth this year, but the camp at Annapolis has, in some measure, taken its place, and served to demonstrate anew the practical value of these camps. When the U. S. S. *Alabama* is placed in commission the entire marine guard for that vessel, consisting of 2 officers and 60 enlisted men, will be taken from Annapolis. The fact that the men have been drilled during the summer under the officers who will command them on board ship will add greatly to the efficiency of the guard, as the men, when they go on board, will be accustomed to each other and to their officers, insuring better discipline and greater precision and uniformity in the performance of all duties. It has long been my desire to follow this course in the case of all guards detailed for service on board ships, instead of assembling the guard from three or four different posts without any previous opportunity of drilling and instructing the men together under their own officers. The very limited accommodations for the men at the several posts of the corps has heretofore made it impossible to carry out this plan except in a few instances, but it is hoped that this obstacle will soon be removed by the additions to several of the barracks now being made and in contemplation. Next summer it is my intention to again establish a camp at Annapolis and also at Portsmouth, N. H.

MARINE GUARDS, BATTLE SHIPS KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY.

When orders were received to furnish a marine guard of 2 officers and 60 enlisted men for the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, the men to comprise this guard were detailed from several stations and assembled at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to be fully equipped and thoroughly drilled under their own officers. The men were kept at the barracks for several weeks, being drilled and instructed daily by their officers, and showed a remarkable improvement in appearance and drill at the end of the period mentioned. When the *Kearsarge* was ready for her guard, the vessel being then at Newport News, the guard was embarked at Washington on a steamer of the Norfolk and Washington Line,

which, by a special arrangement, proceeded to the anchorage of the battle ship, and the guard was disembarked alongside the vessel.

Exactly the same procedure as that above described was followed when the marine guard for the U. S. S. *Kentucky* was ordered, and the beneficial results which followed the preliminary drills and instructions referred to demonstrates beyond question the wisdom of thus assembling the guard as a whole for as long a time as practicable before it is required on board ship.

On April 23, 1900, Capt. W. N. Folger, U.S.N., commanding the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, requested an increase of 10 men in the strength of the marine guard of that vessel. This request was approved by the brigadier-general, commandant, and forwarded to the Department, but by direction of the Department the matter was held in abeyance, pending the inspection of the *Kearsarge* by the board of inspection and survey. The board inspected the *Kearsarge* and recommended that the increase in the strength of the guard asked for by Captain Folger be granted. The Department declined to approve the recommendation of the board, however, and the increase was not made.

MARINE BATTALION, ISLAND OF GUAM.

At the time my last report was made, no reports had been received from the battalion of marines sent to the island of Guam, which arrived there August 17, 1899.

Reports received during this year show that the battalion has been doing most excellent work, amid many new and trying conditions. Owing to the large amount of preparatory work necessary, and the exceedingly crude facilities available for landing and transporting stores and supplies, the transfer of the battalion of marines to Agaña, the capital of Guam, was not completed until September 11, 1899. A large uncompleted schoolhouse, and a series of quarters and offices formerly used by Spanish officers, are occupied as quarters for the marine battalion. The schoolhouse will soon have to be vacated, as it is needed for its legitimate purpose, and numerous repairs to other buildings are necessary.

The officers and men have been energetically at work ever since the arrival of the battalion, expediting as much as possible the improvements necessary to a healthful, comfortable, and convenient military station. Considering the climate, the health of the command has been good. In September, 1899, typhoid fever appeared among the men and the disease later became epidemic, resulting in a large sick list for the time being and the death of a number of men.

The strictest precautions were taken and every possible effort was made to improve the sanitary condition of the station, with the result that the epidemic was finally gotten under control, and has now practically disappeared. It is believed that the exhaustive measures which have been adopted to place the station upon a thoroughly sanitary basis will prevent the recurrence of the fever.

In a report dated October 12, 1899, Maj. A. C. Kelton, commanding the marine battalion at Guam, speaks most highly of his officers and men, commending especially Capts. C. L. A. Ingate and J. H. Russell, and First Lieut. H. W. Carpenter. He states that the conduct of the officers and men has made the natives feel most kindly disposed toward them.

In a report dated August 28 Capt. R. P. Leary, governor of the island of Guam, testifies to the usefulness and good work of the marines in the following complimentary language:

Too much can not be said in praise of the officers and men of the Guam battalion of marines during the passage and since their arrival here, as their conduct has been excellent, and on all occasions they have evinced an enthusiastic and untiring energy in all work and duties that have been assigned to them.

I respectfully request that another battalion of marines and officers be sent here at the earliest convenience, especially additional officers, as there is much necessary work in the island that will keep them all continuously employed.

The additional battalion requested was not sent, as the governor of Guam stated in a later communication that, owing to the scarcity of food and lack of facilities for quartering the additional battalion asked for, he would have to request that its departure be delayed until the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the officers and men could be made. Since this time all the available marines have been sent to the Philippines and China.

Urgent requests having been received from the governor of Guam and the commanding officer of marines for additional marine officers, First Lieuts. L. M. Gulick, E. A. Jonas, J. W. Broatch, and W. W. Low were ordered to Guam, arriving there in the U. S. S. *Solace* December 9, 1899. The governor of Guam states in his report of the date mentioned that these four officers will be "a very acceptable addition to our present busy force."

In a letter dated December 9, 1899, Major Kelton states that the work of repairs, construction, arranging for a proper water supply and sewerage will be completed in the near future, and he will then be enabled to take up the garrison routine, with drills, target practice, instruction of officers and men, inspections, etc., which have necessarily been displaced almost entirely by the work of placing the station in habitable and sanitary condition. With the introduction of a supply of pure water from a point 4 miles distant every well can be closed, thus eradicating the evident source of typhoid fever.

In his letter of January 20, 1900, the commanding officer of marines at Guam reports that the extremely laborious part of the work at the station is completed, and the men are gradually being returned to garrison duty exclusively; he says the whole government reservation is clean and presents a most striking and gratifying contrast to the condition found upon the arrival of the battalion, when the task of renovation and repair seemed hopeless. The commanding officer of marines gives the following résumé of the work accomplished by the men during the four months prior to the date of his report:

A parade ground of nearly 5 acres has been cleared of many trees, and roots removed, and a dense mass of weeds and lilies entirely rooted out; the roads about the Government buildings have all been reopened and cleaned; a farm of 6 acres has been put under cultivation, though with but little success, as our vegetables do not thrive here; the palace has had an entire new roof of corrugated iron put on in place of the tile roof, while the entire building has been repaired, painted, and whitewashed. The seven other large buildings belonging to the Government, with a new hospital, have been repaired, painted, and whitewashed; nine wells and eight closets have been filled in and sealed. The water plant has been constructed and all water pipes laid; the sewer system completed; and this with the epidemic of typhoid fever depleting our numbers, and the many other complicating conditions relating to subsistence, transportation, securing material, and insufficient tools with which to accomplish our ends.

The work accomplished, as shown by the above-quoted extracts, is especially commendable, in view of the many difficulties which had to be overcome and the new conditions which it was necessary to meet, as well as the further fact that in the climate of Guam no work can be done during the extreme heat of the day. In this report the commanding officer of marines states that a water tower has been constructed, and that a tank will be raised so that the distilled water can be distributed by gravity; also that the sewer has been completed for the second time, the terra-cotta pipes having been severely damaged by an earthquake. A rifle range of 100 yards has been established, and arrangements are being made for other ranges up to 1,000 yards. Many prospective improvements are mentioned, including the erection of a sawmill, ice plant, and windmill; and the commanding officer says that when these improvements are completed, the station will be thoroughly healthful and comfortable, and that the introduction of fresh water from the mountains for the inhabitants will insure everyone from typhoid fever, as all the wells will be closed by order of the governor.

As an example of the obstacles encountered by the battalion at the beginning of its service in Guam, the commanding officer refers to the difficulty of obtaining fresh meat and vegetables, as the natives would not accept money and could not be induced to enter into a contract, as they were not familiar with such agreements. Methods have been devised, however, which, it is believed, will obviate further difficulty in this direction.

The commanding officer in this report commends First Lieut. C. G. Andresen as a painstaking and conscientious officer, and also speaks well of the four lieutenants last ordered to his command: First Lieuts. L. M. Gulick, Edwin A. Jonas, James W. Broatch, and W. W. Low, saying that they have shown willingness to work and have evinced a desire to earnestly cooperate with him for the accomplishment of the peculiar and unusual work associated with the station.

In a report dated March 7, 1900, Major Kelton, commanding marines at Guam, mentions that a telegraph line has been established between Piti and Agana, and that a sawmill has been built. The report states that target practice is being conducted on the 200 and 300 yard ranges, and that practice will be immediately commenced on the 500-yard range. Major Kelton states that Lieut. Henry W. Carpenter has lost the use of one eye, having contracted conjunctivitis, and that he has been surveyed by a medical board and ordered home for treatment. In this connection he says: "This is a great misfortune, as he has been invaluable under all circumstances, and his departure will be a great loss to me." Major Kelton refers to the fact that he is the only officer of the original battalion remaining at Guam. Of the other officers, Capt. C. L. A. Ingate died December 24, 1899, after an illness of two weeks, following an operation; Capt. J. H. Russell was ordered home upon report of a board of medical survey, and First Lieut. R. E. Carmody, while en route to Manila pursuant to the recommendation of a board of medical survey, disappeared at sea on October 23, 1899.

Major Kelton, in his letter of April 9, 1900, refers to the improved condition of the health of the command, and states that the long-hoped-for routine has been put in operation. He gives the following outline of this work:

Reveille, 5 a. m.; morning work begins at 6 a. m., and is continued until 9 a. m. At 2.30 p. m. the men of the command assemble for

afternoon police, supplying water, unloading stores, and such interior work as needs attention, and this work ordinarily continues until 3.30 p. m. The first call for drill sounds at 4.10 p. m., and drills, followed by parade, continue until 5.15 p. m. Experience has shown that this schedule is best adapted to the climate, as it is dangerous for the men to indulge in any vigorous exercise between 9 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Major Kelton states in this report that the water wheel and pump have been completed, giving the additional water required for flushing sewers; and that the sawmill is in operation and lumber is being prepared for the construction of other buildings, sheds, etc.

Major Kelton states that he is sending as many men as can be spared to Yokohama and return, in the *Yosemite*, for the benefit that may accrue to them by the change of climate.

Under date of May 29, 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelton states that in anticipation of the rainy season all the tile roofs are being repaired, corrugated-iron roofs being substituted for them where necessary, and arrangements are being made for the collection of rain water; that the five-mile road to Piti is being crowned, ditched, and drained, about one-third of the work being finished; that two bathing sheds have been erected for the command; that considerable additional lumber, in the log, has been secured from the northern end of the island, and that this, in connection with the redwood purchased by the governor, will enable much-needed interior work to be done; all the books, magazines, papers, etc., sent to the command at various times, have been sorted and will be catalogued. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelton states that the news that army transports will stop at Guam at regular intervals has caused much rejoicing, as the irregular facilities for purchasing stores and for mail communication with the world have been among the greatest discomforts to the officers and men.

The last report received from Lieutenant-Colonel Kelton, dated July 20, 1900, states that First Lieut. J. W. Broatch has been condemned by medical survey and ordered sent to the Mare Island hospital for observation and treatment. His report shows the most encouraging improvement in the health of the battalion at Guam, there being only 10 men on the sick list (2 with typhoid fever, and 8 with less dangerous ailments, which will soon yield to treatment). With a total strength of 89 men this is an exceedingly good showing, especially when the trying and enervating climate of Guam is taken into consideration.

It is my intention, as soon as practicable, to send 2 officers and 21 enlisted men to Guam to fill the vacancies in the command. It is considered that two years is the maximum length of time that officers and men should remain in the far East, and as the period of service is completed it is my intention to send out officers and men to relieve them.

I deem it only just to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Kelton's able administration of the arduous and difficult duties he has had to perform, which have resulted in transforming an area in the midst of what was practically a wilderness into a thoroughly modern, sanitary, and well-equipped military post, is deserving of much praise, and meets with the hearty commendation of the brigadier-general, commandant.

When Maj. A. C. Kelton was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel orders were issued detaching him from Guam, and ordering him as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of Marines at Cavite, P. I., upon the reporting of his relief, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, to whom

orders were issued at the same time. Before Major Waller could start for Guam he was ordered with a detachment of marines to China. Since then a cablegram has been received from the commander in chief, Asiatic Station, stating that Maj. H. K. White has been ordered to Guam to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Kelton.

DISAPPEARANCE OF LIEUTENANT CARMODY.

Reference has been made above to the sad disappearance at sea, October 23, 1899, of First Lieut. R. E. Carmody, U. S. M. C., while en route from the island of Guam to Manila, P. I., in the hospital ship *Relief*, for treatment for melancholia. This young officer entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant May 26, 1898, for service during the war with Spain, and served in the corps all during that war, being honorably mustered out December 31, 1898. After the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, reorganizing the Marine Corps, he was appointed a first lieutenant April 13, 1899. He was ordered to Guam with the battalion of marines sent there on April 22, 1899. He had shown symptoms of melancholia for a short time previous to his being ordered to Manila for treatment, pursuant to the recommendation of a board of medical survey. A thorough investigation was made by a board of officers, appointed for the purpose, to ascertain, if possible, the cause and manner of Lieutenant Carmody's disappearance, but the only conclusion which could be reached was that Lieutenant Carmody, while in a temporary state of aberration of mind, had jumped overboard and been drowned.

SECOND BATTALION OF MARINES.

At the time of my last annual report no written report relating to the Second Battalion of Marines sent to Cavite had been received, although Admiral Watson had cabled the fact of its arrival, and the further fact that the marines relieved the infantry at Cavite on September 26, 1899.

The problem of finding in Cavite accessible and sanitary buildings suitable for use as barracks and quarters was by no means easy of solution. The battalion was, however, quartered, as far as possible, in the late Spanish inspector-general's quarters in the center of Cavite, about 1,000 yards from the navy-yard. To properly prepare this building for occupancy by the marines it was thoroughly cleaned, overhauled, and repaired, as it was found in a filthy condition. Cement floors, on arches, were put in on the ground floor and in the court, and proper sanitary arrangements were made for the closets. Quarters for the officers of the Second Battalion were temporarily provided in the building in Fort San Filipe that was being enlarged and renovated as quarters for the First Battalion until other quarters could be procured for them near their troops in Cavite. In a report dated September 10, 1899, Col. P. C. Pope, commanding the marines at Cavite, states:

Our barracks now in use are all in good order. All our relations with the navy and army stationed in and about Cavite and surroundings have been most cordial. Commander Leutze, the commandant, has done all in his power to aid me in my work.

Upon the arrival of the Second Battalion at Cavite, the necessary rearrangement of the two battalions and the assignment of ranking officers to certain companies was expeditiously effected. Colonel

Pope, commanding, took two of the new companies into the First Battalion, and transferred two of the old companies from the First to the Second Battalion, as these men had become accustomed to the surroundings and duties, and would have a tendency to steady the new men. In his report of September 28, 1899, Colonel Pope states that when the Second Battalion arrived quarters were all ready for the officers and men; all details for the different assignments had been prepared and printed, and all arrangements had been made, so that the officers and men could enter at once upon their duties without the slightest confusion. When the marines relieved the army troops in and about Cavite, two companies under Capt. B. H. Fuller and H. O. Bisset, were sent to the farther outposts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, and guards were established in San Roque, and at the first causeway between San Roque and Cavite. Captain Fuller's company was provided with three Colt's guns and a 3-inch rifle. In this letter Colonel Pope states that there are marine sentinels in and around Cavite, and a daily guard there of 25 men. Admiral Watson's indorsement on this report of Colonel Pope is as follows:

Approved and forwarded. This is a most creditable showing, being another instance redounding to the credit of the marines, and, as the colonel commanding the marines has stated to me, this state of thorough readiness was in a large measure due to the efforts of Commander E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the station.

As Maj. George F. Elliott, who was sent to Cavite in command of the Second Battalion, ranked Major Spicer, the latter was placed in command of the Second Battalion and Major Elliott was transferred to the command of the First Battalion.

On October 3, 1899, a detachment of 5 officers, Capt. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., commanding, and a company of 84 men and a Colt's gun crew of a sergeant and 4 men, left Cavite under orders to report to Brig. Gen. Fred. Grant, U. S. A., at Bacoar, for duty. Upon arrival at Bacoar the detachment was joined by Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., with 20 marines and 24 sailors, the latter under command of Ensign A. W. Marshall, U. S. N. (from the U. S. S. *Baltimore*).

By order of Brigadier-General Grant, the detachment under the command of Captain Haines, accompanied the army force in its advance around Imus, proceeding to the mouth of the Imus River, which was crossed, the Colt gun being left to protect the landing, as it was impracticable to carry the gun over the country through which it was necessary to pass. The combined force advanced in a southerly direction toward Imus, over very broken ground covered with bamboo clumps or hedges, rice fields, and small streams, the men being for a greater part of the time up to their knees in the mud or water. After an advance of a mile and a half the enemy were encountered, fire being opened by the natives from behind clumps of bamboo.

By order of Colonel Daggett, U. S. A., an advance was made across the rice fields to drive the enemy out of the hedges. This was accomplished without firing a shot, as the enemy fled, and 8 prisoners were secured, they having been concealed in nipa huts. Captain Haines, in his report of the engagement, says that General Grant and Colonel Daggett expressed their thanks for the assistance of the marines and their admiration for their behavior during the skirmish. After a rest, by direction of General Grant, the marines were marched through Imus to Bacoar, a distance of about 4 miles. Captain Haines in his report states that the officers and men were without exception per-

fectly cool under fire, were zealous in carrying out orders, and in general conducted themselves remarkably well.

On October 15, 1899, Col. P. C. Pope, commanding marines at Cavite, sailed for the United States, having been condemned by a board of medical survey. Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., succeeded to the command of the marine battalion at Cavite on the date mentioned.

BATTLE OF NOVALETA.

On October 8, 1899, 356 marines from the naval station, Cavite, P. I., under command of Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., attacked the insurgents outside Novaleta and carried the outposts and town. In the engagement at Novaleta the marines fully sustained their reputation for bravery and efficiency. The conduct and discipline of the men were excellent, in spite of the fact that much of the ground to be traversed was covered with mud and water or an almost impassable growth of fern thicket, and the further fact that it was necessary to march for a mile under fire before the troops were able to deploy.

The following is an extract from Admiral Watson's cablegram of October 10, 1899, describing the engagement:

Elliott's advance to Ellemott effected junction with Schwan, having accomplished most difficult task highly creditable manner. Spaniards found Novaleta impregnable; once lost entire regiment there. *Petrel* shelled country ahead Elliott, but marines subjected hot fire from insurgents. Two officers, 9 men wounded; 1 man since died. Fifty temporary heat prostrations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott's detailed report of the engagement at Novaleta is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MARINE BRIGADE, Cavite, P. I., October 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows in regard to the fight of Sunday, October 8, at Novaleta, in order to make a diversion for the army in its attack on Cavite Viejo:

In obedience to your verbal order I reported to Brigadier-General Grant at Bacoor in order to form some preconceived plan by which a battalion of 400 marines and the U. S. S. *Petrel* could cooperate in a simultaneous attack on Cavite Viejo by the army, and Novaleta by the marines, whose right flank should be protected by shell fire. I also conferred with Captain Cornwell of the *Petrel*, and it was agreed as follows: A steam cutter placed opposite the mouth of the Imus should give notice when the army had crossed that river; the marines to leave the navy-yard by 9 a. m., carrying haversacks, canteens, ponchos, and 200 rounds of ammunition and proceed to the outpost at Caridad, some 3 miles distant; the *Petrel* to lie off Caridad until signaled to begin firing. While marching to the outpost it was learned from the flagship that 4 cascos, supposed to be loaded with armed men, had landed in San Roque in rear of the outpost. On receipt of this information, I detached Captain Bisset and 50 men in order to make the outpost absolutely secure; this reduced the two battalions to 356 men and 20 officers.

The country being so rough, I deemed it best to divide the command into two small battalions, which were commanded by Captain Haines on the left and Captain Fuller on the right, with two officers to the company. I had as a staff, volunteer aids, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, U. S. N., and Second Lieutenant Rifelberick of the Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, U. S. N., being surgeon in charge. We arrived at the outpost at 9.45 a. m. sharp; firing being heard from the army advance at about 10.15. Having received the message that the army had crossed the Imus, the *Petrel* was signaled "commence firing," and she shelled our advance across the causeway. Lieut. A. E. Harding moved out first with 16 scouts, followed by the advance guard under Captain Davis 400 yards in the rear; following this company came Captain Fuller's battalion of two companies, commanded, respectively, by First Lieut. Henry Leonard and First Lieut. G. C. Thorp, at 200 yards distance. The rear battalion, commanded by Captain Haines, was separated from the first by an interval of 24 paces, in the following order by companies: First Lieutenant Butler, First Lieutenant

Hill, and Captain Borden. After passing over the causeway a dense thicket of thorn bushes was encountered, absolutely impassable except by a single narrow road, the ground being low and marshy and intersected by tide-water runs. When the scouts had advanced about a mile, sharp fire was opened on them—Captain Davis's company had pushed into the stream in order to work to the front. I ordered First Lieutenant Butler's company to push up the road, following the advance of the scouts, as heavy fire had been opened upon them. Hardly had this road been well entered before a heavy fire came from the chaparral at a range of about 400 yards, on the left flank, and 2 men were wounded here. The men were opened out and hurried along on the run, in single file, in order that we might reach the open field some three-quarters of a mile ahead. Having arrived at the rice field, I ordered First Lieutenant Leonard to debouch to the right and move forward, as a very heavy fire was coming from the front from a small fort with flanking intrenchments. This was done in fine style, but the companies following received a severe fire from the left flank, when the men dropped without orders, faced to the left, and opened a rattling fusillade, soon quelling this fire, and although they were formed flank to the principal fort, it was with difficulty that they were made to cease firing and move out of the road into the rice fields, deploying toward the works.

Lieut. Leof M. Harding was conspicuous in his endeavor to compel deployment. Captain Haines coming up with his two companies stopped all annoyance from the left flank, then deployed his companies on that side of the road. Captain Fuller managed to get his line formed to the right of the road. Lieutenant Gilson's section of Captain Davis's company having broken through the chaparral, came up about this time. The ships could no longer fire in our front and a forward movement was made by rushes through rice fields from knee-deep to armpit deep in mud and water. When we arrived within 250 yards of the intrenchments, a slight dike was found on the left and a line of old rifle pits on the right. Here the men were gotten fairly well straightened out, but were unable to charge immediately, as they were absolutely "blown" from the fast pace and heavy ground.

A tremendous fire was kept up from both sides. From a blockhouse on the left excellent shooting was done. This was made untenable by Captain Haines's orders to Borden's company, while the companies of Lieutenants Leonard and Butler and Lieutenant Gilson's section fired some excellent volleys on the right. During the heat of this fire Private Bartholomew O'Shea, who has since died of his wounds, reported to me in the road that Dr. Langhorne, Lieutenant Hill, and 2 men were wounded, some half mile to the rear; that they were being fired at at short range by a small party of the enemy, and asked that "I pull them out." Lieut. A. E. Harding was close beside me, and I ordered him to take 20 men and proceed down the road to the rear to their rescue. The men were so busy firing that it was with difficulty he gathered together 14 men and carried out this duty, driving away some 8 or 9 Filipinos who would have eventually killed this small wounded party. Lieutenant Harding's actions during the entire day were those of an excellent soldier.

Four buglers sounded the charge repeatedly, the officers without exception calling on their men to respond, and they finally broke forward in a dogged advance, without cheering, as they were breathless, and the enemy abandoned the entire length of the trenches, but kept up a short fire from nipa huts from the further side of the narrow, unfordable river which was directly in front of their works. The men of the right wing were the first in the works, as those on the left were blocked by lagoons and thorn bushes. The blockhouse was burned, as were all nipa huts from which firing was seen, and which were used by the garrison as barracks or shelter. A great deal of personal bravery among men and officers was shown, even up to reckless bravado, of which I highly disapprove, and I believe they will fight as well but with better judgment in the future. Dr. Langhorne, while attending Lieutenant Hill, was wounded through the arm, but continued looking out for the injured as well as for nearly 50 men prostrated by the heat and overexertion. The two aids, Lieutenant Crosley, who was hit by a spent ball, and Lieutenant Rifelberick, did excellent work in helping men, many of whom were in their first action, to the proper performance of their duties. The list of wounded who have been under the surgeon's care are as follows:

Privates: M. L. Barker, flesh wound, right hand; J. McDonald, two wounds in head; B. O'Shea, buttock, passing into abdomen (since died); F. C. Linnehan, wound, left wrist; G. Williams, wound, left thigh; H. S. Buehler, flesh wound, lower right thigh; P. Harnan, flesh wound, above right ankle; First Sergt. A. McKinnon, wound, left wrist; Private J. F. Allbright, wound, abdomen (since died); First Lieut. C. S. Hill, wound, left thigh and scrotum, while 6 others had wounds of a trifling character.

Connection was made in Noveleta with advance guard of General Schwan, which was the object of the expedition. The fort, having a clear field of fire for 800

yards down the road and over the fields, was pierced for rifle fire, and the enemy was but little exposed behind the parapet. It was necessary to carry this place by direct assault; a flank movement could not have been made toward the left on account of dense thicket and the fact that it would eventually form my line with the rear across the road leading to old Cavite, down which the enemy were retreating before General Schwan. Had the attack been made on the right flank it would have blanketed the fire of the *Petrel*, which would have been my base of safety in case assault failed.

Every endeavor was made to provide for wounded men, stretchers and "Chinoes" for body bearers, but it was impossible for me to get Chinese to perform this labor; three stretchers were provided without bearers, and we are indebted to the captains of the *Wheeling* and *Petrel* for sending aid to us by boat. This provision was known to be so deficient that Assistant Paymaster Sanford, U. S. N., and Pay Clerk Hunt, U. S. N., followed to the outpost with vehicles and proceeded to the field during the fight. Had this not been done I should have been obliged to hold the fort during the night until communication could have been made with Cavite, so that I could remove my wounded and exhausted men.

I had a private in my ranks who was born in Bacoar, near by, and who served in the Spanish army. He alleges that on several occasions the Spaniards endeavored to take this place, but were on every occasion repulsed.

I returned to the garrison at 6 p. m., after having rested for a short time at the outpost.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Marines.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE,

Asiatic Station.

In forwarding the above-quoted report, Rear-Admiral J. C. Watson, U. S. N., commander in chief United States Naval force on Asiatic Station, stated:

I take pleasure in commending Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, with his aids, and the whole command, for the very creditable performance of the duty assigned. The statement made in the last paragraph on page 6 of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott's report (relative to the unsuccessful attempts of the Spaniards to take Novaleta on several occasions) is confirmed by information in the possession of the military governor.

The following is an extract from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, made a day later than the one above quoted: ✕

By order of the admiral, I was sent to confer with General Grant and Commander C. C. Cornwell, U. S. N., in order that by making a simultaneous attack it would relieve General Schwan's advance after taking Cavite Viejo, and approaching Novaleta. The general pointed out to me a line of rifle pits three-quarters of a mile southwest of Cavite Viejo, on the road to Novaleta, saying they were the strongest and best intrenchments of which he knew. These intrenchments were really flankers to the main works, which we took, and when General Schwan advanced no fighting took place, and they were abandoned for fear we should cut off their retreat to Novaleta. The fight was a dogged, steady rush through mud and water, with heavy firing from the left flank and a lighter fire from the right flank. Captain Haines, with his battalion, did excellent work in finally silencing a blockhouse on the left, and Captain Fuller made a fine advance to the front. Unintentionally on my part, neither of these officers has received due recognition in my report to the admiral. Lieut. A. E. Harding had the scouts and did splendid work. Butler, Leonard, and Thorpe's companies, and Gilson's one section, fired volleys as had been ordered, and were well handled. Borden, with Van Orden, did well on the left. L. M. Harding and Leonard were cool and efficient in helping me break a stubborn jam when the men were determined to fire on the left flank rather than deploy to the front, they not knowing that Captain Haines, with his rear companies, would attend to that matter. I went in first with young Butler's company, and the first two men were wounded in his command. He did well.

In this report Colonel Elliott says, concerning Cavite station:

Colonel Pope's work here would astonish any man by its excellence, and McCawley's (Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster) part was most efficiently done.

The report of Capt. H. C. Haines, who commanded one of the battalions in the fight at Novaleta, is appended to my report.

Capt. B. H. Fuller, who commanded the other battalion in the engagement, makes the following report relative to First Lieuts. George C. Thorpe and David D. Porter:

Lieutenant Porter, followed by Lieutenant Thorpe, were the first to enter the enemy's position, followed by two or three men, and I wish to commend them to you as especially deserving of recognition for bravery.

This report is indorsed by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, as follows:

Respectfully forwarded. First Lieuts. George C. Thorpe, R. M. Gilson, and David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., when within 150 yards of the insurgents' fort, stood upon the parapet of the first intrenchments taken while their men were firing, and I respectfully request that the admiral will admonish these young officers for bravado which might have caused a failure in carrying the fort provided these officers had been killed or wounded before the charge had been sounded. I approve of the report of Capt. B. H. Fuller, and his recommendation for personal bravery shown after the charge was sounded.

In indorsing this report, Rear-Admiral Watson stated:

The commander in chief is glad to commend Lieutenants Porter and Thorpe for bravery, but has admonished them and Lieutenant Gilson for bravado, and for being out of their proper position while the men were on the firing line.

In reporting concerning the battalion commanded by him in the engagement at Novaleta, Captain Fuller refers favorably to Lieutenants Leonard, Thorpe, and L. M. Harding. Of the latter he says that "he did particularly good service in exposing himself fearlessly and encouraging the men to run forward."

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, in a letter to the major-general commanding the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, U. S. A., requested that the thanks of his command be conveyed to the commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station "for the very timely and most effective aid rendered to it by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott with the troops and the *Petrel*."

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, accordingly addressed a letter to the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., October 25, 1899.

ADMIRAL: For the prompt assistance rendered by the body of marines under the command of Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, which in accordance with my request you caused to give assistance at Novaleta and vicinity to our column of troops commanded by General Schwan and marching westward from Bacoar, permit me to thank you and, through you, Colonel Elliott and his body of marines for the able and efficient service and aid rendered us.

I have the honor to inclose an appreciative communication submitted by General Schwan and which he desires to be forwarded.

I am, Admiral, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brigadier-General Schwan's letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., October 23, 1899.

SIR: I beg to bring to your attention the action of a body of marines under the command of Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, who in accordance with a preconceived plan moved on the 8th instant over the causeway at Caridad on Noveleta, about the same hour that an expedition under my command advanced in the direction of that town from old Cavite, which latter the insurgent troops evacuated early in the morning, upon the approach of a battalion that had been sent forward by me from Binacayan.

The demonstration of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott's battalion, supported by the fire

of the gunboat *Petrel*, which shelled the beach, doubtless drew off a considerable number from or prevented the material reinforcements of the enemy's troops occupying the strong position at Putol, which was captured by my troops about noon.

I respectfully request that you convey to the commander in chief of the United States naval forces on Asiatic Station the thanks of my command for the very timely and most effective aid rendered to it by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott's troops and the *Petrel*.

Very respectfully,

THEO. SCHWAN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC

AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I.

THIRD BATTALION OF MARINES.

Under the date of October 19, 1899, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott reported that as 200 marines were on outpost duty at Caridad, about 3 miles from Cavite, there was room at the barracks for 200 more men, and that these men were needed on account of the hard duty. On October 21, 1899, Admiral Watson cabled to the Secretary of the Navy that another battalion of marines was needed, and in accordance with the Department's orders, pursuant to this request, a third battalion of marines for service at Cavite was immediately organized. This battalion consisted of 15 officers and 325 enlisted men. The officers of the battalion were Maj. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; First Lieut. J. C. Breckenridge, adjutant; Capts. H. L. Draper and P. M. Bannon, First Lieuts. H. I. Bearss, W. H. Parker, Logan Feland, W. H. Clifford, Second Lieuts. N. G. Burton, L. McC. Little, F. M. Wise, jr., Stephen Elliott, Wirt McCreary, and W. L. Jolly, and Asst. Surg. Richard C. Holcomb, U. S. N. The following officers accompanied the battalion, being detailed for duty with the battalion of marines at the island of Guam: First Lieuts. L. M. Gulick, E. A. Jonas, J. W. Broatch, and W. W. Low.

The men comprising the Third Battalion were taken from New York, Boston, League Island, Norfolk, Washington, Port Royal, and Mare Island. The battalion consisted of four companies of 80 men each, two companies being assembled at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and two companies at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. The battalion was armed with the Lee 6-millimeter rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition were carried. Two Colt's automatic guns were also taken. Like its predecessors, the Third Battalion was completely fitted out in every respect, careful attention being given to the selection of the abundant supply of stores taken.

The battalion proceeded across the continent to San Francisco in a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, composed of two sections. The first section left New York on the morning of November 1, 1899, arriving at Washington at 2.30 p. m., and leaving Washington about 3.30 p. m. on the same date, and the second section left half an hour later. All possible arrangements were made for the comfort of the officers and men on the long railroad journey across the continent, tourist sleepers being provided for the men and a Pullman for the officers. A dining car was attached to the train, and three good meals a day were served to the men. The trip to San Francisco was comfortably and safely made, the battalion arriving November 7. Major Waller reported that along the whole route the behavior of his men met with the highest praise. On November 11, 1899, the battalion sailed in the U. S. S. *Solace* for Manila. When the

Solace stopped at Honolulu to coal, the marines were landed and given an opportunity for exercise, drills, target practice, etc., being quartered in the drill hall of the Honolulu National Guard. This made an agreeable break in the monotony of the long sea voyage. The battalion arrived at Cavite December 15, 1899.

A cablegram having been received from the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station, stating that the money allotted the marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., had been expended except \$5,000, which was necessary for current expenses; that unpaid bills amounted to \$25,000, and that \$30,000 were needed to settle bills due and complete work under way, the brigadier-general commandant recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that an allotment of \$30,000 be made for the purpose mentioned from the emergency fund of the Navy Department, as the Marine Corps appropriation against which the expense would lie was sufficient only for ordinary current expenses. This request was granted by the Department, and the allotment was approved by the President on November 9, 1899.

FOURTH BATTALION OF MARINES.

Under date of June 12, 1900, the Department received a cablegram from Admiral Remey, asking that a battalion of marines be sent to the Philippines to take the place of marines sent to China, and to garrison and defend Cavite Peninsula and Basilan Island, which had been turned over to naval control and defense, and the district of Olongapo, which the army desired to turn over to the navy. Pursuant to the request contained in this cablegram the Department, under date of June 13, 1900, directed that immediate steps be taken looking to the sending of a battalion of marines to the Philippines, and in accordance with this direction a battalion was at once organized, composed of 8 officers and two companies of 80 men each, and 60 additional men to fill vacancies in the other battalions at Cavite. This battalion was designated as the Fourth Battalion of Marines. The officers were as follows: Maj. W. P. Biddle, commanding; Second Lieut. W. C. Harlee, adjutant; Capts. F. J. Moses and W. C. Neville; Second Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter, S. A. W. Patterson, J. G. Muir, and D. W. Blake. Gunnery Sergt. Horace D. Heaton was detailed as sergeant-major of the battalion. This battalion, although originally intended for the Philippines, was diverted from its course and sent to China on account of the precarious condition of affairs there, to take part in active operations. Company A of this battalion was assembled at the marine barracks, Washington, and Company B at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York. Through the courtesy of the commandant of the navy-yard, New York, the company from New York was transported in a navy-yard tug to the Jersey City railroad station, where a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was in waiting. The train left Jersey City at 9 a. m. on June 24 for Washington, where Company B joined, the train leaving Washington at 3 o'clock p. m. the same day for San Francisco, where arrangements had been made for the battalion to sail in the transport *Grant* on July 1. The battalion arrived at San Francisco on June 30, and marched on board the transport immediately. The Fourth Battalion was armed with the new United States magazine rifles, caliber .30, and was provided with an ample supply of ammunition and stores of all kinds.

FIFTH BATTALION OF MARINES.

In accordance with the Department's direction of July 10, 1900, a fifth battalion of marines was organized for service in China, and arrangements were made for it to proceed across the continent to San Francisco in a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in two sections, and from there to Taku, China, in an army transport. The Fifth Battalion consisted of four companies, each comprising 1 gunnery sergeant, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 113 privates, or a total of 125 enlisted men to each company. The total strength of the battalion was 15 officers and 501 enlisted men. The following are the officers of this battalion: Maj. Randolph Dicknis, commanding; Second Lieut. H. J. Hirshinger, adjutant; Capts. R. McM. Dutton, W. N. McKelvy, L. H. Moses, and T. H. Low; First Lieuts. H. R. Lay, C. B. Taylor, and H. D. F. Long; Second Lieuts. H. L. Mathews, D. C. McDougal, T. E. Blackstrom, F. C. Lander, and F. J. Schwable, Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, U. S. N., being the surgeon of the battalion.

Company A of this battalion was organized at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, Company B at Annapolis, Md., Company C at the marine barracks, Boston, and Company D at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. The Fifth Battalion was fully fitted out for field service and in addition carried a quantity of winter clothing suited to the climate of northern China. The battalion is armed with the new United States magazine rifle, caliber .30. Pursuant to arrangement Companies A and C of the Fifth Battalion left Jersey City on the first section of the special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at 8.30 a. m. Sunday morning, July 22, 1900, and Companies B and D left Washington in the second section of the train at about 4 p. m. on the same day. The first section of the train arrived at San Francisco at 8 o'clock a. m. on July 28, and the second section at 11.30 a. m. the same day. The battalion sailed from San Francisco on July 28 in the army transport *Hancock*, and was landed at Taku August 22.

SIXTH BATTALION OF MARINES.

Under date of September 4, 1900, Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., cabled a request for 200 additional marines for duty in the Philippines, and in pursuance of this request and the directions of the Department, a battalion consisting of 6 officers and 200 enlisted men was immediately organized for service in the Philippines. This battalion was designated as the Sixth Battalion of Marines. The battalion consisted of two companies, each comprising 3 officers, 1 gunnery sergeant, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 90 privates. Company A was organized at the marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Company B at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. The officers of the battalion are First Lieut. F. M. Eslick, commanding; Company A, Second Lieuts. P. E. Chamberlin and W. H. Pritchett; Company B, First Lieut. Macker Babb, Second Lieuts. R. Y. Rhea and L. G. Miller. Asst. Surg. M. K. Elmer, U. S. N., accompanied the battalion from Washington to the Pacific coast, and such medical attendance as may be required en route to Manila will be furnished by the surgeon of the transport. This battalion was furnished with a full outfit of clothing, stores, and equipments suitable for service in the Philippines or China. The battalion was transported from the East to San Francisco in a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio

Railroad Company. Arrangements were made for Company A of the battalion to take passage in the army transport sailing from San Francisco for Manila on the 1st day of October, and for Company B to sail in the transport leaving San Francisco on October 16, this company to go into camp at Mare Island pending the sailing of the transport, tents having been taken for this purpose.

The excellence of the train equipments for the battalions above referred to, furnished by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, is worthy of mention. The special trains furnished by this company were thoroughly modern and satisfactory, and made fast time across the continent. These special trains consisted of standard Pullman cars for the officers, tourist sleeping cars for the enlisted men, dining cars for officers and men, a baggage car, and box cars for the large quantity of military supplies carried by each battalion. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Greeger, special agent of the railroad company, all minor details relating to the embarkation of the men and their comfort en route were arranged in exact accordance with my wishes, and the officers and men were made thoroughly comfortable on the long trip across the continent. I have had each battalion furnished with a most liberal supply of all necessary clothing, stores, ammunition, etc., and the quartermaster, Col. F. L. Denny, and his assistants, Majs. T. C. Prince and C. L. McCawley, and Capts. C. S. Radford and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, have performed the work of the quartermaster's department in an expeditious, careful, and thoroughly satisfactory manner. The following quotation from the quartermaster's report will indicate the completeness of the equipment carried by the battalions sent to the far East:

A generous supply of all articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., including ammunition, accompanied each battalion. To transport such supplies required several box cars and baggage cars, which were attached to the special trains. Under the direction of this office, the supplies for these battalions were concentrated and prepared for shipment at the offices of the assistant quartermasters at Philadelphia and at these headquarters. The collection and arrangement for shipment of these supplies was made with commendable promptness and care by the officers on duty at these offices. In the selection of the supplies for use in distant and foreign field service the needs of such service were anticipated as far as current appropriations would permit, and everything in the way of arms, ammunition, equipage, etc., to meet any and all emergencies, was provided for the health and comfort of the officers and enlisted men and their efficiency. Special attention was given to the character of supplies deemed necessary to meet all climatic conditions in China and Cavite, P. I. A supply of all articles of winter clothing has been forwarded to China. Accompanying the Sixth Battalion was sent the first installment of campaign uniforms made of khaki material.

As the Marine Corps appropriation for transportation and recruiting is sufficient only to meet the regular and current needs of the corps, and is entirely inadequate to pay for the transportation from the eastern coast to San Francisco of whole battalions, it has been necessary in the case of each of the three battalions above referred to, as it was with the First and Second Battalions of Marines for service in the Philippines, to request an allotment from the emergency fund of the Navy Department for the purpose of paying this transportation. These allotments have been made during the past year as follows:

Transportation and subsistence for the marines, New York to San Francisco, Cal.:

June 30, 1900, Third Battalion.....	\$12, 915. 00
June 16, 1900, Fourth Battalion.....	7, 500. 00
June 12, 1900, Fifth Battalion	18, 500. 00
September 11, 1900, Sixth Battalion.....	7, 700. 00

The following extracts are taken from the report of the commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station to the Secretary of the Navy, dated June 14, 1900, a copy of which was referred to these headquarters by the Department:

The *Nashville*, as soon as coaled and surveyed for necessary repairs, was dispatched to Taku, with stores and a draft of men for the *Newark's* complement and 30 marines with 2 officers for the second in command, in accordance with the Department's instructions. * * *

During my stay in Hongkong the senior officer present at Manila telegraphed that the army would occupy Cavite, displacing the marines and leaving them only the naval station to do duty in. Being led to believe that the status of the marines in their occupation and defense of Cavite Peninsula and their assignment to this duty had been only by oral agreement between General Otis and my predecessor, I felt too much in the dark with regard to the various aspects of the situation to take any steps in the matter until I was on the spot. On my arrival here, however, I brought up the subject during my first interview with the military governor. I maintained that it was desirable for both army and navy that the former should control Cavite Peninsula; that the towns on the peninsula were adjuncts of the naval station and tactically inseparable from it; but that if the marines were not to occupy this peninsula and were not desired for service in the field on the same footing as regular troops, I would recommend to the Department that all of them not required for the navy-yard at Cavite and the stations at Olongapo and Port Isabela should be sent home, since they would have no duty, and many of them no quarters in the rainy season. The military governor concurred in my views, and, after a visit to Cavite, he agreed to turn over the whole peninsula to the control of the navy, to be garrisoned solely by the marines, officers to exercise civil functions to be appointed by me and act under the general civil government. This agreement promises to give great satisfaction to both the governor and the naval forces. As a further development of this plan, the island of Basilan, having the naval station of Port Isabela, will be turned over to naval control by general orders issuing from the office of the military governor, and it is expected, in accordance with the wishes of the governor and my concurrence, that Olongapo, on Subig Bay, now garrisoned by a detachment of marines, will also be set apart for the navy. This will give us control of all former Spanish naval stations.

For the defense and control of these stations all the marines of the First Regiment are none too many. It was on this account that I declined to send any of them to reinforce the second in command at Taku until ordered by the Navy Department to do so. The Department's instructions were promptly carried out, 30 marines being got off by the *Nashville*, June 8, and 100 by the *Solace*, June 13, seventeen hours after the receipt of the Department's telegram. This reduction of a force barely adequate for demands here necessitates my asking that another battalion be sent out, as I cabled on the 12th instant. Unless this be done, the whole marine force now serving on shore on this station, steadily declining as it is through sickness, without gains from any sources, will soon be unable to do the work required of them. It will be impracticable for the present to hold Olongapo without army assistance. It is my strong conviction that the best interests of the naval forces on this station and the continuance of harmonious relations with the army demand that the places mentioned be under the direct control of the commander in chief.

All reports received indicate that the marine barracks and quarters in Cavite, P. I., are in excellent condition, and that the work assigned the marines of the station is being satisfactorily accomplished. As showing the scope of the duties of the marines in the Philippines, attention is invited to the following list of outposts which have been established during the year: Olongapo, Port Isabela, Balabac Light-House, Malabrigo Light-House, Cabras Light-House, Capones Light-House, Cape Melville Light-House, Caridad, Dalahican, Sangley Point, San Roque, Canacoa, Santiago Light-House.

The first seven outposts named above are still maintained, it having been necessary to discontinue the others on account of the large number of men sent to China. It is probable that these outposts will be reestablished later.

Up to the date of my report the total number of officers and men of the Marine Corps sent to the far East for duty on shore, since the establishment of the station at Cavite, P. I., is 83 officers and 1,977 enlisted men.

DESTRUCTION OF GUN, KALAKAN RIVER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Thirty-four marines from the U. S. S. *Baltimore*, under command of Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; 18 marines from the U. S. S. *Concord*, and 18 marines from the U. S. S. *Charleston*, under the command of Capt. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M. C., formed part of a force of sailors and marines commanded by Lieut. J. D. McDonald, U. S. N., which was landed on September 23, 1899, for the destruction of a large rifled gun which had been discovered in position near the mouth of the Kalakan River, Port Olongapo, P. I. The landing force was supported by the guns of the ships, and, although the Filipinos resisted with a heavy fire from their Mauser rifles, the gun was captured and destroyed in a short time.

Admiral Watson, in reporting the result of this expedition, states: "The zeal and courage of the landing force merits the highest praise."

While ashore on this expedition, a small fieldpiece, which had been deserted by the insurgents, was observed, and this was taken possession of by the marines and delivered on board the *Baltimore*. It proved to be an antiquated muzzle loading cannon of about 2-inch bore. Some boxes of brown prismatic and black powder were also discovered and destroyed.

Captain Shaw, in reporting the part taken by the men under his command in this expedition, states that in obedience to orders he remained guarding the boats of the landing force. His detachment neutralized and partly silenced the fire of the insurgents, who could be seen at a distance of from 600 to 800 yards. He states that squads under Sergts. George Herbert and Lewis Sample were sent to a point nearer the insurgents to a place where a more effective fire could be maintained, and these men performed the duty assigned them with dash and gallantry. He mentions Private Oliver P. Hawkins, of the *Charleston*, and Private John Coit, of the *Concord*, as having performed conspicuous service in reconnoitering and scouting.

CAPTURE OF VIGAN, P. I.

A company of marines commanded by Capt. Dion Williams, consisting of First Lieut. R. C. Berkeley, U. S. M. C., and 48 enlisted men, formed part of a force which was landed from the U. S. S. *Oregon* on November 26, 1899, and which, assisted by the gunboats *Callao* and *Samar*, effected the capture and occupation of Vigan, P. I. The marines formed the advance guard of the column as it proceeded to Vigan, and the report of Lieut. Commander Alexander McCracken, U. S. N., commanding the expedition, shows that the town was captured without opposition.

OLONGAPO, P. I.

In December, 1899, a force under command of Capt. H. L. Draper, consisting of First Lieuts. G. C. Thorpe, Logan Feland, and J. W. Lynch, and 117 enlisted men, were sent from the naval station,

Cavite, P. I., to Olangapo, Subig Bay, to occupy the town and clear the surrounding country of insurgents and robbers.

In order to obtain good water it was necessary to send to Banictican, province of Bataan. On February 16, 1900, a water party from Captain Draper's command had a skirmish with the enemy at Banictican, and Corpl. Wallace A. Sullivan, in charge of the party, and Private C. M. Welsh, were killed. Sergt. H. Harvey, with 7 men, was sent to the relief of the water party and showed great gallantry in driving off the insurgents and rescuing the party. Captain Draper, in his report of the affair, says that Sergeant Harvey showed great gallantry in the presence of the enemy and carried out his orders zealously and efficiently.

In a report dated April 9, 1900, Captain Draper speaks of an expedition sent out from Olongapo to Selinguin and Calaguaguin, in the ship *Leyte*, it having been reported to him that a party of insurgents was encamped at the former place. No insurgents were found there. At Calaguaguin a scouting party was landed, but found no signs of insurgents. As the party left the beach to return to the ship, however, fire was opened by the insurgents with Mausers from the top of a ridge several hundred feet high, and Private A. F. Cowgill was severely wounded in the chest. Fire was opened by the marines, and by the 6-pounder and 1-pounder and Colt gun on the *Leyte*, and the enemy retreated.

I append to my report copies of Captain Draper's reports of February 10 and March 14, 1900, giving an account of expeditions in the vicinity of Olongapo, and other work done by his command. Recent reports indicate that peace and quiet has been restored to the town of Olongapo, inducing a great many peaceable natives, with their families, to take up their residence there. A system of municipal government has been inaugurated and is working satisfactorily. An English school has been established, with First Lieut. (now Capt.) George C. Thorpe, U. S. M. C., as instructor. Rations have been issued to the natives at times when necessary to prevent starvation; medical attendance and medicines have been furnished, and, in short, the commanding officer, Captain Draper, is doing everything in his power to promote a feeling of friendship toward the American Government, as well as to keep the country within his district free from insurgents.

EXPEDITION FROM U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN.

I received, by reference, from the Department a copy of the report of Lieut. J. H. Gibbon, U. S. N., dated March 4, 1900, in relation to the expedition sent out under his command on the transport *General Alava*, with a detail of officers and men from the U. S. Flagship *Brooklyn*, including 20 marines under command of First Lieut. Philip S. Brown, U. S. M. C. The *General Alava* proceeded to a point near San Narcisco, Gulf of Ragay, and thence to the vicinity of Piris, and succeeded in rescuing and capturing 522 persons, including 10 Americans, 460 Spanish officers and soldiers, and a number of priests, merchants, and Filipinos. No opposition was encountered by the landing force from the *General Alava* in making these captures. In his report Lieutenant Gibbons says:

Lieutenant Brown and the 20 marines returned on board in the last boat at 5 a. m., February 28, 1900, having been on duty continuously since 1 p. m. the previous day,

twelve hours of which time was spent knee deep, and sometimes waist deep, in the water. About 400 prisoners were brought in during the night. Rations, including hot coffee, were served to them as they came aboard. I can not commend too highly Lieutenant Brown's conduct while in charge of the embarkation on shore.

A commendatory letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Philip S. Brown, U. S. M. C., for the duty performed by him in connection with the above-mentioned expedition, is appended to my report.

After completing the assigned duty Lieutenant Gibbons returned with the *General Alava* to Manila, where the American ex-prisoners, the Filipino prisoners, the Spanish prisoners, merchants, and priests were transferred ashore. The *General Alava* then proceeded to Cavite and the officers and men on board returned to the *Brooklyn*.

MARINES IN CHINA.

The conditions in China having become such as to require the presence there of American troops to protect the lives and property of Americans, 6 officers and 101 enlisted men were, on June 14, 1900, detached from the First Regiment of Marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., and sent on board the U. S. S. *Newark* for transportation to Taku, China. This detachment arrived off Taku on June 18, and was joined by a small detachment of 2 officers and 30 enlisted men sent forward from Cavite in the U. S. S. *Nashville*. The officers of these detachments were as follows: Maj. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; First Lieuts. S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, George C. Reid, R. F. Wynne, W. G. Powell, A. E. Harding, and Second Lieut. Wade L. Jolly.

Major Waller's total force, therefore, consisted of 8 officers and 132 enlisted men. Under instructions from the rear-admiral commanding to land and cooperate with the powers in the forward movement for the relief of the besieged city of Tientsin, Major Waller and his force landed on the 19th of June and proceeded to within a short distance of Tong-Ku, moving to that place on the morning of June 20. The marine force was armed with a 3-inch field piece and a Colt automatic gun. A train having been constructed, as Major Waller states, with the very valuable assistance of Capt. F. M. Wise, of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, the track was repaired and communication opened to a point about 18 miles from Tong-Ku and about 12 miles from Tientsin. Major Waller joined a Russian force of about 400 men at a point about 12 miles from Tientsin, and finding the road impassable, bivouacked there for the night, with the understanding that the position would be held until reenforcements arrived. Major Waller in his report states that at 2 o'clock in the morning the Russian colonel informed him that he would push on with his 400 men and attempt to get into Tientsin, and aid in the defense of the city. Major Waller objected to this, considering it impossible to pass the Chinese force with only 530 men, but being overruled in council his force joined the Russians in an early morning advance on Tientsin on June 21.

The 3-inch rifle proving defective, it was disabled and rolled into the river. In the 12-mile march to Tientsin the Russian column was in advance, 400 strong, with the Colt gun and marine crew, commanded by First Lieut. W. G. Powell, U. S. M. C., in their front. The advance continued without opposition until 7 a. m., when the column reached a point opposite the imperial arsenal, and a small flank fire

was opened by the enemy, which was quickly silenced by the marine sharpshooters. Ten minutes later the Chinese opened a very heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 to 2,000 men intrenched. Major Waller deployed his force, and the flank fire becoming very heavy, turned to the left and rear confronting a flank movement, the marine line then having its front advanced and right flank refused. This position was held for some time by the marines, until the Russian force began to fall back and form on their right at a distance of one-half mile, which movement again brought the fire of the enemy on the marine's left flank. The support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men, and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew having been shot down but one, Lieutenant Powell, "very properly," as Major Waller remarks, decided to abandon the gun, which he did after disabling it. Major Waller says that at this point he received notice that the Russians would retreat to a point about 4 miles beyond, the bivouac of the night before, and he therefore began his retreat, moving by the right flank and keeping up a fight for four hours with the enemy, who were following in force. The wounded were brought back by hand, but the dead had to be left. The marines reached their base at 2 p. m., having marched 30 miles and fought for five hours. The casualties were 4 killed and 9 wounded.

At 5 p. m. the same day (June 21) a force of English and Russians arrived, and Major Waller decided to act in cooperation with the British under the command of Commander Craddock, R. N. The following day an advance was made as far as possible by the railroad and an encampment established for the night. The combined force at this time amounted to about 2,000 men, of whom 1,000 were Russians, and the rest English, German, American, Italian, and Japanese, the strength of the troops being in the order named, the British having about 600 men. It was decided that the advance should commence about 4 o'clock the next morning, and should be in two columns, the marines occupying the advance of the British column and the right of the firing line. The enemy was encountered about 7 a. m., and driven steadily by the advancing troops until about 12.30 p. m., when the combined forces entered Tientsin, relieving the besieged Europeans, the loss for the day being 1 killed and 3 wounded. The next morning (June 25) an advance was made to the relief of Vice-Admiral Seymour, Captain McCalla, and the men of the powers who had been forced back from their march on Pekin and intrenched at a point about 8 miles from Tientsin. The force met little opposition, and relieved the besieged at noon, the casualties of the relieving force being 2 wounded from shell fire and 1 from bullet wounds.

The combined troops encamped for the night of the 25th, crossing the river from the arsenal, where the besieged force had been relieved, and the next day returned to Tientsin with the sick and wounded of the besieged, and Major Waller was left in command of the combined force of American seamen and marines. On June 27 the Russians took the imperial arsenal, which the Russians and Americans had failed to take previously, and in response to a request for reinforcements Major Waller sent 40 marines, under command of Second Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, U. S. M. C., with First Lieut. A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C., as a volunteer, and placed the whole command under command of Commander Craddock, R. N. This force was about 1,800 strong and armed with six guns, and it succeeded in driving the enemy from their

fortifications. It appeared that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Major Waller says the marines, led by Lieutenant Jolly, charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. The marines suffered 1 wounded, and Lieutenant Jolly overcome by the heat, "but not," as Major Waller states, "until he had brought his men back to their quarters." Lieutenant Harding captured a flag from the enemy.

In his report of June 28, 1900, Major Waller says:

Our men have marched 97 miles in five days, fighting all the way. They have lived on about one meal a day for six days, and have been cheerful and willing always.

Of the officers under his command he says:

I have to earnestly recommend to your notice, for such reward as you may deem proper, the following officers: Lieut. S. D. Butler, for the admirable control of his men in all the fights of the week; for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life, and under a very severe fire. Lieut. A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action; for saving wounded at the risk of his life, under a heavy fire. Second Lieut. W. L. Jolly, for the same risk, and for leading a fine charge over two parapets in the face of a heavy fire. First Lieut. Henry Leonard for saving life under fire, and for admirable control and direction of the fire. First Lieutenant Powell for working and managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support, after the crew had been shot down. First Lieutenant Wynne, for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men.

In another report of the same date to the second in command of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, Major Waller says concerning Lieutenant Jolly:

The reports of Mr. Jolly's conduct are most flattering and they come in from all sides. This is the second time I have had occasion to make special mention of this young officer during the week.

Major Waller also speaks in the highest terms of the enlisted men in his command, saying that he can not do them justice. In a later report, to which reference is made below, he gives the names of the men entitled to special commendation. In this report Major Waller expresses his gratitude for the aid rendered by the English surgeons in caring for the sick and wounded on the field and in the hospital. In this connection he mentions especially Surg. Robley H. J. Browne, R. N., of H. M. S. *Alacrity*.

Major Waller gives the following list of casualties up to the date of his report of June 28, 1900:

Killed.—Corpl. J. F. Lannigan; Privates J. K. Miller, H. Norris, Edward Provensal, J. Hunter.

Wounded.—Serious.—Corpl. Lloyd Hetrick, hand; Privates C. H. Carter, C. C. Smith. Slight.—Corpl. Thomas Kates, hand; Private S. Surk, shell wound, foot; Sergt. J. J. Sullivan, head; Private C. Matthias, hand; Private C. H. Francis, thigh; Sergt. Frank B. Taylor, foot; Private G. E. McCoy, shell wound, leg; Private Locke Bailey.

Total casualties, 5 killed and 11 wounded.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, senior squadron commander, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, in forwarding the above-mentioned report of Major Waller, indorsed it as follows:

Respectfully forwarded, approved, with the request that the valuable and able services of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., commanding detachment, receive due attention and proper recognition at the hands of the Department. I would suggest a suitable medal for Major Waller, and 5 per cent additional pay for life in various grades he may reach. The other officers and men should receive medals and such other recognition as may be considered suitable by the Department, except a few men not deserving, and who will be specially reported. Major Waller has been requested to submit a list of the names of these undeserving men.

I was delighted when the marines arrived in the *Solace* to find that Major Waller was in command, feeling certain that the men would be well cared for and render creditable service. It is with our marines under Major Waller as it is with the force under Captain McCalla; foreign officers have only the highest praise for their splendid fighting qualities.

I append to my report a congratulatory order issued by the Russian major-general concerning the capture of the east arsenal at Tientsin by the combined forces; also several reports from Maj. L. W. T. Waller relating to the operations of the marines under his command at the attack on Tientsin.

In a communication dated July 2, Major Waller states that Tientsin (Chinese), is held by a garrison of 2,000 men, and that there are, in all, 9,500 troops (combined forces) in and around Tientsin. He also states that an attack on the west arsenal and the capture of Tientsin city are contemplated for the next day.

In another communication of July 2, to the second in command of the United States naval force, Asiatic Station, Major Waller refers to a reconnaissance made under heavy fire in the direction of the fort near Tientsin (Chinese), in which 40 of his men participated. The enemy were driven out of the villages and the houses burned. One incident is described by him as follows:

Some of the British troops being in a hot corner, and unable to retreat, Lieutenant Butler volunteered to protect them and moved to their position under a hot fire, permitting the British to retire. He then fell back, forming the rear guard of the column, and protecting them thoroughly.

In a report made later on the same day, July 2, Major Waller states that at a meeting of the military commanders it was decided not to attack Tientsin city until the morning of the 4th of July. In this report he says that the suburbs of the city of Tientsin, on the west side, are occupied by "Boxers." The number of the Chinese troops there was estimated to be about 3,500. There were also several thousand "Boxers," all armed with rifles. In the latter part of the same communication Major Waller states that the attack on Tientsin city has been abandoned for the present, and that the Chinese troops, whose approach had been expected, had arrived and entered the city, and that shelling from their guns had been kept up all day. Houses on each side of the marines' quarters were struck by shells. This report of the 2d of July states that the Chinese have placed three additional batteries near the north end of the Chinese city, and that one of these dismounted a Russian gun, killing 4 men.

In a later report to the second in command, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, dated July 6, Major Waller repeats his commendation of certain officers of his command, and also mentions a number of enlisted men as worthy of special praise. The following is an extract from this letter:

Replying to your letter of July 4, I have the honor to state that I furnished a list of officers recommended for recognition for distinguished service. With the report mentioned I am glad to furnish another, as other cases have arisen in which these same officers have distinguished themselves. Lieut. S. D. Butler, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life, under a very severe fire, June 21; for admirable control and direction of his men in all the engagements from June 2 to June 25; for relieving and saving a platoon of British Indian Staff Corps troop (Chinese) July 3. Lieutenant Leonard, for admirable control of his men; for saving a wounded man, June 21, at the risk of his own life. Lieut. A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action; for saving life of a wounded man under risk of his own under a heavy fire. Lieutenant Powell, for steadfast courage in the working of the Colt's 6-millimeter gun

under a venomous fire. This was abandoned by Mr. Powell after he had disabled it. The gun was in the Russian front and I couldn't reach it to save it. I do not believe it could have been saved with the force we had. Lieutenant Wynne, for admirable conduct and control of men. Second Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, for conspicuous gallantry; for saving life of a wounded man at the risk of his own, June 21; for leading a splendid charge over the parapets of the east arsenal, June 27.

Of the men I wish to say, while all, in the engagements we participated in, behaved in such a manner as to bring forth the highest praise from the foreign officers, Sergrts. Frank B. Taylor, Alexander E. Foley, Harmon C. Skinner, Patrick J. Sullivan, Arthur Kennedy, Corpls. Joseph Rogers, Joseph Frederick Abdill, Thomas W. Kates, Privates Albert R. Campbell, Charles Fields, Edward McCoy, Adrian Curet, Walter Abraham Greenleaf, Henry Gardner, Charles Francis, Julius Sanfandre, Clarence Edward Mathias, the specially distinguished of these being Corporal Kates and Privates Campbell and Francis, with the Colt gun. Private Mathias, although wounded in the hand, has been in every engagement and affair.

Referring to the condition at his headquarters in Tientsin on July 7, Major Waller states that he has sent a party of sharpshooters, composed of his men and Royal Welsh Fusileers, to occupy the tower of the English colony and pick off "snipers," and to watch for and locate the signal or flag flying from the French concession, this party being under the command of First Lieut. R. F. Wynne, U. S. M. C. He says the shelling of the Chinese city, west arsenal, and viceroy's yamen was begun at noon of the 7th, and there has been little or no reply. On July 8 he states that an attack on the Chinese line is contemplated at 4 a. m. on the 9th, with 2,000 men. Major Waller states that his men will occupy the right of the line along the mud wall, and that the line will curve in toward the Chinese right and drive the force into the west arsenal, where a general attack will be made. He says his duty is to cut off the retreat beyond the arsenal toward the city.

In a report dated July 9 Major Waller mentions an attack made on the Chinese right flank, Tientsin, on that date, and states that the enemy were driven steadily to the westward, and finally a flanking party of the United States marines and some Japanese soldiers entered the arsenal together. Although they were under a heavy shell fire, the shells exploding overhead and among the men, there were no casualties. The Chinese loss was estimated to be about 500. The losses of the combined forces were about 45, of which number 7 were killed. The arsenal was so completely demolished that no guard was left in charge of it. In this report Major Waller says that he expects a general attack on the city the next day, and also remarks that the fire and the fire discipline of his men were excellent. He reports that 50 of his men controlled and overpowered the fire of the enemy while the artillery were passing over an exposed bridge. In this report Major Waller mentions the fact that he has secured quarters for the Ninth Infantry out of the line of fire.

In a letter dated July 10, 1900, to the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, Major Waller reports the fact that an attack is contemplated on the east and north of Tientsin City (Chinese) the next morning. He states that he has command of the marines and will parade with and direct the Royal Welsh Fusileers, occupying the head of the column and the right of the line, these arrangements being temporary and subject to change upon the arrival of Colonel Meade with the rest of the battalion.

Major Waller incloses two letters relative to the part taken by his command in the fight of the day before, July 9, and states that the men have done magnificent service since the 20th of June, and that there is

not a man on the sick list except the wounded. The fact is mentioned that if the Chinese shelling continues as bad as the day before, the marines will have to be moved, as their barracks have been hit three times. The inclosures referred to above relative to the work done by Major Waller's command are as follows:

TIENTSIN, *July 10, 1900.*

DEAR MAJOR WALLER: The officers who were with the detachment of my regiment that were dragging the guns yesterday have asked me to write and thank you for the support you gave them yesterday by keeping down the enemy's fire while they were crossing an exposed place; their opinion is that had it not been for the action taken by you and your men they would have had a good many casualties. Please accept my sincere thanks and believe me,

Yours, sincerely,

H. BOWER.

TIENTSIN, *July 9, 1900.*

SIR: I beg leave to thank you for having been good enough to send out a force to cooperate in the action to-day.

The steadiness of your men and the way in which they entered the arsenal were much admired.

The actual command of the expedition was, as you know, under the Japanese general with our general, Brig. Gen. A. R. F. Dorward, D. S. O., assisting, but as being myself present, I desire to thank you for your valuable assistance and to assure you that we are always happy to have your officers and men associate with us. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SEYMOUR, *Vice-Admiral.*

Major WALLER, *United States Marines.*

The proposed attack on Tientsin City (Chinese) did not take place, on account of the destruction of the bridges.

On June 30 Col. R. L. Meade, 18 officers, and 300 enlisted men were detached from the naval station, Cavite, P. I., and sent to Taku in the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*.

The officers of this detachment were: Col. R. L. Meade, Maj. George Richards, Capts. M. J. Shaw, W. B. Lemly, A. R. Davis, C. G. Long, B. H. Fuller, P. M. Bannon, First Lieuts. J. H. A. Day, C. G. Andresen, R. H. Dunlap, A. J. Matthews, D. D. Porter, W. H. Clifford, J. F. McGill, William Hopkins, Second Lieuts. F. M. Wise, jr., W. McCreary, L. M. Little, United States Marine Corps.

On the arrival at Taku Colonel Meade proceeded to Tongku and thence with his detachment to Tientsin, where he arrived with his command, the artillery, and all stores on July 12, superseding Major Waller in command. Colonel Meade stated that on his arrival he found Major Waller and his force quartered in the European concession in houses which were nightly under the shell fire of the enemy, and that small bodies of the enemy also controlled the streets with rifle fire at night. Colonel Meade also reported that when he arrived only the foreign concessions in Tientsin were held by the allied forces, that the walled city was strongly fortified, and that all other portions of Tientsin were also strongly fortified and held by the Chinese. Colonel Meade said his force took turns with the other troops of the alliance in guarding the railway station, which was an exposed place, almost continually under shell fire, and a very dangerous duty.

At a conference held on July 12 at the headquarters of the British general, Brig. Gen. A. R. F. Dorward, it was decided to attack the city about daybreak the next day, July 13, and Colonel Meade says he was called upon to furnish a quota of 1,000 men—the marines (22 officers and 326 men) and a force (673 men) from the Ninth United States

Infantry, who had already arrived at Tientsin, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry being still at Taku or en route.

At 3 a. m. on July 13 Colonel Meade marched out of barracks with his marines, 22 officers and 326 men in four companies, the companies commanded, respectively, by Capt. C. G. Long, Capt. A. R. Davis, First Lieut. S. D. Butler, and Capt. B. H. Fuller. Company F was an artillery company of three 3-inch rapid-fire guns and three Colt's automatic guns, and this company was supported by Company D (Captain Long, who was also the commanding officer of the Second Battalion of the temporary organization of the marines in China). The force was marched through the Taku gate by the road leading to the south gate of the walled city in two columns, the Japanese forces being to the right and the British and American forces to the left. The column of which the marines formed part was distributed as follows: Two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusileers leading, followed by the marines (infantry and artillery), the English Naval artillery, then the English naval brigade, and finally the Ninth United States Infantry—673 men.

The road was so heavy that it was difficult to haul the artillery. Colonel Meade says his orders were to march on a line parallel to the city wall, about 1,000 yards in rear and to the southward of the bridge at the south gate, and there the commanding officers were to receive their final instructions. No such conference was held, however, and, in accordance with orders, the marines advanced along the mud wall in a northerly direction, with two infantry companies, leaving the artillery company and its infantry support to act in connection with the British field artillery and to open fire at a point where the Chinese had some 4.7-inch or 6-inch guns mounted, the fire from which had been heavy and accurate. The south gate was reached at about 5 o'clock a. m. The naval battery of the *Terrible* had opened fire on the forts and guns of the enemy just before the arrival of Colonel Meade's force, and were being vigorously responded to by the Chinese. The result of the accurate fire from the *Terrible* was that about 5.45 o'clock a. m. the Chinese magazine was exploded with a terrific shock, which was distinctly felt a mile and a half away.

At 6.30 a. m. Colonel Meade received orders from the British general to support the Royal Welsh Fusileers in an attack on the extreme left, and accordingly crossed the wall in skirmish line, having an extensive swamp to traverse. The country was flat and level, with numerous grave mounds and dikes, which ready-made intrenchments were used to advantage. The Chinese artillery and infantry fire was exceedingly accurate, as is shown by the large casualty lists. Colonel Meade advanced his force by rushes to a line of intrenchments about 800 yards from the enemy. In front were very bad swamps and a stream of water, which made it impossible to reach the city at that point. This advanced position was reached about 8 a. m. The marines had 180 rounds of ammunition per man, and the firing was so incessant that Colonel Meade says he feared being left in an advanced position in a fight where no prisoners were taken and without ammunition. On the firing line the action was especially severe and the enemy's fire remarkably rapid and accurate.

About 8.30 a. m. the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the left and among the grave mounds where Colonel Meade's troops were located, with an evident intention of flanking. Colonel Meade ordered

a turning movement to the left and rear and succeeded in driving the enemy away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., the enemy again made a flanking movement, but the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city at this time and frustrated their object. This company was commanded by Capt. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C.

Colonel Meade says his command remained in the trenches until about 8 p. m., when an order was received from the British general, commanding, to withdraw, which was extremely difficult, as the ground which had to be passed over was well covered by the enemy's fire. The withdrawal was made in small parties of eight or ten men by rushes from mound to mound and from trench to trench. The wounded and 1 dead officer had been previously sent to the rear. The withdrawal was successfully accomplished, only 1 man being hit, and a safe position was reached under the mud wall near the south gate. In accordance with orders from the British general, the troops were to sleep upon their arms that night and on the following morning to enter the city, the south gate to be blown in by gun cotton. In spite of the fact that the men had nothing to eat all day on the 13th, except a small luncheon which each man carried in his haversack, their behavior was perfect. Food and other necessities were provided for the bivouac on the night of the 13th, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty.

In the early morning of July 14, the south gate having been blown in, the combined force, including the marines, moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock. Colonel Meade reports that the city was found "filled with dead Chinamen and animals;" that no resistance was made to the occupation in the walled city itself, but that an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese on the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since the 14th the allied forces have remained in undisturbed possession of Tientsin.

Concerning his officers and men, Colonel Meade says:

The conduct of my officers and men I can not praise too highly. I had them for the most part under my personal eye. I especially desire to call to your attention the conduct of First Lieut. Charles G. Andresen, whose fearless conduct excited the admiration of all; First Lieut. S. D. Butler, who, at great risk of his life, went out of the trench to bring in a wounded man, and was shot while doing so; First Lieut. Henry Leonard, my adjutant, who brought First Lieutenant Butler in in safety, and was dangerously wounded. All conducted themselves well, and I can not commend them too highly. I append a list of the names of the officers who were engaged in the battle.

The list of officers engaged in the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900, is as follows: Col. R. L. Meade; Majs. George Richards, L. W. T. Waller; Capts. W. B. Lemly, A. R. Davis, C. G. Long, B. H. Fuller, P. M. Bannon; First Lieuts. S. D. Butler, H. Leonard, G. C. Reid, W. G. Powell, J. H. A. Day, R. F. Wynne, R. H. Dunlap, D. D. Porter, J. F. McGill, C. G. Andresen, A. J. Matthews, W. H. Clifford, A. E. Harding; Second Lieuts. F. M. Wise, W. McCreary, L. McC. Little, W. L. Jolly; Surg. C. D. Norton, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. Edgar Thompson, U. S. N.

In regard to the killing of Capt. A. R. Davis, U. S. M. C., Colonel Meade says:

I regret to report the death of Capt. A. R. Davis, who was killed at my side in the advanced trench. He was killed almost instantly. I had his body brought in with the wounded, and he is buried here in Tientsin, his grave being marked. This was all I could do.

Colonel Meade states that it was impossible to bring in the bodies of the men who were killed in the trenches, and they were buried where they fell.

Colonel Meade incloses in his report a copy of a letter from the British general commanding, commending the conduct of his officers and men. The following extracts are taken from this letter of Brig. Gen. A. R. F. Dorward, a full copy of which is appended to my report:

* * * The American troops formed a part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th instant, the result is soldiers of the highest class.

We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Infantry, in the loss of their gallant Col. E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men, and with the First Regiment of Marines in the death of Captain Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight. * * * Among many instances of personal bravery in the action, I propose especially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., in bringing in a wounded man from the front under very heavy and accurate fire. Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing, but I am glad to learn not seriously. The regimental adjutant, First Lieut. Henry Leonard, as Lieutenant Butler was suffering severely, volunteered to carry him out of the firing line. This gallant feat he successfully accomplished, but I regret to say was very dangerously wounded in so doing. ♫ * * *

Colonel Meade in his report says of Captain Shaw:

I desire to call attention to the work of Capt. M. J. Shaw, acting commissary and quartermaster, after Captain Lemly was wounded. His untiring activity in keeping the command supplied with ammunition, food, water, and all other necessities merits commendation from me.

He also states that Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster on the the regimental staff, volunteered to act as aids, and accompanied him during the day of the battle, July 13, Captain Lemly being wounded in the leg very early in the action before the arsenal was reached. Colonel Meade estimated that the number of the allied forces engaged was about 5,650. He states that the Chinese had about 60 guns, and that their force had been variously estimated, but that it is impossible to approximate their numbers. The Chinese force was, however, very large.

I append to my report copies of the report of Capt. Charles D. Long, U. S. M. C., who commanded the Second Battalion of Marines in the battle of Tientsin, and the report of Capt. B. H. Fuller, who commanded the artillery company of the battalion. Captain Long in his report says his battalion left their barracks at about 3 a. m. July 13 with the First Battalion, all under command of Colonel Meade. When about 1½ miles from the western arsenal he was ordered to go into action, on the right of the Japanese artillery, who had one battery of light field guns. The First Battalion moved to the front, and the Second Battalion inclined to the right and moved across the marsh to a position just to the right of the Japanese, and outside the outer wall about 2,200 yards from the south gate of the Chinese city, the point to be forced. About 75 or 100 shells were fired over the outer wall and into the city, Lieut. A. J. Matthews indicating from the top of the wall the fall of the projectiles.

Captain Fuller, commanding the artillery company, in his report states that his men were here subjected to the rifle fire from the sharpshooters in the walled city, and were also exposed to the guns firing shrapnel from a fort on the west side of the city. It appearing that

a better view of the city gate could be obtained from the inside of the mud wall, the battalion was moved by the left flank through the arsenal gate, and took up a position inside and to the left about 6.30 a. m. The fire was continued from this position, and some excellent shots were placed in the Chinese city. One of the Chinese batteries on the left unsuccessfully tried to drive the marines from their position. The fire of the marine battery was kept up until the supply of ammunition was exhausted. The guns were then left outside the wall in charge of Captain Fuller and about 60 men, and Lieut. D. D. Porter and the Colt gun detachment joined Company D, commanded by First Lieut. R. H. Dunlap, the Colt guns being left with Captain Fuller. Captain Long then moved his force of about 100 men to the extreme left flank of the allied forces, which was open and liable to a flank attack by the Chinese. Arriving there, fire was opened on the enemy.

Shortly afterwards, in obedience to orders received, Captain Long moved his men forward from the wall and advanced in extended order a distance of half a mile across the marshes, coming up on the left of the First Battalion. This advance was made under a heavy fire, but only one man, Private P. J. Kelleher, was hit. He was seriously wounded in the chest, and was sent to the rear later. Just before moving to reenforce the line, Captain Long's battalion was joined by Lieutenant Wynne and about 40 men. Several flanking attempts by the enemy were frustrated during the day. The command remained in position until about 7 p. m., when they followed the other companies which had moved to the rear for a night position. Lieutenant Wynne's detachment from the outer wall covered this movement to the rear. Of his command Captain Long says:

The officers and men, during the engagement which lasted thirteen or fourteen hours, displayed coolness and in every way the qualities of good soldiers and marines. The artillery under Captain Fuller was handled well, and the fire was effective in spite of poor ammunition. * * * Lieutenant Dunlap, in command of Company D, kept his company under excellent control, and by well-directed volleys and individual fire well protected the extreme left flank of the allied forces.

He states that Private Robert Desmond, who was acting as a sharpshooter, was wounded in the arm and leg, but moved to the rear without assistance, and that his actions indicated "bravery, fearlessness, and good judgment." Captain Long says that Capt. M. J. Shaw, commissary officer of the regiment, was in charge of the barracks and sent to the front every assistance possible, and was untiring in his energy. In the report of the operations of his artillery company, Capt. B. H. Fuller states that during the advance across the open to reenforce the Ninth Infantry on the right of the line, in obedience to orders, the following men were wounded: Sergt. F. T. Winters, Privates J. Van Horn, H. H. Rickers, Laurin Larsson, W. S. Chapman, Frank Miller.

Captain Fuller states that his men and some of the English blue jackets assisted in carrying to the rear the wounded of the Ninth Infantry. In connection with the wounding of First Lieut. Henry Leonard, which has been heretofore referred to, Captain Fuller states that First Lieutenant Leonard was taken to the rear under a heavy rifle fire by Sergt. J. M. Adams and Corp. H. C. Adriance, U. S. M. C., of Company F, whose courage he especially commends. He also states that Sergeant Foley showed great coolness and bravery in taking a position on the extreme right flank and in carrying messages under a heavy fire. In conclusion Captain Fuller states:

All the company displayed coolness and bravery and conducted themselves satisfactorily.

During the fight of July 13 the force of marines detailed at the railway station were vigorously attacked and suffered heavily. The marine detachment at the railway station consisted of Capt. P. M. Bannon, U. S. M. C., commanding, First Lieut. J. F. McGill, and 50 enlisted men. The detachment remained on this duty all during the fight of the 13th, being relieved by the Ninth Infantry on the 14th. Captain Bannon, in his report dated July 15, which is appended to my report, states that his lines were subjected to a very heavy infantry fire from the front and left all during the night of July 12 and that the enemy opened fire with their artillery about 4.30 a. m. July 14. The artillery fire became so severe that at 5 a. m. all the men were ordered out of the trenches except an observation point. The enemy having advanced in front to within 600 yards and occupied a burned village, it was necessary to again occupy the trenches, and Captain Bannon reports that this was done promptly under a severe fire. After driving the enemy back, the men were again ordered under shelter. At this point 50 men of the Ninth United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Brown, arrived, having been ordered out as reinforcements. The fire continued severe all the morning until 11 o'clock, when it slackened, and the artillery fire ceased at about 5 o'clock p. m., leaving only the infantry fire to contend with. Captain Bannon reports the following casualties in his detachment:

Private James McConkey, killed; Private J. C. Megonigal, severely wounded in arm; Private A. B. Penney, wounded in thigh, condition favorable; Private Roscoe Buck, slightly wounded in leg; Private F. G. Egelseer, slightly wounded in arm.

Captain Bannon says in his report that the behavior of Lieut. J. F. McGill and the men of the detachment proved them to be courageous, reliable, and efficient, and deserving of the highest praise.

The following is a list of casualties among the officers and men of the Marine Corps force at the battle of Tientsin, July 13:

Killed.—Capt. Austin R. Davis, Sergt. C. J. Kolleck, Corpl. Thomas Kelley, Privates J. E. McConkey and I. W. Partridge.

Seriously wounded.—First Lieut. Henry Leonard, gunshot left arm, humerus fractured, and brachial artery cut; Corpl. J. A. McDonald, gunshot wound left tibia; Private F. J. Kelleher, gunshot wound through chest; Private C. D. Miller, gunshot buttock, right thigh, four openings, oblique wound right foot; Private Calvin I. Matthews, gunshot neck and cheek; Private John Stokes, bullet in left side of neck; Private J. Van Horn, gunshot through left thigh, fractured.

Wounded.—Capt. William B. Lemly, gunshot left thigh, flesh wound; Capt. Charles G. Long, gunshot instep left foot; First Lieut. S. D. Butler, gunshot right thigh; First Sergt. James Murphy, gunshot left arm above elbow, flesh wound; Sergt. F. T. Winters, gunshot left arm above elbow; Corpl. Joseph W. Hunt, gunshot right hand. Private W. S. Chapman, gunshot in cheek; Private James Cooney, gunshot end of left thumb and fingers lacerated; Private Robert Desmond, gunshot through left thigh; Private F. G. Egelseer, gunshot right arm, bone uninjured; Private Laurin Larsson, gunshot flesh wound, right forearm; Private G. E. McIver, gunshot both buttocks; Private J. C. Megonigal, gunshot wound right arm; Private A. B. Penney, gunshot left leg, flesh wound; Private Henry A. Rickers, gunshot left leg, lower third; Private Roscoe Buck, slightly wounded in leg.

Under date of July 18, 1900, Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., commanding United States forces in China, made a special report commending the services of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900.

SIR: I desire to make a separate report of the services of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., of my command, his conduct being of such meritorious character as demanding it from me.

2. Major Waller left Cavite with 6 officers and only 100 men. He reached Taku at about the same time First Lieut. Henry Leonard did, who left Cavite before Major Waller, and the 2 officers and 32 men of First Lieutenant Leonard were added to Major Waller's command.

3. A full report of his operations while on shore in China before my arrival has already been sent to you by him, and I know of this work only from the high praise everywhere bestowed upon him by our own people and the British forces, by whom, and especially by Vice-Admiral Seymour and Gen. A. R. F. Dorward, he is held in great esteem.

4. Since my arrival here Major Waller has shown untiring zeal. His conduct in the battle of Tientsin on the 13th instant and in the occupation of the city on the 14th was that of a fine soldier, and since then he joined in an expedition outside of the city in which 16 guns and an immense amount of rifles and ammunition were seized. These guns did not have to be fought for, but the possession of them aids our cause materially.

5. I respectfully recommend Maj. L. W. T. Waller for promotion to the next higher grade.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,
Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding U. S. Forces.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, July 20, 1900.

Approved and respectfully forwarded. Nothing but praise is heard of the conduct of Major Waller during the recent disturbances and engagements about Taku and Tientsin. All reports indicate that he is an officer of high merit, reflecting much credit on the Marine Corps and the whole United States service, and I would be glad to see him rewarded.

GEO. C. REMEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief.

I join with Rear-Admiral Kempff and Colonel Meade in their high praise of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., for his bravery and valuable services while in command of the marines in China, and add my recommendation to that of Rear-Admiral Kempff, quoted earlier in this report, that Major Waller be given a suitable medal and 5 per cent additional pay for life in the various grades he may reach.

Information received since the battle of Tientsin shows that First Lieutenant Leonard's wound was of such severity as to necessitate an amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. For a time his recovery was regarded as doubtful, but he has now much improved and there seems to be no doubt of his recovery. Captains Butler, Long, and Lemly, who were wounded in the battle, are practically well, according to recent reports. Most of the enlisted men who were wounded are either well or rapidly recovering.

The marine officers praise in the highest terms the conduct of the enlisted men during the battle of Tientsin. A letter from Colonel Meade, dated July 26, states that Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton behaved himself with especial gallantry on the firing line and in volunteering with First Lieut. Henry Leonard to bring in First Lieut. S. D. Butler, commanding Company A, who had been badly wounded and was in great danger. Colonel Meade says:

This work he successfully accomplished, and I respectfully recommend him for promotion.

He also commends Sergt. Maj. John F. Lawlor, and states that he behaved in such a courageous manner as to entitle him to especial notice. He recommends that Sergeant-Major Lawlor be suitably

rewarded. Captain Bannon submits the names of the men under his command who were on the railroad outposts July 12 to 14. He says:

The bravery, efficiency, and general good conduct of these men were such that it is impossible to put one ahead of another. They are men that proved their worth in an unmistakable manner. Further praise would cheapen the glory that is theirs.

Captain Bannon adds:

I also invite the attention of the commanding officer to the action of that part of the company compelled to remain behind as a barrack guard. While the fighting was going on, on July 13, these men made trip after trip to our trenches with water and ammunition. Considering the distance and the severe fire to which they were subjected, I consider them to be deserving of the highest praise.

First Lieut. C. G. Andresen mentions especially the work done by Corpl. Julius H. Kassen and Private Homer A. Russell, of his company, during the battle of Tientsin. He says:

Lieut. F. M. Wise, in charge of the second section of the company, has informed me that the manner in which Corporal Kassen handled his men, controlled and directed their fire and adjustment of sights, is worthy of mention. Corporal Kassen is an excellent noncommissioned officer, and I would respectfully recommend that he be promoted to the rank of sergeant. Lieutenant Wise also informs me that Private Russell did some very effective sharpshooting from an exposed position.

In a communication dated July 18, 1900, Colonel Meade refers, among other things, to the looting which had been going on in Tientsin. He states that the treasury has been ransacked, but that all the vaults were not looted, and Major Waller with a force is searching for the treasure. The treasure, which consisted principally of silver bullion, fused with brick, mortar, and other débris, was recovered from the ruins of the salt commissioners' yamen, which had been looted and burned before the marines arrived on the spot. A board consisting of Major Waller and Assistant Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and C. H. C. Moller (an American agent in Tientsin of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York) was appointed to count the bullion and appraise its value. The bullion was counted by this board, which estimated its value at \$376,300, United States currency. It had been the intention to deposit the treasure for safe-keeping with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the vaults of this bank would not accommodate it, and it was therefore removed to the premises of this bank, under the supervision of the officers of the First Regiment of Marines and placed under guard there.

In accordance with the suggestion of Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., commanding the United States forces in China, and with the approval of the commander in chief United States naval forces on the Asiatic Station, a contract was made between a board consisting of Maj. and Asst. Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, representing the United States, and Mr. Kenneth R. Campbell, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, of New York City, under the provisions of which the bullion was exchanged for three New York drafts, one for \$100,000, payable at sixty days' sight; one for \$100,000, payable at ninety days' sight, and one for \$176,300, payable at one hundred and twenty-eight days' sight. The board being satisfied that the drafts were perfectly secure, the bills of lading and insurance policies for the bullion were delivered to Mr. Campbell, and the drafts were delivered to Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., attached to the flagship *Brooklyn*, who had been detailed by the commander in chief of the United States naval

forces on the Asiatic Station to receive the drafts and transmit them by registered mail to the Secretary of the Navy, which he did. Copies of the correspondence in regard to the above-mentioned transaction in relation to this treasure are appended to my report.

Colonel Meade was the American representative of the council of nations, composed of representatives of England, United States, Russia, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, and Austria. This council was called together by Vice-Admiral Alexieff, and formulated and promulgated rules and regulations for the municipal government of Tientsin.

Col. R. L. Meade was condemned by a board of medical survey on July 23, 1900, on account of rheumatism, and was accordingly invalidated to the Mare Island Hospital, Major Waller succeeding to the command of the First Regiment of Marines. I regret very much that illness deprived the Marine Corps of the valuable services of Colonel Meade just before the march to Peking. I intend in a short time to recommend to the Department appropriate recognition of Colonel Meade's services in China.

The concluding portion of the agreement and the sale of the bullion above referred to was conducted under the direction of Major Waller.

On August 1, 1900, Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was detached from the command of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to China to command the force of marines on shore on the Asiatic Station, to take the place of Col. R. L. Meade, who had been invalidated home, as above stated.

It has been a source of gratification to me to record in this report so many instances in which officers and men have distinguished themselves for personal bravery and heroism in battle, and it is my intention to address a communication to the Department recommending that the gallantry of the officers and men who have received personal mention be appropriately recognized. In this connection attention is invited to two cases entitled to special notice, and to which reference has heretofore been made, namely, the rescue of a wounded man on the firing line by First Lieut. (now Capt.) Smedley D. Butler, at the risk of his life, he being wounded in so doing, and the gallantry of First Lieut. (now Capt.) Henry Leonard, who, at the risk of his own life, carried Lieutenant Butler to the rear, across a place covered by the enemy's fire, and received a dangerous wound while doing so, which has since necessitated the amputation of his left arm. Such acts as these, outside an officer's regular line of duty, are worthy of the greatest admiration, and I shall take pleasure in recommending that the two officers named be properly rewarded.

MARINE GUARD AT LEGATION, PEKIN.

In the early part of the year, when the danger to the members of the various foreign legations in Peking was first apprehended on account of the "boxer" disturbances in China, which were rapidly becoming more extensive, a marine guard, consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 25 privates, under command of Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C., of the U. S. S. *Oregon*, was sent to Peking to guard the legations. Captain Myers left the *Oregon* with his command May 24, 1900. The exact date of his arrival at Peking is not known. On May 29, 1900, Capt. Newt H. Hall, U. S. M. C., and a marine guard consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal,

1 drummer, and 23 privates from the U. S. S. *Newark*, was sent to Tientsin, China, and thence to Pekin on May 31, 1900, to reenforce Captain Myers's command. This small guard, aggregating only 56 in number, has remained in Pekin guarding the legations during the long and terrible siege to which they were subjected by the Chinese; and the meager reports which have so far been received show that the marines under Captain Myers have not only performed the duty assigned them efficiently, but with the utmost bravery and gallantry.

The first official information received concerning the marine guard at Pekin was contained in a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Remy to the Navy Department, dated Taku, August 19, 1900, as follows:

Taku, 19th. Authentic report Pekin 15th from Latimer. Troops moving on Imperial City; clearing out Tartar City. All Americans who remained in Pekin are well. There have been no deaths among them except one child. Captain Myers has recovered from wound, has typhoid fever, crisis passed, now convalescent. Assistant Surgeon Lippett was wounded, left upper leg bone fractured, leg saved, now recovering. Following killed during siege in Pekin: Sergt. J. Fanning, Privates C. B. King, J. W. Tutcher, J. Kennedy, R. E. Thomas, A. Turner, H. Fisher. Wounded: Private J. Schroeder, elbow, severe and dangerously ill, fever; Seaman J. Mitchell, wound upper arm, severe but recovering; all others wounded and sick have returned to duty. Casualties Major Biddle's command attack San Tan Pating: First Lieutenant Butler, chest; Private Green, wrist; Private Warrell, right temple; all slight. Reported from Chinese sources Royal family have escaped and en route to Sianfu.

The brigadier-general commandant has since been furnished, by reference from the Navy Department, with copies of a dispatch from the United States consul at Chefoo, China, inclosing memoranda relating to the situation in Pekin up to July 21, 1900. Copies of this dispatch and the memoranda inclosed are appended to my report.

The following are extracts, taken from the memoranda referred to, relating to the work done by the American marines.

[Extract of cablegram from "Coltman" to "Fernstalk, Boston."]

American marines still hold vital position city wall commanding legations, after brilliant sortie July 3; Captain Myers driving back hordes Kansuli troops; he slightly wounded. Captured flags, arms.

In the memorandum quoting the gist of other messages relating to the situation in Pekin appears the following:

July 3 Captain Myers's American marines made wonderful sortie, capturing guns and standards; he was wounded slightly. Chinese also badly defeated when they attempted night attack. Foreigners holding Legation street from French to American legations, and British on north, all working at barricades, trenches, and fighting and nearly worn out. Chinese seem to be short of ammunition. Our marines have fought like tigers against fearful odds. Only Chinese cowardice prevented their hordes of savages massacring our nationals.

Under date of August 23, 1900, Maj. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., commanding marines in China, forwarded to the brigadier-general commandant a letter from the United States minister to China, Hon. E. H. Conger, transmitting a copy of resolution passed by the American missionaries besieged in Pekin expressing "their hearty appreciation of the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the American marines, who so bravely and tenaciously held the key to our salvation during the whole of the trying time." From Minister Conger's letter of transmission it seems that he attributes the safety of the besieged members of the legations to the courageous and indefatigable defense maintained by the United States marines.

It would seem by the reports that Captain Myers and his small body of marines succeeded in holding a dangerous and almost untenable

position on the city wall, in the face of overwhelming numbers, and also that he made a brilliant sortie, driving back hordes of Chinese, on which occasion he was slightly wounded. Captain Myers's courage and gallantry merit the highest commendation, and I will in a short time recommend to the Department that he be given proper recognition for his bravery in the presence of the enemy. Minister Conger's letter and its inclosures are in full, as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to transmit herewith a copy of resolutions passed by the American missionaries besieged in Pekin, expressing their hearty appreciation of the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the American marines, who so bravely and tenaciously held the key to our salvation during the whole of the trying time.

I most heartily and sincerely join in this expression, and beg you to communicate to both officers and men my personal commendation of and gratitude for their heroic and faithful services.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. H. CONGER.

Maj. W. P. BIDDLE,
Commanding United States Marines in Pekin.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT OF MARINES,
Pekin, China, August 23, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded to the brigadier-general, commandant, United States Marine Corps headquarters, Washington, D. C.

W. P. BIDDLE,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

PEKIN, Saturday, August 18, 1900.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the American missionaries held this morning at 8.30 the following resolution was unanimously adopted; and it was further voted that the resolution be drafted and presented to you.

"The Americans who have been besieged in Pekin desire to express their hearty appreciation of the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the American Marines, to whom we so largely owe our salvation.

"By their bravery in holding an almost untenable position on the city wall in the face of overwhelming numbers, and in cooperating in driving the Chinese from a position of great strength, they made all foreigners in Pekin their debtors, and have gained for themselves an honorable name among the heroes of their country."

For the meeting:

ARTHUR H. SMITH, *Chairman.*
CHARLES E. EWING, *Secretary.*

Hon. E. H. CONGER,
Minister of United States of America.

The reports of the battle of Tientsin and the communications relating to the capture of the treasure in that city are the latest written reports which have been received at these headquarters up to the present time concerning the operations of the marines in China.

Information has been cabled to the effect that the Fourth Battalion of Marines, under command of Maj. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., arrived in China August 5, and another cablegram from Admiral Remey, dated Taku, August 19, shows that the marines (Major Biddle, commanding Fourth Battalion, having assumed command) attacked San Tan Pating. In this engagement First Lieut. S. D. Butler was wounded in the chest, Private Green in the wrist, and Private Worrell in the right temple, all the wounds being slight. No details of this engagement have been received. Major Biddle, after arriving in China, being the senior marine officer present, relieved Major Waller in command, the total marine force amounting to 650 men, which number, it is presumed,

went to Pekin with Major Biddle. No detailed reports concerning the march to Pekin and the battle there have been received.

The Fifth Battalion of Marines, under command of Maj. Randolph Dickens, U. S. M. C., arrived in China after the besieged legations in Pekin had been relieved, and accordingly went into camp at Taku, where they are at the time my report is finished.

The total number of marines sent to China is as follows: Forty-nine officers and 1,151 enlisted men.

TARGET PRACTICE.

While it has been impossible to carry out a complete system of target practice at all the posts of the corps during the past year on account of the many drafts for men for service on board ship and in the far East, the progress made in target practice and the number of men who have fired and qualified on the range as sharpshooters and marksmen is large, considering the difficulties which have been encountered. The issue of the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the corps, in place of 6-millimeter rifles, which has been consummated during the year, also interfered for a time with gallery practice, as considerable delay was experienced in procuring the gallery ammunition for the new .30-caliber rifles. Suitable ammunition for gallery practice with the .30-caliber rifle has now been obtained from the Army, however. Since my last report ranges for long-distance firing have been obtained and properly equipped at Portsmouth, N. H., Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., Sitka, Alaska, and Agana, Guam. A site for a long-distance range at Annapolis has been secured on the reservation of the Light-House Board, the board having courteously authorized the use of the land for this purpose, and the range will soon be completed.

It is the intention of the brigadier-general commandant to continue the work of establishing long-distance ranges, until facilities are afforded for range practice at each post of the corps, as this is the only manner in which men who have been thoroughly instructed in the gallery can certainly be given an opportunity to qualify as sharpshooters or marksmen. The small-arms firing regulations issued from these headquarters have been revised so as to raise the standard of qualification in each class and also so as to make it possible for detachments serving on board ships to compete with those serving ashore for sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges, when the exigencies of the service will permit of their firing on shore under existing regulations. These revised small-arms firing regulations also include regulations for revolver practice, which has been systematically carried out at most of the shore stations. A copy of the revised edition of small-arms firing regulations is appended to my report.

Attention is invited to that part of the report of Col. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C., relating to target practice, which shows the number of men who have qualified during the year as sharpshooters and marksmen. Colonel Reid calls attention to the large percentage who have qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen.

By my direction Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., has visited several of the posts of the corps to inspect the target galleries and long-distance ranges as well as to assist in the selection of sites for ranges at posts which have none. His recommendations and sugges-

tions have been of much value in determining upon necessary improvements in the system of target practice, and his care in examining and revising the reports of target practice from the several posts has contributed materially to the accuracy and final usefulness of these records.

On account of the large number of men sent to the far East, including all the best shots in the corps, it has again been impossible this year to carry out my desire to send a marine corps team to Sea Girt, N. J., to participate in the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and to compete for the Hilton trophy. As stated in my last annual report, the scores which the marines have made in the gallery and on the range are such as to warrant the belief that a selected team would have an excellent chance of winning the trophy if they were given an opportunity to compete. It is hoped that an opportunity will be afforded them to do so next year.

RECRUITING.

Immediately after the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, increasing the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 6,000 men, additional recruiting stations were established with the object of enlisting the corps up to the full authorized strength. As the Army was enlisting men for a period of two years for the volunteer service, it was difficult to get a large number of men to enlist for five years in the Marine Corps, and therefore the corps could not be enlisted to its full strength the first year after the passage of the act referred to. To obtain the additional men required to enable the corps to meet all the demands for men for service in the Philippines and China as well as the usual calls for guards of ships placed in commission, it has been necessary this year to give special attention to enlarging and widening the scope of the recruiting service of the corps, with a view to expediting enlistments. On account of the limited number of officers available for recruiting duty in the Marine Corps, it has been necessary to place an officer in charge of from one to ten recruiting stations, each of which is placed under the immediate charge of a competent noncommissioned officer. In selecting the towns or cities in which recruiting substations are to be opened, therefore, particular attention is given to the matter of having the offices form a chain or circuit conveniently accessible by railroad from the main recruiting office, so that the officer can, without loss of time and with a minimum expenditure for transportation, visit the several offices in turn as applicants present themselves for enlistment.

In the recruiting district having its headquarters at 1628 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., which is under the charge of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, with First Lieut. O. H. Rask as assistant, the following offices have been established during the year and maintained for varying periods of time, as warranted by the results obtained: Philadelphia, Market and Vine streets; Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Williamsport, Pottsville, Allentown, Scranton, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Smyrna, Del.; Philadelphia, Kensington avenue; Reading, Wilkesbarre, Lancaster, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Trenton, N. J.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Pa. Of the above-mentioned stations the first ten enumerated are still open, and the remainder have been discontinued.

The recruiting district with headquarters at 109 West street, New York City, is in charge of Capt. T. C. Treadwell. In this district there are only three stations open in addition to the main office, namely: Newark, N. J.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y. The following substations in the district have been opened and closed during the year: Albany and Troy, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New London, and Stamford, Conn.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Yonkers and Schenectady, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J.

The recruiting district of which the headquarters are in Boston is now under charge of Capt. J. A. Lejune, who relieved Maj. H. C. Haines from this duty a few days ago. This district has but one substation now open, Lowell, Mass. The following substations in the district have been opened and closed during the year: Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River, Springfield, and Lynn, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Rockland, Bangor, and Portland, Me.

The recruiting district of California has, until recently, been in charge of Capt. A. S. McLemore, but is now temporarily in charge of First Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, Captain McLemore having been placed in temporary command of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., upon the retirement of the commanding officer, Col. W. S. Muse. Captain McLemore will resume charge of the California recruiting district as soon as he is relieved by Col. F. H. Harrington, who has been ordered to command the marine barracks, Mare Island. The recruiting district of California now comprises, in addition to the main office, stations at Sacramento and Fresno. During the year substations were established at Stockton and San Jose, but were closed, as the results obtained did not warrant their continuance.

The Chicago recruiting office is now in charge of Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C.

The recruiting office in Baltimore, Md., is in charge of Maj. Lincoln Karmany, commanding marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and the office in Seattle, Wash., is in charge of Capt. E. K. Cole, commanding marine barracks, Puget Sound naval station, Bremerton, Wash.

In addition to the officers above named as being now in charge of recruiting districts and offices, the following officers have been detailed on recruiting duty during the year: Col. F. H. Harrington (Chicago and Baltimore offices), Capt. F. J. Moses (district of Massachusetts), Maj. H. C. Haines (Massachusetts district), Maj. W. P. Biddle (Philadelphia district), Capt. W. P. Neville (New York district), and Capt. A. S. McLemore (California district). The present indications are that the corps will have reached the strength provided by law in a very short time, and all the recruiting stations will then be discontinued, except the regular offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

The total number of men enlisted at all the recruiting offices of the corps during the year is 3,822, and the present strength of the Marine Corps is only 480 less than its full authorized strength.

No relaxation in the standard of men required for enlistment in the Marine Corps has been made, and the class of recruits obtained has been very satisfactory. While a large proportion of the recruits have been younger men than ordinarily obtained in previous years, they have learned their drill and duties rapidly and become reliable and dependable soldiers in a remarkably short space of time.

FOUR-YEAR ENLISTMENTS.

The Marine Corps is the only branch of the service having five-year enlistments, the Army term of enlistment being three years and that of the Navy four years. The long period for which men are required to enlist in the Marine Corps makes it difficult to obtain recruits. As a four-year enlistment would permit of a six months' period of instruction and a full three years' cruise, followed by six months' shore duty, thus allowing sufficient time for a man to be properly drilled and make a full cruise in his enlistment, it is earnestly recommended that the period of enlistment in the Marine Corps be reduced to four years.

OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

MARINE-CORPS MEMBER GENERAL BOARD.

On March 29, 1900, Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as a member of the general board, of which Admiral George Dewey is president. This detail is in addition to his present duty.

MARINE-CORPS MEMBER BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY.

In my last annual report I recommended that Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, be appointed as the Marine Corps member of the board of inspection and survey, in place of Col. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and on November 29, 1899, Major Lauchheimer was appointed a member of the board in addition to his present duties.

MARINE CORPS MEMBER OF PERMANENT STAFF, NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

In accordance with the request of the president of the Naval War College and the recommendation of the brigadier-general commandant, approved by the Department, Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., has been detailed for duty as a member of the permanent staff of the war college as lecturer and instructor in military matters, as well as military advisor in matters connected with land operations, and to perform such military work as may be referred to the college from time to time by the general board.

MARINE OFFICERS AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

At the request of the president of the Naval War College, and in accordance with the directions of the Department, I detailed the following officers to attend the course at the college for 1900: Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, Maj. H. C. Haines, First Lieuts. H. C. Snyder, H. C. Reisinger, W. R. Coyle, and R. S. Hooker.

The president of the Naval War College, Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., reports that the officers named have performed the work assigned them with great zeal and intelligence. In this respect he particularly mentions Maj. H. C. Haines, and First Lieuts. H. C. Snyder and W. R. Coyle as being worthy of note, both for their zeal and the character of their work.

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS—ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR.

I have to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that Congress be requested to grant the assistant adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps the same power to administer oaths as that now granted to the adjutant and inspector and commanding officers of posts.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

In my last annual report I stated that it was my intention to order a certain number of the officers appointed from civil life to the school of application, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction, and also to establish a class for noncommissioned officers. It has been impossible to carry out this plan, as nearly all the officers of the corps have been either at sea or on active duty in the far East during the year. During the ensuing year the school will be reestablished in order that the officers and men may take advantage of the facilities it affords for acquiring theoretical and practical military knowledge. In this connection I am pleased to report that the progress made by the young officers appointed from civil life toward acquiring a knowledge of their duties has been very satisfactory, considering the limited opportunities they have had for study.

When the school of application is reestablished provision will be made for the thorough theoretical and practical instruction of gunnery sergeants. The importance of the duties which the gunnery sergeants have to perform and the amount of technical knowledge necessary to their efficiency make such a course exceedingly desirable, if not absolutely necessary. It is intended that the gunnery sergeants shall have opportunities for target practice with the various forms of rapid-fire guns used on board vessels of the Navy so that they may become thoroughly familiar with the manipulation and sighting of these guns.

PAY OFFICER OF MARINES ON ASIATIC STATION.

On December 20, 1899, Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, U. S. M. C., was ordered to Cavite, P. I., to take charge of the accounts and pay the officers and men of the Marine Corps serving in the Philippines. Prior to this time the marine battalions at Cavite had been paid by a naval paymaster, but the Department having informed me that a naval paymaster could not longer be spared for this duty, it was necessary to order a Marine Corps pay officer to the station. On September 5, 1900, by direction of the Department, Major Richards, who was then in China, having gone there with the marines from Cavite, was detached and ordered home, and there being no other marine pay officer to take his place, it has been necessary to detach Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, from duty as assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia and order him to the far East for duty as quartermaster and acting paymaster of the marines on shore in the Philippines. Major Prince will sail in the army transport which leaves San Francisco for Manila on October 16.

REMAINING VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS.

By the provisions of section 18 of the naval personnel act, approved March 3, 1899, there were created 140 vacancies for commissioned

officers in the Marine Corps. There have been appointed since the passage of the act, in accordance with section 19, 132 officers, of whom two were noncommissioned officers of the corps. There remain on September 30, 1900, 18 vacancies in the list of second lieutenants, of which number only 8 can be filled from civil life, under the provisions of the act; the other 10 remaining vacancies must, therefore, be filled from the Naval Academy or by the promotion of noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps. Two of the applicants for appointment as second lieutenants in the corps from civil life, Messrs. W. A. Pickering and F. S. Wiltse, have passed the required examination and are entitled to appointment, but their commissions are being withheld for a short time until they reach the minimum age limit required by law. When these two young men are commissioned there will be but 6 vacancies remaining to which persons from civil life can be appointed.

POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS OF RECENTLY APPOINTED OFFICERS.

In view of the fact that certain officers of the Marine Corps have received recess appointments as captains and first lieutenants, and as most of them have been reported physically and mentally qualified for promotion, the question of their status, at the time when Congress assembles, should receive consideration.

As the circular for the examination of officers for promotion provides that before a promotion an officer must be mentally, morally, professionally, and physically qualified, and as the officers in question have fulfilled the requirements so far as pertains to the physical and mental qualifications, I have the honor to recommend—

First. That at the convening of Congress the officers above referred to be nominated subject to the examination required by law.

Second. That the professional examination of the officers above referred to be postponed for one year, in view of the fact that most of said officers have recently been appointed from civil life and have not had sufficient opportunity to study to enable them to prepare for the required examinations for promotion. In the opinion of the brigadier-general commandant, it is much better to thus postpone the examination than to relax its requirements in any respect, as the examination at present includes only such technical and professional knowledge as should be possessed by every thoroughly equipped and efficient officer.

Third. If in the case of any officer it should appear that by reason of active service in the field, the one year of notice is not deemed sufficient, a postponement in such case to be ordered.

Fourth. That any officer who desires to undergo the examination prior to the year referred to in the second paragraph may be ordered before a board.

Fifth. In order to insure uniformity as to the scope of the examination it is suggested that a board meet in Washington and one in Cavite, before which the candidates are to appear, and that a series of questions covering the various subjects of the examination be transmitted to each board by the commandant of the Marine Corps.

MARINE BAND.

The Marine Band is maintained at its full authorized strength of 60 pieces (30 first-class and 30 second-class musicians) and under the

capable direction of Leader Santelmann shows constant improvement. The regular outdoor concerts have been given by the band during the summer in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at the Capitol, and at the marine barracks, and these concerts are evidently much appreciated by the people of Washington.

INCREASE OF THE CORPS.

The Navy has already under its control the districts of Cavite and Olongapo, and many other important points in the Philippines, which are garrisoned by marines, and additional territory is being constantly turned over to the Navy for control and defense. All the stations under charge of the Navy Department should be garrisoned by marines, not only because the corps is a branch of the Navy, but for the reason that the training and instruction of the marines are such as to make them especially valuable for duty of this character. The marines are familiar with life aboard ship and in camp; are instructed in the use of the great and rapid-fire guns of the Navy, in pulling boats, and all the duties of a soldier, and are in a constant state of readiness for transportation in naval vessels to any other point than their regular station where their services may be needed. As an instance of this attention is invited to the fact that a battalion of 300 marines at Cavite received orders late one night to prepare for service with the army in China, and left for China the next morning in the U. S. flagship *Brooklyn*, fully equipped in every respect for field service, and the harmonious and prompt execution of orders, insured by the fact that the Navy and Marine Corps are under one head, make it advisable that all points held by the Navy should be garrisoned by marines. It is understood that large stations will be established at Port Isabella and Olongapo, as well as at Pago Pago Harbor, Samoa, and Honolulu, Hawaii. At Pago Pago the United States has established a large coaling station where quantities of coal and other valuable supplies are stored. If, as reported, the Navy is to establish a battery of large guns there for the defense of the island, these guns should be manned by marines, who should also guard the Government property referred to. As Hawaii is now under the American flag and large appropriations have been made for a naval station at Honolulu, and it is understood that improvements there will soon be begun, a battalion of marines should be stationed there to guard the Government property. A number of new vessels for the Navy are being built and will require marine guards when completed. When the Navy finally reaches a strength fully adequate for the protection of all the interests of this great country under all conditions, it is estimated that a Marine Corps of 20,000 men would be required. For the present, however, it is believed that a strength of 10,000 men will enable the corps to meet all demands which will be made upon it, and considerably increase its sphere of usefulness.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR SERVICES IN GUAM OR CHINA.

The army appropriation act approved May 26, 1900, provides for 10 per cent additional pay for officers and 20 per cent additional pay for enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska. As the Army has no troops

serving on the island of Guam, there is no provision in the act authorizing any increase of pay to officers and enlisted men serving at Guam. The marines at Guam are subject to duty which is similar and, if anything, more trying and arduous than that in the other possessions named, and it seems but just that they should be allowed the same increase of pay as that enjoyed by their comrades in other places outside the continental limits of the United States. The same remarks apply to China. It is therefore respectfully urged that legislation be recommended which will allow the increases above mentioned (10 per cent for officers and 20 per cent for enlisted men) to be paid to officers and men serving on the island of Guam or in China.

RANK OF COMMANDANT OF MARINE CORPS.

When the proposed bill reorganizing the Marine Corps was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary recommended that the rank of the commandant of the Marine Corps should be that of major-general. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and the bill which the committee submitted to the House provided that the rank of the commandant of the corps should be that of major-general. On the floor of the House, however, the bill was amended so as to make the commandant of the Marine Corps a brigadier-general, on the ground that the strength of the corps by the army standard only entitled its commandant to that rank. The Army Regulations of 1895, revised to January 1, 1900, specify (article 4, paragraph 14) that the appropriate command now for a major-general is four regiments (4,800 men). As the present authorized strength of the Marine Corps is 6,000 men, it will be seen that its commandant is clearly entitled to the rank of major-general, even on the single ground that the number of men in the corps constitutes an appropriate command for that rank. The Adjutant-General of the Army has been given the rank of major-general since the passage of the naval personnel act, March 3, 1899, and all the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department were given, by that act, the rank of rear-admiral, which assimilates to that of major-general. The Marine Corps is one of the coordinate military branches of the Government, and, in view of the facts above stated and the record which the corps has made for itself, particularly within the last two years, it seems no more than just that its commandant should have the rank of major-general.

I append the reports of the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters, and request that they be printed in connection with my report.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS.

Second lieutenants appointed from civil life	75
Second lieutenant appointed from noncommissioned officer, U. S. M. C.	1
Total	76

RETIREMENTS—OFFICERS.

Col. R. W. Huntington, January 10, 1900; Col. W. S. Muse, August 14, 1900.

DEATHS—OFFICERS.

Col. Charles F. Williams, January 30, 1900, while in command of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Capt. Austin R. Davis, killed in battle at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900; Capt. Clarence L. A. Ingate, December 24, 1899, while attached to the marine barracks, naval station, Agana, Guam; First Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, disappeared from the U. S. S. *Relief*, at sea, October 23, 1899.

ENLISTMENTS.

For five years	3,662
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	141
From Army	19
Total	3,822

The total number of casualties in the enlisted force during the year, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements is 1,892.

There are now 428 aliens in the corps, and of these, 383 have declared their intention to become citizens, 44 live in the United States and have not declared their intention to become citizens, and one claims foreign residence.

There are 2,016 men on duty at the various shore stations, 1,362 on board ships, and outside of the continental limits of the United States the following numbers: Cavite, P. I., 787; China, 1,211; Guam, L. I., 89; San Juan, P. R., 55 making a grand total of 5,520 enlisted men in the Marine Corps.

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1900, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were forwarded to the Department on September 6, 1900.

Triplicate copies of the quartermaster's and paymaster's estimates are appended to my report.

The adjutant and inspector has made inspections in accordance with article 977 (3), Navy Regulations, 1900, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men most satisfactory and the general condition of the buildings as excellent.

During the year good-conduct medals have been awarded under article 922, Navy Regulations, 1900, to such enlisted men as were recommended therefor.

I again respectfully invite attention to the extract quoted in my report of last year, as follows:

As the civil force at these headquarters has by Executive order been recently placed under civil-service rules, I respectfully recommend a rearrangement of salaries to correspond with those received by clerks in other departments of the Government performing like duties. The chief clerks of the various offices should be fourth-class clerks and receive the same pay allowed the chief clerks of the various offices in the departments, and the second and third clerks employed here should be second and third class clerks, respectively. The sums received now by these men are odd figures, being established many years ago, and are unlike those in any other department.

The civil force here is very small compared to the work to be performed, owing to the employment of enlisted men as clerks and messengers, and in that way a considerable saving annually results to the Government, there being twelve of these soldiers so detailed.

The plan proposed would be an increase of only \$1,573.80, about the pay of one additional clerk, and in my judgment, would be a fitting reward for deserving men who have at present little chance of advancement, which is discouraging to anyone who efficiently performs his duties.

The clerical force at these headquarters has cheerfully and efficiently performed the greatly increased amount of work consequent upon the enlargement of the corps, remaining after hours and working at night whenever necessary to keep the work up to date.

I inclose herewith an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that this may also be made a part of my report.

Pursuant to the provision in the act of March 3, 1899, making it possible for noncommissioned officers to be advanced to commissioned rank, one noncommissioned officer has this year passed the required examination and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the corps, and three others have been recommended for permits to appear before the next board for the examination of applicants for these positions.

ARMY COURTESIES.

Under an arrangement very courteously consented to by the Commissary-General and the Quartermaster-General of the Army the marines on duty in China have received the army rations, fuel, and forage, payment therefor being made by a transfer of funds from the Marine Corps appropriations to the army appropriations involved. In thus supplying the marines in China with rations, fuel, and forage, the Army has greatly accommodated the Marine Corps, and in permitting detachments of marines, as well as stores of all kinds, to be sent in their transports, the army authorities have been uniformly courteous and obliging, and have greatly facilitated the movement of detachments of marines, and the shipment of marine stores.

All the regular appropriations, and the several allotments made to the Marine Corps from the emergency fund of the Navy Department, have been carefully and judiciously expended, all purchases being properly substantiated by vouchers. There have been no irregularities during the year and no deficiencies have been created.

In conclusion, I feel justified in stating that the valuable and efficient services rendered by the marines in the Philippines and China during the past year have fully sustained the reputation which the corps has maintained since its organization.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

APPENDIXES.

NAVAL STATION, *Cavite*, P. I., October 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of the battalion under my command in the fight near Siran on Sunday, October 8. The battalion, which was the left battalion, consisted of three companies of about 56 men each, the third company, in charge of Lieutenant Hill, joining when the outpost was reached.

After leaving the outpost I followed about 30 paces in rear of the First Battalion. A short distance beyond our picket post you detached the leading company, in charge of Lieutenant Butler, with instructions to keep touch with Captain Davis's company of the First Battalion. I did not see this company again until just previous to the final charge, when they were almost on the extreme right.

After crossing the first bridge I formed my battalion in column of twos and shortly after, coming under heavy fire, into column of files. The fire seemed to be coming from three directions—ahead, ahead and slightly to the right flank, and on the left flank, the latter appearing to be the heaviest fire.

I faced the men to the left and fired three or four volleys into the bushes on that side. This stopped the fire, when I resumed the march to the front.

On coming in sight of the trench ahead a heavy fire was again opened by the insurgents on the left, who were concealed in some huts and in the grass, and from the trench in front. I opened a heavy fire to the left for about two minutes, completely silencing the fire of the enemy. It was at this point and a little farther back that all of the casualties occurred, none occurring after once deploying.

A short distance beyond where I ceased firing I deployed the battalion (two companies) to the left. It was impossible to do this sooner, as either side of the road was practically impassable swamp.

After deploying I fired two volleys from the right company, the right of which rested on the road, at the trench which was still firing. Shortly after this the signal to charge was sounded and I attempted to charge across a mud flat in front of us, but found it impassable, and the men had to pass in single file along a dike on the left. The enemy had left the trench when the charge started and I heard no bullets while charging.

Scouts were thrown out ahead and on both flanks, one company deployed on either side of the road on the Cavite side of the river, and the rest of the men put in the trench.

About 1 p. m. I received orders from you to burn the houses on either side of the road in the front, as we had been fired on from them. I took about a dozen men and burned the houses for about half a mile in our front. I had previously ordered the blockhouses and huts on our left and rear burned. Here 2 dead insurgents were found.

After burning, about 2 p. m., the command started back for Cavite.

The officers and men carried themselves bravely.

The following is a list of casualties in my battalion: First Sergeant McKinnon, Company A, wrist; Private Linnehan, Company A, wrist; Lieutenant Hill, Company B, groin; Private O'Shea, Company B, buttock, passing up into abdomen (since died); Private Buehler, Company B, above right knee; Private Barker, Company B, right knuckle; Private Griffin, Company B; Private Williams, Company C, left thigh, fracture (serious).

Very respectfully,

H. C. HAINES,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

OUTPOST DALAHICAN, *October 9, 1899.*

SIR: I wish to report as follows on the conduct of Lieutenant Porter and Lieutenant Thorpe of the battalion that I commanded:

Lieutenant Porter, followed by Lieutenant Thorpe, were the first men to enter the enemy's position, followed by two or three men, and I wish to commend them to you as especially deserving of recognition for bravery.

Very respectfully,

B. H. FULLER,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

Maj. G. F. ELLIOTT, *U. S. M. C.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MARINE BRIGADE,
Cavite, P. I., October 10, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded.

First Lieuts. George C. Thorpe, Robt. M. Gilson, and David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., when within 150 yards of the insurgents' fort, stood upon the parapet of the first intrenchments taken, while their men were firing, and I respectfully request that the Admiral will admonish these young officers for bravado, which might have caused a failure in carrying the fort, provided these officers had been killed or wounded before the charge had been sounded.

I approve of the report of Captain Fuller and his recommendation for personal bravery shown after the charge was sounded.

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding Marines.

[Second indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., October 11, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the commander in chief.

E. H. C. LEUTZE,
Commander, U. S. N., Commandant.

[Third indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Baltimore, Cavite, P. I., October 13, 1899.

The commander in chief is glad to commend Lieutenants Porter and Thorpe for gallantry, but has admonished them and Lieutenant Gilson for bravado and for being out of their proper position while their men were on the firing line.

J. C. WATSON,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

MARINE BARRACKS, UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
Olongapo, P. I., February 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this detachment of marines and of the measures adopted to establish local government in and around Olongapo.

On January 5 I thoroughly scouted the valley passing Santa Rita.

On January 6 Lieutenant Feland, with scouting party, burned the insurgent signal station to the northwest of the town of Olongapo; on the following day another party was sent to complete the destruction of this place.

On January 13 I sent Lieutenant Thorpe up the river leading to Boton with scouting party. This town had never been visited previously by American troops. He surrounded the eastern half of the town and captured 2 insurgents armed with war bolos. I have been informed that these two Filipinos, one of whom was an officer, were recruiting for the rebel Major Alba.

On the 15th ultimo Lieutenant Thorpe scouted the country to the northward, but none of the enemy were encountered.

Having received reliable information that at least 50 insurgents were in Boton, at 3.30 a. m., January 25, I took 40 men in four boats and proceeded to that place, two boats going up the Boton River with me and two up the Opac River with Lieutenant Thorpe. By this plan it was hoped that the town might be surrounded and the

enemy captured. Owing to the length of time occupied in getting up the muddy rivers and the great difficulty encountered, all the men being obliged to jump out of the boats and push them over the mud banks, at least every 50 yards, the enemy escaped from the town. On our return, one detachment, under Corpl. W. A. Sullivan, was fired upon from the thick chapparal lining the banks of the Boton River. On hearing the firing I hastened with our boat's crew to assist the detachment fired upon through almost impenetrable swamps, abandoning the boat on a sand bar 200 yards from the beach. On my arrival the enemy had retreated, and it being found impossible to pursue, we returned to the arsenal. There were no casualties.

On the 25th ultimo I was informed that this same party of insurgents would leave in the early morning to join the forces of the enemy concentrated near Castulejos. Accordingly, at 2.50 a. m. on the 26th, I left this post with Lieutenants Thorpe, Feland, and Lynch and Acting Assistant Surgeon Haas, to ambush all the trails leading from Boton to Castulejos. No guides could be obtained. Lieutenant Lynch was posted at Santa Rita, in ambush with 25 men; Lieutenant Thorpe and 15 men at the junction of the Benictican-Castulejos trail, and with Lieutenant Feland, Dr. Haas, and 30 men I ambushed the Bacbac trail, this being the one over which the insurgents' main body were to pass. These ambushes were held until about 10 a. m., when, the enemy not having been encountered, the expedition returned to the arsenal. The enemy, in some manner, received notice of my movement and retreated precipitately to Moron.

Many small scouting parties have been sent out from time to time to see that this district is clear of the enemy.

A patrol system has been inaugurated in and about Olongapo. This insures peace and tranquillity to the town. No more robberies by ladrones have occurred since this was established, and the population of the town is increasing daily by the ingress of men from the insurgents and families from the mountains.

To promote the general welfare and secure the regular routine of peaceful life for the Filipinos in Olongapo, I held an election for municipal officers on the 28th ultimo. This election was held with the usual Filipino ceremonies, secret ballot, and resulted in the election of men in whom I have some confidence for president, vice-president, and secretary of Olongapo, for alcalde of Benictican, and alcalde of Santa Rita. The officers were installed by me in their offices with due and appropriate ceremonies.

After announcing the result of the election I made a speech to the newly elected officials and electors to the effect that my Government guaranteed to every man the fruit of his own toil, the rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the right to worship God as he saw fit, and only demanded in return obedience to the laws.

I find that the new government works excellently. I have issued through them 204 cedulas. The municipal government having recommended, I have appointed 5 native policemen, uniformed in machetas and old full-dress helmets, so that they may be distinguished by the patrols at night.

Since my arrival here forty families have moved into Olongapo, where no person lived before; government has been organized, the peaceful people are protected; an English school has been started, with Lieutenant Thorpe as teacher; rations have been issued to save from starvation some of the natives; medical attendance and medicines have been supplied when needed, and a constant scouting of the surrounding country maintained.

I respectfully request that I may be appointed governor of the district, which includes Olongapo, Santa Rita, and Benictican, together with their small barrios; also that blank cedulas and blank passes may be furnished me.

Very respectfully,

H. L. DRAPER,
Captain, Commanding.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment of Marines, Cavite, P. I.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT OF MARINES,
Cavite, P. I., March 6, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

ROBT. L. MEADE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., March 6, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded.

CHARLES C. CORNWELL,
Commander, U. S. N., Commandant.

[Third indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
U. S. S. Monterey, Cavite, P. I., March 6, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

GEO. W. PIGMAN,
*Captain, U. S. N., Senior Officer Present.*UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
Olongapo, P. I., March 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

It was my intention to submit in this report a full statement regarding the skirmish at Benictican in which Corpl. W. A. Sullivan and Private C. M. Welch were killed on the 16th ultimo. This is now unnecessary, as a full account may be gotten from the records of the court of inquiry. I most earnestly recommend that Sergt. H. Harvey may be promoted to the rank of gunnery sergeant for great gallantry in the presence of the enemy. Sergeant Harvey, with only 7 men, went at once to the relief of his comrades in obedience to orders previously issued by me. He carried out these orders zealously, efficiently, and gallantly.

Having received reliable information that most of the party who made the attack of the 16th had retired to Morong, at 1.30 on the morning of the 17th I took 107 men to that town by water and surprised it. About 400 rounds of Remington ammunition was destroyed, and the houses containing it were burned. The gunboat *Manilano* was broken down at the time. It being absolutely essential to strike Morong while the enemy were yet congratulating themselves on the killing of my men, the master of the native steamer *Balayon* was requested to tow the *Manilano*, which had my attacking force on board. This request the said master complied with. The *Manilano* rendered very effective assistance on this occasion. No formidable resistance was made by the enemy. Morong was a large town and an insurgent headquarters. It contained a large blockhouse, which was burned, and a strong system of intrenchments.

The command returned at 1 p. m., when the construction of coffins for the dead was continued, the same having been necessarily stopped in order that the men could be available for duty with the expedition. The dead were buried at 5 p. m.

On the afternoon of the 17th all inhabitants of Benictican and Baton were ordered into the town of Olongapo, and given three days to get in on pain of being declared outlaws. This order was complied with by all the inhabitants with the exception of six insurgent families, who removed to another town.

On the 23d of February I took 100 men and officers to Benictican. The *Nashville* having bombarded the town, I entered it, found nobody, and destroyed the town entirely, giving the good people who owned houses in Benictican houses in Olongapo. The surrounding mountains, valleys, and swamps were thoroughly searched, and the enemy could not be found.

On the 5th instant I embarked 45 men on the U. S. S. *Nashville* to cooperate with the army commanded by Colonel Wilder, of the Maccabebe scouts, in an attack on Bagac. The plan agreed upon between Colonel Wilder and myself was that I should keep the enemy occupied on the water side of the town while he with his force of 300 Maccabebe scouts should march to the rear of the town and gather in the enemy. Colonel Wilder was not able to find the trail leading to the rear of the town, but advanced by the beach. I covered his advance into the town with a line of skirmishers. One native, who was endeavoring to run away, and acting suspiciously, and who refused to halt after being repeatedly told to do so, was shot by my advance guard. A small quantity of arms and ammunition was captured by members of my command on this occasion. The detachment returned to this post at 7.30 a. m. the next day. I respectfully ask that Colonel Wilder may be thanked for his courtesy to myself and men.

Having received reliable information that several insurgent officers and men were living in or near the town of Calapacuan, which is within three-fourths of a mile of the nearest detachment of the army at Subig, that this town was being used as a storehouse by insurgents, and owing to the fact that an insurgent officer had written letters from this town to the civil officials of Olongapo levying contributions for the insurgent cause, I asked the permission of the commanding officer at Subig to raid the town, which permission was given. At 5 a. m. of the 8th instant First Lieut. Logan Feland, with 80 men, surprised the town and, in obedience to my orders, brought the male able-bodied population to this post. Several war bolos were captured, and many tons of rice were found. After thoroughly investigating the cases of the prisoners, all were released except insurgent Capt. Calixto Mindogorin; the local presidente, Augustin Mindogorin, and insurgent Sergeant Galope. The said captain had only left his command in the adjacent mountains two days before, and is considered the most dangerous and cruel leader in the immediate vicinity, and all the well-inclined natives here expressed gratification and relief at his capture.

The said presidente acknowledged to me that despite the fact that he had a commission as a United States official he received and stored rice and money contributions to the insurgent cause. He stated he did this through fear of the insurgent leaders, and at the same time acknowledged that he had never stated these facts to the commanding officer at Subig, who was only three-fourths of a mile from the town. I know this man to be very dangerous and the greatest civil prop to the insurrection in this part of the country. As further evidence of Augustin Mindogorin's support of the insurgent cause, I would state that he received and guarded as a prisoner an insurgent first lieutenant turned over to him by the rebel Colonel Arce. This first lieutenant, Marcelino Reyes, is detained here by me until I can send him to Cavite, a free man, he being a native of that town and entirely converted to the American cause.

Insurgent Sergeant Galope, aside from being in active service, has repeatedly denounced the good men of Olongapo to the insurgent leaders, and has acted in this capacity much as a spy. The two Mindogorins and Galope will be held by me as prisoners until further orders. I earnestly request that severe measures be taken in the cases of these men, both on account of their aggravated cases of treason and as an example to others.

In this connection I desire again to commend to your notice the efficient, zealous, and courageous qualities displayed by First Lieut. Logan Feland.

The commanding officer at Subig generously acknowledged the services rendered on the above occasion by the marines.

Owing to the fact that the government established by me in Olongapo has been working smoothly and efficiently since the 29th of January, and that the town is rapidly growing, solely because perfect security and justice reign in the town, I respectfully request that the port may be opened. If it is thought fit to order me in charge of same, I respectfully request that I may be furnished with the necessary blanks and the orders issued by the military governor bearing upon the same.

I beg to renew my request for blank cedulas. Over 400 cedulas have been issued, all written. My object in issuing these written cedulas was to help bring order out of chaos. This has been accomplished. No charges have been made for these cedulas, so that when I am furnished with the regular blank cedulas the government collections on the same can be made.

Small taxes have been levied for the support of the police, the cleaning of the streets, and sanitation of the town.

On auditing the town books on the 6th instant, I found the total amount on hand 52 pesos.

Very respectfully,

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment Marines, Cavite, P. I.

H. L. DRAPER,
Captain, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

MARINE BARRACKS, UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., March 16, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded.

H. K. WHITE,
Major, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Battalion.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Cavite, P. I., March 16, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded to the commander in chief, United States naval force on Asiatic Station, for such action as may be desirable in the premises.

ROBT. L. MEADE,
Colonel, United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flag Ship Brooklyn, Manila, P. I., March 17, 1900.

Approved and forwarded to the Brigadier-General Commandant.

The military governor has been requested to appoint Captain Draper as district commander.

J. C. WATSON,
*Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief
 United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1900.

Respectfully referred to the adjutant and inspector U. S. M. C., for note and return.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
 ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1900.

Respectfully returned to the Brigadier-General Commandant, U. S. M. C.; contents noted.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, United States Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 3, 1900.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of the report of Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., of March 4, reporting the duty performed in rescuing and capturing 522 persons with the *General Alava*, under his command. His report was forwarded by the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station under the following indorsement:

U. S. S. ZAFIRO,
Iloilo, P. I., March 8, 1900.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Department.

In forwarding the accompanying report to the Department I desire to particularly call to its attention the celerity with which the expedition was fitted out by the *Brooklyn*.

Much credit is due, not only to Lieutenant Gibbons for the zeal and ability shown by him in carrying out all the details of the expedition to a successful close, but also to the executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Mahan, whose hearty cooperation in fitting out the *Alava* at almost a moment's notice is deserving of great praise.

I would suggest that the work done by First Lieut. P. S. Brown, U. S. M. C., and the men under his command be called to the attention of the Brigadier-General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Naval Cadet McIntire is also deserving of mention for the part which he took in the expedition.

J. C. WATSON,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The Department is pleased to note the commendation with which the commander in chief speaks of you and the men of the Marine Corps under your command.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

First Lieut. P. S. BROWN, U. S. M. C.,
U. S. Flagship Brooklyn.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEWARK,
Taku, China, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of bulletin from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, dated 4.30 a. m. June 23, and a report of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., giving a detailed account of the battle near Tientsin on the morning of June 21, in which, as reported by telegram, 1 Colt's automatic and 1 3-inch rifle were abandoned; 3 Americans killed and 7 wounded.

Attention is invited to the fact that the 3-inch rifle was not surrendered, but hidden as being unserviceable; and that the Colt automatic was not abandoned until it had jammed and ceased to be of service.

I also inclose an official copy of the proceedings of a meeting held on the cruiser *Rossia*, giving a copy in both French and English of the proclamation issued by the senior naval officer present on June 20, 1900. A copy of this proclamation has already been forwarded by mail and by wire.

On the morning of June 20, 1 private of Major Waller's force was accidentally shot and killed while on train en route to the relief of Tientsin. The name of this private has not yet been obtained, as it was not known to any of the party who returned with him. His name and the circumstances attending the fatal accident will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS KEMPF, *Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Second in Command, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington.

The inclosures in the above letter relating to the Marine Corps are as follows:

CHIN LIANG CHENG, *June 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I pushed forward from Tongku day before yesterday morning, and running the train by the great assistance of Captain Wise. We picked up the Russian column at a point about 8 miles from the town of Tongku. We found the road destroyed in places, and this was repaired by our people, the officers doing excellent work. We left Tongku at about 2.30 p. m., and reached a point about 12 miles from Tientsin at 11 p. m. We bivouacked there and sent the train back to Tongku. The understanding was at this time that we were to hold this position until the next afternoon (yesterday), and upon the arrival of reinforcements move forward on foot against Tientsin. At the council held that night the Russian colonel informed me that their orders were to try to reach Tientsin and help the garrison, but we were to await the arrival of reinforcements. At 2 a. m. yesterday we were called to another council, when the colonel informed me that he would push forward then and attack about daylight. I demurred to this, but finding myself in the minority, I agreed to do all that I could for the relief of our people. The firing on Tientsin during the night was very heavy.

The 3-inch rifle was defective, so I was obliged to disable it and hide it in a canal. With the Colt gun in advance, the Russians following, and the rest of my force in the rear, we advanced slowly, scouting carefully, and reached the Chinese part of Tientsin at about 6.30 a. m. Our force consisted of 400 Russians and my very small detachment of 123 men and 8 officers. At the time we reached a point nearly opposite the arsenal we were met by a slight fire from a wall on our right. This was silenced by a few sharpshooters. The enemy then opened on us from front and flank. The fire from the front was exceedingly heavy at a range of about 300 yards, that from the flank being 900 yards away. The enemy were in force about 1,500 or 2,000 at this point. The Colt came into action and kept the frontal fire well down while I threw my men back and with some of the Russians (enlisted men) formed a line to the right and opened on the enemy on our right. These men on our front and right were imperial troops. A few boxers came on our left and annoyed us exceedingly with their fire, but were driven off by our men. The fire from the front was from hidden trenches. The enemy began to push troops to our right rear, and my line then became long and thin. The Russians fell back from the front and formed on my right flank, moving by that flank under the protection of the railroad embankment. The Colt, at this time, was in the original front with the Russian support of about 17 men. This dwindled to 2. The gun's crew lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded, when it jammed. The enemy's fire being unbearable, lieutenant disabled the Colt gun and retreated. At about 8.15 the enemy again attacked my left flank, and as the Russians were some distance on my right flank I began my retreat by the

same flank. During this retreat my force formed the rear guard. We were followed for four hours, but kept down the enemy's fire and brought off our wounded. We moved to this point, arriving a little before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Our losses were 1 corporal and 2 privates killed, 1 corporal, 1 sergeant, and 5 privates wounded. The killed were Corporal Lannigan, Privates J. K. Miller and W. H. Morris. The seriously wounded were Privates Carter and Francis, and Corporal Kates. The other wounds were slight. The entire march was 30 miles. The fight occupied altogether about five hours.

English and Russians arrived last night and bivouacked here. This morning more Russians with artillery arrived, and also a small party of Germans. I have sent a body of 16 men forward, to scout in front of the English force, and shall join them later with my whole body, cooperating with them.

I can not say too much for the officers and men under my command; but I must speak especially of the conduct of Lieutenants Butler, A. E. Harding, Leonard, and Wynne. At a later time I shall take occasion to mention certain noncommissioned officers and men.

The first relieving column reached Tientsin, but failed to relieve the place. I have done the best I could, sir, under the conditions surrounding me. Our men were the front to begin with and formed the rear in retreat. I have lost 2 guns, one from military necessity, the other by capture. We are footsore and weary, but will go forward now. The condition at Tientsin is almost hopeless. If we can not attack to-morrow, I fear the worst. An American escaped from Tientsin informs me that there were 2 killed and 4 wounded among the Americans before he left—six days ago. He didn't know the men.

Confidentially, I believe there can be no hope for Captain McCalla's party. I shall report from time to time.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,
United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station.
(Through Commanding Officer U. S. S. *Monocacy*, Tongku.)

(Memorandum on outside of envelope:) Captain Wise: Please open and read and add Russian casualties, 2 killed, 9 wounded. I need whisky.

U. S. S. MONOCACY (3D RATE),
Tongku, China, June 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report: On Wednesday at 1 p. m. I dispatched by a train toward Tientsin 440 Russians, 130 United States marines, the latter having 1 Colt and one 3-pounder. The next day (Thursday) I dispatched 500 Welsh Fusiliers and 240 English blue jackets. I sent with the latter the *Monocacy's* 3-pounder, with directions to turn it over to Major Waller when encountered. Commander Craddock, R. N., was in command of the train. That same day (yesterday) about 6 p. m. I dispatched a second train with 900 Russian troops and four pieces of artillery with their four guns and four light Maxims, with about 100 horses. This morning at 8 a. m. I dispatched a train with about 200 Russian soldiers, 240 German, and two heavy English guns on fixed mounts, the latter being secured to a box car, constituting movable field artillery on the railway line. There were with the Russians this morning about 100 horses and provision wagons. I have also sent out two platform cars containing large fresh-water tanks, each with a capacity of about 5,000 gallons, and I have been especially careful that every train and even car carried drinking water in small utensils, breakers, buckets, cracker tins, etc., as there is no potable water between here and Tientsin. I am now preparing another train to take out the remaining Russian troops (Cossacks) who arrived this morning; and have been informed that blue jackets from the *Terrible* have arrived, and they will also be dispatched. There will thus have been dispatched about 3,000 men. Of the trains sent out, that of Wednesday, with our marines, returned the same night. They had to repair track and bridges as they went along, but they had no mishap. Train No. 2, under Captain Craddock, had two cars derailed by an open switch about 4 miles out. They got past the obstruction and went on.

At 11 p. m. last night an engine with two cars came back from the force farthest advanced containing wounded men, Russians and Americans. I inclose copy of Major Waller's report. He had retired to Chung Liang Cheng. I am about at the end of my resources with cars until some empty ones return from the front. Mr. Tuckey, Mr. Sherrieff, and Mr. Clark, of the late imperial service, have given me

valuable information and assistance in running this makeshift train service, but the employees are all my own, with some English and German firemen and stokers. I have kept the distiller running, and all the fresh water mentioned above has been supplied from this ship. The three marines brought on board last night wounded are doing well. I had buried yesterday forenoon the one who was accidentally killed. As I have informed you, I have on board telegraphic and telephonic instruments, and when Major Wingate returned to the front this morning I told him that whenever he could get on the end of a telephone wire I would start the means for a "hello."

Very respectfully,

F. M. WISE,
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.

I have to report that we made an unsuccessful attempt to relieve Tientsin this morning. We were surrounded and nearly overpowered. My loss is 4 killed and 7 wounded, 5 of the latter being slight. I lost both guns. All of the Colt's crew were shot but one. Further particulars later. If you can send the train, I will come in to Tongku. There is no reason to attempt the attack again without large force and much artillery. I was really forced into this much against my better judgment.

WALLER, *Major.*

TIENTSIN, CHINA, *June 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having been ordered from Manila to report to the second in command of the squadron, I arrived with 101 men and 5 officers off Taku on the 18th instant, meeting a small detachment of 30 men sent forward by the *Nashville*, the entire force amounting to 131 men.

Having received instructions from the rear admiral commanding to land and cooperate with the powers, to move forward with the first column of relief for the besieged city of Tientsin, I landed on the 19th instant and proceeded to a short distance from Fong Ku, moving to that place on the early morning of June 20. During the day I constructed a train, with the very valuable assistance of Captain Wise, of the *Monocacy*, and proceeded up the railroad, carrying a construction car with me. We succeeded in repairing the track and opening communication to a point about 18 miles from Tong Ku and about 12 miles from Tientsin. Finding the road impassable, I put a 3-inch gun on the track and bivouacked for the night at that point. The understanding was at 11 o'clock at night that we would hold that position until reinforcements arrived the next afternoon. With that understanding I turned in. At 2 in the morning the Russian colonel informed me that he would push on with his 400 men and attempt to get into Tientsin and aid in the defense of the city. I objected, but was overruled in council. My reason told me that there was a slim chance of passing the Chinese force with only 530 men and no guns; the 3-inch rifle proving defective, I disabled it and rolled it into the river, and followed the Russians in the 12-mile march on Tientsin. The Russian column was in advance, 400 strong, with my 6-millimeter gun (Colt) in their front under the command of Lieutenant Powell. The advance continued until 7 a. m. without opposition, when we reached a point opposite the imperial arsenal. There we met a small flank fire, which was quickly silenced by our sharpshooters. About two minutes later we met a very heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 to 2,000 men intrenched. We deployed, and my line, feeling the flank fire, turned to the left and rear, confronting the flank movement, our line at that time having its front advanced and right and flank refused. We held the position for some time, when the Russian force began to fall back and form on our right at a distance of about one-half mile. This movement again brought the fire of the enemy on our left flank. The support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew being shot down but one, Mr. Powell very properly decided to abandon it, which he did after disabling the gun. Receiving notice that the Russians would retreat to a point 4 miles beyond our bivouac, I began my retreat, moving by the right flank and keeping up a light fire four hours with the enemy, who were in force, imperial troops and Boxers. We succeeded in falling back, bringing our wounded by hand. At 2 p. m. we had reached our bases, having marched 30 miles and fought for five hours. I was obliged to leave the dead, but brought off the wounded. Our casualties were 4 killed and 9 wounded.

At about 5 p. m. a force of English and Russians arrived, and I decided to act in cooperation with the British, under Commander Craddock.

On the following day we moved as far as railroad, our bivouac of the day before, where we camped for the night. The force amounted at this time to about 2,000 men, 1,000 being Russian and the rest English, German, American, Italian, and Japanese,

23 in strength in order mentioned, the British being about 600 strong. It was agreed that we should advance in two columns on the next day at 4 a. m., my force occupying the advance of the British column and the right of the firing line. We struck the enemy at about 7 a. m. and drove them steadily until about 12.30 p. m., when we entered Tientsin, relieving the besieged Europeans, our losses being for the day 1 killed and 3 wounded. The Russian column deflected from the scene of our defeat two days previous and followed us into Tientsin. We rested for the remainder of the day, and at 12.30 a. m. the next morning, June 25, moved to the relief of Vice-Admiral Seymour, Captain McCalla, and the men of the powers who had been forced back from their march on Pekin to the relief of the ministers and intrenched at a point about 8 miles from Tientsin. We met very little opposition, and succeeded in relieving at 12 a. m., our casualties being 2 wounded from shell fire, 1 bullet wound. The force relieved had, by a brilliant charge and without knowing what they had opposed to them, succeeded in capturing one of the most important arsenals in China, the place being filled with a plentiful supply of all sorts of munitions of war. Capt. B. H. McCalla was in command of our forces, and was still on his feet, although suffering from three wounds. We moved the sick and wounded from the arsenal on the evening of the 25th, and encamped on the opposite side of the river for the night. At 4 a. m. the following day, June 26, we moved back to Tientsin with the sick and wounded of the besieged, the march being very slow on account of the large number of disabled men. Captain McCalla left me in charge of the combined force of American seamen and marines.

At noon on the 27th, the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22d, and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieutenant Jolly with 40 men, Mr. Harding, my adjutant, going as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock, R. N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets out of their fortifications and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in in this part of the fight. Our loss here was 1 wounded and Lieutenant Jolly overcome with heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieutenant Harding acted as a volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me. To-day we are resting, sending away the wounded, and getting ready for a march on Pekin. My effective strength is now about 89. Having given you the bare facts, I now wish to invite attention to the incidents of the busy week.

Our men have marched 97 miles in the five days, fighting all the way. They have lived on about one meal a day for about six days, but have been cheerful and willing always. They have gained the highest praise from all present, and have earned my love and confidence. They are like Falstaff's army in appearance, but with brave hearts and bright weapons.

Our uniform is utterly unfit for this service. The trousers last about two days, and the blue shirts make a splendid target all the more marked when we are on the firing line with khaki, for these men have asked the Admiral to cable for more men and stores for the march on Pekin.

Captains Myers and Hall and the marines under them are besieged at Pekin. As soon as sufficient forces have arrived with train the forces will move on Pekin. Our force is disgracefully small, considering our interests.

I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such reward as you may deem proper the following officers: Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, for the admirable control of his men in all the fights of the week, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life, and under a very severe fire; Lieut. A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action, for saving wounded at the risk of his own life under a heavy fire; Second Lieut. W. L. Jolly, for the same risk and for leading a fine charge over two parapets in the face of a heavy fire; Lieutenant Leonard, for saving life under fire and for admirable control and direction of the fire; Lieutenant Powell, for working and managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support, after the crew had been shot down; Lieutenant Wynne, for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men. As for the men, I feel that I can not do them justice. They have made history, marked with blood, if you please, still glorious and brilliant. They were the first in the field, and, please God, they will remain until the last man, woman, and child is relieved from the toils of these barbarians. I shall send you the names of special instances in these cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them as far as the law allows. For myself, sir, I have only to say that I did my best. I have carried the colors you surrendered to me through each fight. * * * I tried to get into Tientsin to help the besieged. I failed. I lost a gun. If there is any fault it is mine. I only remark that it took 2,000 men with 6 guns

to do what I failed to do with 530 without guns. I am awaiting reinforcements asked for, and shall move forward as soon as the combined forces are ready.

I append a list of the casualties to date, not including sick.

I have also to ask that you urge the Department to thank the British surgeons for their care on the field and in hospital of our wounded; especially do I wish to recommend to the Department's notice the services of Robley H. J. Brown, R. N., H. M. S. *Alacrity*. So sure was his service and search of the field that we were enabled to get all rifles on the firing line with the sure knowledge that the dead and wounded would be attended to. We had no surgeon or medical supplies. The operations under Commander Craddock, R. N., were admirably planned and executed.

List of casualties to date (inclosed with letter): Killed—Privates Lannigan, J. K. Miller, Morris, Provensal, and Hunter. Wounded—Corporals Francis Kates and Hetrick, Sergeant Sullivan (slight), Privates C. S. Smith, Cork, Sullivan, J. J. Bailey, Pennington, Carter, the most serious wound, the thigh being badly fractured.

We need several carts for transportation. The report received from Pekin to-day is very bad, the runner having left there five days before. All the Europeans were in the English legation, ammunition very short, only three of the legations left standing. Artillery fire would probably be directed against the British legation, in which case the suffering would be terrible.

There seems small chance of any movement toward Pekin for three weeks.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Force.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,

United States Marines, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEWARK,

Taku, China, July 4, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded approved, with the request that the valuable and able service of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., commanding detachment, receive due attention and proper recognition at the hands of the Department.

I would suggest a suitable medal for Major Waller, and 5 per cent additional pay for life in various grades he may reach. The other officers and men should receive medals and such other recognition as may be considered suitable by the Department, except to a few men not deserving, and who will be specially reported. Major Waller has been requested to submit a list of the names of these undeserving men.

I was delighted when the marines arrived in the *Solace* to find that Major Waller was in command, feeling certain that the men would be well cared for and render creditable service. It is with our marines under Major Waller as with the force under Captain McCalla—foreign officers have only the highest praise for their splendid fighting qualities.

LOUIS KEMPF,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Senior Squadron Commander,
United States Naval Force.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

Tientsin, China, July 2, 1900.

SIR: Information has been received to-day by runner that the troops of Ma San Yuen, 10,000 strong, are marching on Tientsin. They started from Tsai Tsun, a point 28 miles from Tientsin, yesterday afternoon. The roads are bad and troops not considered good; have 4 batteries. A reconnaissance of Russian cavalry will be made toward them this morning.

It was decided in council to-day for the Japanese, American, English, and French to attack the west arsenal to-morrow morning and capture Tientsin City. If the reconnaissance develops the fact that the Chinese column advancing is not within striking distance of the town, the Russian and German forces will advance by the left bank of the river and capture the Chinese camp and fort on that side.

Tientsin, Chinese, held by us with a garrison of 2,000 men. We apprehend no trouble from Chinese army.

It is still most important that our troops be rushed forward as soon as possible after arrival.

The council decided to require newspaper men to send their dispatches via Shanghai, and not by Chefoo.

I send 4 wounded and some women and children down to Tong Ku this morning.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,
United States Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.

We have now 9,500 trooops in and around Tientsin.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 2, 1900.

SIR: I have to report that we made a reconnoissance in the direction of the fort near Tientsin City (Chinese). Forty of our men took part, supporting the English left. The firing was very heavy and sustained, but the enemy were driven out of the villages and the houses burned. Some of the British troops being in a hot corner and unable to retire, Lieutenant Butler volunteered to protect them, and moved to their position under a hot fire, permitting the British to retire. He then fell back, forming the rear guard of the column and protecting them thoroughly.

I send you a translation of the congratulatory order of the Russian general upon the capture of the east arsenal June 27, 1900.

Our men were thanked by Colonel Barr of the British service for their great assistance to-day. The villages destroyed have given us much trouble, forming cover for "snipers."

I send 3 more wounded men by this tug.

The health of the men is excellent and they are in splendid fighting trim.

My stores and nearly all my ammunition have arrived.

We need soups and broths for the wounded.

It is most desirable that the forces be sent forward as soon as possible, as we need all the troops possible for the capture of the Tientsin fort at an early date. It is a great menace to us at present.

When the marines or troops arrive, I will have quarters for them.

I most sincerely request that I may be allowed to remain in command of the marines. I am in touch with the situation and in splendid condition physically for the enormous amount of work to be done.

I inclose requisition for clothing and equipment. These may be furnished by the guards of the different ships. The requisition gives the sizes.

It has been thought advisable to get the women and children from the town, so I have taken the authority of sending four American families by this tug.

A full description of men killed and wounded was forwarded to you three days ago. I will, however, sent another list with this letter—July 2, 7.30 a. m.

I am just attending a meeting of the military council looking to an attack on the Chinese city of Tientsin. The firing from there was very bad last night. Troops are needed as fast as possible.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding Forces.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,
United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 2, 1900.

SIR: At a meeting of the military commanders held this afternoon, it was decided not to attack Tientsin City until the morning of the 4th of July. I cast my vote against this, as I believe it essential to hold that city prior to the arrival of the Chinese troops. The Russian general was not willing to cooperate with us just at present. I presented the following information received by me from private and reliable sources:

There are four gates to the city of Tientsin, the roads therefrom intersecting the city and dividing it into four equal parts. The city has no troops in it at present. The suburbs on the west side are thick and occupied by "Boxers," the headman living on the north side just north of the viceroy's yamen. With him is General Nieh, whose troops we have so often defeated. This house is on the opposite side of the

grand canal from the walled city. The guards in the city are composed of men employed by the Chinese merchants. They are in number about 5,000, but are not in favor of the "Boxers." The Chinese merchants are very anxious to save the town from destruction. I have proposed to them that when we attack they direct their guards not to fire on us, also to open the south gate so we may gain entrance to the town and walls. In return we will promise them immunity from trouble. The Chinese forces there are about 3,500, located near the viceroy's yamen. There are several thousand "Boxers," all armed with rifles. The plan for attack is for the Anglo-Americans to form in two columns, consisting of troops and sailors. The Americans with the troops pass on the south side of the mud wall and attack the arsenal; the sailors follow on the north side with field guns; these in turn followed by the French with six guns, small, and the Japanese forming three echelons on the north side of the wall.

Reaching and carrying the arsenal by storm, the echelons make a partial change of front to the right and move on the city. The march will probably begin on July 4 at 2.30 a. m., so as to be in position by daybreak.

I believe the attack should be made at once, but the Russians will not move to-day.

The Russians, with the Germans, are to advance by the left bank of the river, engaging the forts and capturing the yamen and barracks. As the Russians have all, or nearly all, the artillery, it is risky to move without them; still, if the Chinese get 10,000 more men in the town, it means so much more difficulty for us.

There is hardly a chance for a move on Pekin for the next two or three weeks.

My stores have arrived and I am very comfortable. The men keep well, but the duty is very hard. I shall send the *Monocacy's* and *Yorktown's* marines back as soon as I get back from the attack on Tientsin.

July 3.—The attack on Tientsin City has been abandoned for the present. The Chinese troops, before reported, arrived and entered the city last night. Shelling from their guns began early this morning and has been kept up during the day. Many houses have been hit. The houses on each side of my quarters have been struck three times each.

The Japanese battery went into action about 11.30, using black powder, with the result of about 30 casualties, 4 killed. The Russians had one gun (field) dismounted and 4 men killed.

Orders have been issued to send all women and children from the town. I shall send them over as soon as possible.

I deem it advisable to send all the wounded able to be moved to Taku as soon as possible. Mr. Taussig seems to be more or less under the shell range; has developed a diarrhea, and by the advice of the senior surgeon I shall send him down the river to Taku. This river communication may be cut at any moment. All the other wounded capable of being moved will be sent down as soon as possible. The shell and bullet firing is almost incessant.

Reports from the German concession, Tias Chow, are very bad, and it is believed they will withdraw their forces from this place.

The relations between the powers are outwardly friendly. The Russians have delayed for two days the capture of Tientsin, and my prediction has come true as regards the capture of the walled city.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mallory, Forty-first Infantry, has reported. I shall, of course, retain command. He is a childhood's friend of mine and there is no danger of friction.

The authorities again ask for troops of ours. Colonel Mallory can cable direct to his own government, which is a great advantage.

I have quarters for one regiment of infantry and over 300 men. If I could be informed of the approach of others, I should be able to hold good quarters. On the strength of rumor I have requested room for 2,000 men.

Owing to delay, the situation has become much more serious, and I have to urge the immediate pushing forward by rail as far as rail heads all our troops and then the march to Tientsin, following the track from rail head to arsenal bend, and then direct to Tientsin. I will send you a tracing of the map I am using. I send inclosed several dispatches with the request that they may be forwarded by the first opportunity.

I am in close touch with the English and Japanese and very friendly with the Russians. My belief is they will not accompany us in the march on Pekin.

I would urge, sir, that lighters be sent for the transportation of Americans.

The missionaries to the west of us have never been heard from since the trouble began.

At the request of the powers, and considering the gravity of the situation here, I shall hold the *Monocacy* and *Yorktown* marines for the present.

The Japanese loss to-day was 4 killed and 11 wounded.

There is no firing to-night. The Chinese have placed three additional batteries near the north end of the Chinese city. One of these found and dismounted a Russian gun, killing 4 men.

We will carry our lines farther forward in the morning. Expect two 12-pounders and 4-inch from the *Terrible* to-morrow, when our artillery will be heavier than enemy's. I expect the shelling will be heavy to-morrow.

We need artillery and cavalry. If it is possible to get them from Philippines they should be sent.

I do not think the relations between the powers are as cordial as they were, although there has been no rupture.

I have sent down censored dispatches for the press with the request that they be forwarded as soon as possible.

July 4. Taussig is being sent down the river by British tug.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,

United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

May I ask for a press copy of this report? Have no time to make it.

[Translation from original Russian order.]

ORDER TO THE DETACHMENT OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAMP NEAR TIENTSIN,

15/28 June, 1900.

By the aid of God, and the bravery of my troops and those of other nations, viz, German, English, American, and Japanese, we yesterday succeeded in taking by storm a stronghold of Tientsin known by the name of the east arsenal.

Neither the open plain, covered by a frightful, hostile fire, nor the ditches filled with water and soft mud, nor the steep walls, were able to stop the advance of the brave storming party which only would be ordered to cease the pursuit of their task when the enemy fled in all directions. Hurrah!

To you, brave comrades, there is nothing impossible. The Lord, our protector, will show us the way to other victories and glory. On my part, as chief of the expedition, I wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks and my congratulations on the wreath of laurel with which you have decked your glorious colors anew.

Chief of the detachments.

STESSEL, *Major-General.*

List of casualties.

Killed.—Corporal Lannigan, 21st, shot in face and stomach; Private Provensal, 20th, shot through lungs (accidental); Private J. K. Miller, 21st, shot through neck and lungs; Private Hunter, 23d, shot through stomach; Private Morris, 21st, reported shot through stomach.

Wounded.—Sergeant Sullivan, 21st, head, very slight; Sergeant Taylor, 23d, foot, very slight; Corporal Kates, 21st, hand, slight (disabled); Private Mathias, 21st, hand, slight; Corporal Hetrick, 23d, hand, slight; Private J. J. Sullivan, 23d, leg; Private Coff, 25th, shell wound, foot; Private C. C. Smith, 25th, bullet, thigh; Private Bailey, 27th, bullet, hand; Private Carter, 21st, fractured thigh, bullet; Private McCoy, 25th, shell wound, thigh, slight; Private Pennington, 30th, hand; Private Francis, 21st, thigh.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

Tientsin, China, July 9, 1900.

SIR: We made the attack on the Chinese right flank this morning at about 6 a. m. My force was on the right flank of our line. We drove the enemy steadily to the westward, and finally the flanking party, our marines and some sailors (Japanese), entered the arsenal together. We were subjected to a heavy shell fire but had no casualties, although the shells exploded overhead and among men for an hour.

Chinese losses about 500—I think more. Japanese cavalry and artillery did excellent work. Our losses were about 45, of which 7 were killed.

The arsenal was so badly wrecked that no garrison was left in charge.

Three miles of the line to the westward entirely clear of Chinese. My prisoners say that Boxers lost so heavily last rain that they fell back to the westward that day. Last rain was on Friday.

Report as to the capture of Nieh's family by Boxers is confirmed by prisoners. At the same time, they say the troops we fought to-day were his (Nieh's).

Ma's troops on the other side of river confronting Russians.

I think it is more than probable that we will make a general attack on the city to-morrow.

The firing and fire discipline of our men was expert to-day. Fifty of them controlled and overpowered the fire of the enemy while our artillery was passing over a bridge. I was thanked by three different nations for the work of our men. I am glad to say that they are well and fit as fiddles for any work.

We still need artillery and cavalry very much.

Some political questions may arise in a day or two and I shall report them immediately. At the same time I am being governed entirely by the Secretary's instructions.

Chinese shelling from the east did great damage. I have secured quarters for the Ninth entirely out of line of fire. Everything else under fire. My barracks struck again to-day.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding Battalion.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,
United States Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, July 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there will be an attack made on the east and north of Tientsin City (Chinese) to-morrow morning. The expedition starts at 1 o'clock a. m. I have command of the marines and will parade with and direct the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, occupying the head of the column and the right of the firing line.

These dispositions may, of course, be changed by the arrival of Colonel Meade with the rest of the battalion.

I have arranged to relieve the *Centurion* men and marines in charge of the railroad station to-morrow. This place is a very hot corner, and I shall use only the men I now have, as they are thoroughly accustomed to the shelling and "sniping."

My report of yesterday was sent to the second in command, as I was not aware of the arrival of the commander in chief.

I take the liberty of sending you the copies of two letters received by me concerning the part taken by my men in yesterday's fight. I hope, sir, that these men may be mentioned to our Government. They have done magnificent work since the 20th of June. To-day there is not a man on the sick list except the wounded. Yesterday their fine discipline was the admiration of all nations, and their admirable fire directed against the enemy kept down the Chinese riflemen so that all the trains, artillery and baggage, were permitted to pass over an exposed bridge without one casualty.

If the shelling from the Chinese guns continues as bad as yesterday I shall be obliged to move my men. My barracks have been hit three times, and the compounds on either side are plowed up with shells. The quarters I have reserved for the Ninth Infantry are out of the line of fire.

We expect to have the four 4-inch guns from the *Terrible* in position to-day. These guns use the lydite shells.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
United States Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 7, 1900.

SIR: The British got up nine more guns last night, two being their 4.7, the rest 9 and 12 pounders. The night was quiet until 1 o'clock, when there was heavy firing on the railroad station. I have not heard the casualties. The British casualties yes-

terday were 14, I am told. Four were caused by the bursting of an over-sensitive shell in a Krupp gun; the ammunition was German; the guns manned by British marines. Captain Bruce, of the British-Chinese troops, was mortally wounded and has since died, I am informed.

The engagement at the railroad station caused the Japanese to send out reenforcements. These troops drove the Chinese back for about 700 yards.

I have sent out a party of sharpshooters, composed of my men and Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to occupy the tower of the English college and pick off "snipers," and to watch for and locate any signals or flag flying from the French concession. This party is under the command of Lieutenant Wynne, U. S. M. C.

We began shelling the Chinese city, the west arsenal, and viceroy's yamen at noon to-day. There has been little or no reply, though supposition is that the Chinese are running short of ammunition. I expect they will reply as soon as we cease firing.

I am glad to say that Major Bruce is not dead. He is shot through the liver, but doing very well indeed.

The aid to Admiral Seymour has come to me from the admiral, asking me to state what force of men it would take to make the march on Peking, holding the line of communication. I replied to this, Not less than 40,000 seasoned troops, with not less than 25,000 in the attacking column. The Japanese general has stated that it would take 55,000 troops.

I was then asked if I would be willing to serve under a commanding general, if one could be selected. I replied that for the purposes of the expedition I would gladly do so, as I recognized the absolute necessity for a common head for the military operations. I was then asked if I would serve under a prince of the blood if selected. To this I replied in the same manner, that as far as the military operations for the purposes of this expedition I would do so. I was asked if I would serve under a Japanese field marshal, and replied in the same manner. I was asked if I thought the other nations would agree to this, and replied that I did not think the Russians or French would so agree.

The 4.7 guns were not mounted to-day, owing to some objection on the part of the Russians to the location of the emplacements being too near their camp.

The Chinese guns fired on us this evening, several of the shells striking in the town. There were six or eight casualties among the British.

My men drove off a party of "snipers," and report that the Chinese have extended their lines well to the westward, and are still working on trenches in that direction.

Vice-Admiral Alexieff arrived to-day. I am informed that he has ordered up 2,000 more Russian troops.

Three hundred Japanese and 200 British Chinese troops arrived to-day.

I believe a demonstration should be made by troops from Tongku from some point on the right bank of the river against the right flank of the Chinese army now working to the westward in order to surround our position. They are really beginning to threaten the river communication.

The Japanese general seems to be under the impression that our people at Peking have been destroyed. He is the best informed as to the situation here.

July 8, we attack Chinese line at 4 a. m. to-morrow with 2,000 men. Plan advance beyond the right flank of Chinese now being intrenched to the westward of the concessions. My men will occupy the right of line just along the mud wall. The line will curve in toward the Chinese right and drive the forces into the west arsenal, where a general attack will be made. My duty is to cut off the retreat beyond the arsenal toward the city.

I expect heavy fire from four guns on our right, unless they are occupied by the advance of the stronger force on the opposite side of the canal. My force and its engagement is really a more or less independent action on our side, and only joining in the general line when it has caught up to and advanced beyond our left.

Our reinforcements are greatly needed, especially if the marines have brought the 3-inch rifles.

I am arranging the quarters for the men of the Ninth Infantry. I think they can be located with comfort after a little work. It is impossible to be protected from shell fire; we all have it and must take it. Casualties to-day are 2 wounded. Our troops are greatly needed, both practically and for military purposes.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces.

The SECOND IN COMMAND,
United States Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEWARK, *Taku, China, July 8, 1900.*

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of report of Major Waller, dated July 7, and giving the conditions existing in Tientsin on that date.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS KEMPF,
*Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Senior Squadron Commander,
United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, July 10, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded, as the date of the report from Tientsin was prior to my arrival here.

GEO. C. REMEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Bureau of Navigation, August 31, 1900.

Respectfully referred to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, via the office of the Assistant Secretary, to note and return.

WILLIAM S. COWLES, *Acting Chief of Bureau.*

[Third indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1900.*

Referred to the Commandant Marine Corps to note and return.

F. W. HACKETT, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *September 4, 1900.*

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of the Navy, contents having been noted.

CHARLES HEYWOOD, *Comdt.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the safe arrival at this place of my command, with all artillery, ammunition, and stores. Most of my men are now engaged in storing the latter in the "go-down" set aside for that purpose.

Fifty of my men are detailed to form part of the outpost stationed at the railway station near here, relieving the marines already on duty at that place. This is a point of great importance, the duties being arduous and performed by details from the joint forces, as is all other guard duty.

A movement against the native city of Tientsin is contemplated for to-morrow. As a part of this force my command will furnish 1,000 men, of whom 667 will be detailed by the Ninth United States Infantry and 333 by the First Regiment of Marines. This includes the artillery serving under me.

To-day there has been practically no firing by either of the parties engaged, but it is expected that an artillery duel will be led up to by a bombardment which it is expected our guns will begin this afternoon. Several new guns have been mounted lately by the enemy, as an offset to those dismounted by our pieces.

The guards of the U. S. S. *Yorktown* and the U. S. S. *Monocacy* will be returned to their respective ships by the tug leaving here this afternoon. One of the marines of the *Monocacy*, Private Bliss, has been retained here as absolutely necessary for duty at this place.

Very respectfully,

ROB. L. MEADE,
Colonel, United States Marine Corps, Commanding United States Forces.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station, off Taku, China.

U. S. S. MONOCACY, *Tong-Ku, China, July 12, 1900.*

SIR: A lighter came down from Tientsin at 10 last night with naval brigade of the *Centurion* and many sick and wounded. Three of the latter I brought on board, one being Lieutenant Wright, R. N., dangerously hurt. A Mr. Campbell, who said he was invited to go to *Newark* by Captain McCalla, I shall send off at the first opportunity. The British officer in command of brigade spent the night in my cabin. He reports that the two battalions of the Ninth were sniped going up the river, and had bivouacked at creek coming down from Rail Head. They had started again when he came down, and were near Tientsin, with the marines under way a mile behind.

The *Shenkin* has arrived with Third Battalion, and will be put on lighter which brought down the Centurions and same tug take to Tientsin our troops. This by the courtesy of Captain Warrender, R. N.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WISE,

U. S. N., *Commander, Commanding.*

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, July 15, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Navy Department.

By direction of the Commander in Chief.

R. R. BELKNAP,

Lieutenant, U. S. N., Aide.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

August 31, 1900.

Respectfully referred to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, through the office of the Assistant Secretary, for note and return.

WM. S. COWLES, *Acting Chief of Bureau.*

[Third indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1900.*

Referred to Commandant Marine Corps, to note and return.

F. W. HACKETT, *Assistant Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 16, 1900.

SIR: I left Tongku on July 11 at about 8.15 a. m., and arrived at Tientsin after midnight. I found Major Waller and his force quartered in the European concession in houses which were nightly under shell fire of the enemy. Small bodies of the enemy also controlled the streets with rifle fire at night, this fire generally beginning about 10 o'clock and lasting until about daylight.

Only the foreign concessions were held by the allied forces when I arrived, the French concession being nearest to the walled city, the English next, and the German lowest down the river. The walled city, strongly fortified, and all other portions of Tientsin, also strongly fortified, were held by the Chinese imperial troops and the "Boxers."

Our force took turns with the other troops of the alliance in guarding the railway station, which was an exposed place, almost continually under shell fire and a very dangerous duty.

On the 12th instant, at a conference held at the English general's headquarters (Brig. Gen. A. R. F. Dorward), it was decided to attack the city at about daybreak the next day (13th), and I was called upon to furnish a quota of 1,000 men, our marines (22 officers and 326 men) and a force (673 men) from the Ninth United States Infantry, who had preceded us to Tientsin by a few hours. One battalion of the Ninth Infantry was still at Taku or en route.

At 3 a. m. I marched out of barracks with a force of 22 officers and 326 men, in four companies, Companies A, D, C, and F, commanded respectively by Lieut. S. D. Butler, Capt. C. G. Long, Capt. A. R. Davis, and Capt. B. H. Fuller. Company F was an artillery company of three 3-inch rapid-fire guns and three Colt's automatic guns, and this company was supported by Company D (Captain Long, who was also

the commanding officer of the Second Battalion of the temporary organization I have with me in China).

We marched through the Taku gate of the walled city in two columns, the Japanese forces being to the right and the English and American forces on the left. The column in which the Americans were was distributed as follows: Two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusileers leading, followed by the marines (infantry and artillery), the English naval brigade, and finally the Ninth United States Infantry (673 men). The road was very heavy for artillery such as we had, and I do not advise the naval gun to be used as a field piece until some device is gotten up as a limber, because the trail wheel plows into the ground, and the dikes and ditches, which were frequent, necessitated all the united force of the two companies to get the guns across, costing much strength which should have been reserved for the fatigue of the battle field.

Our verbal orders (we had no written ones) were to march on a line parallel to the city wall, about 1,000 yards in rear and to the southward of the bridge at the south gate, and there the commanding officers were to receive their final instructions. No such meeting, however, was held, and my orders for the marines were to advance along the mud wall in a northerly direction with two infantry companies, leaving the artillery company and its infantry support to act in connection with the British field artillery and to open fire at a point where the Chinese had some 4.7-inch (or 6-inch) guns mounted, which had been particularly obnoxious. We arrived at the south gate at 5 o'clock a. m.

The naval battery of the *Terrible*, under command of Captain Bayly, of the royal navy, had opened fire on the forts and guns of the enemy just before our arrival, and they were responded to by the enemy vigorously. This battery was so accurate in its fire that every shell landed in the place intended for it, and at about 5.45 o'clock a. m. the Chinese magazine was exploded with a shock which was almost like an earthquake shock, and was distinctly felt by all of us, who were standing fully one mile and a half from the point of explosion.

At about 6.30 a. m. I received orders from the British general to support the Royal Welsh Fusileers in an attack on the extreme left, and we crossed the wall in skirmish line, having an extensive swamp to cross. The country was a flat, level one, with grave mounds and dikes and ditches in great numbers; and these already dug trenches were a very considerable help to us, as in such an open, fire-swept plain we would have had difficulty in advancing, and would have been compelled, with only the bayonet, to throw up hasty intrenchments. The fire of the Chinese, both in artillery and infantry, was fearfully accurate, as the casualty list will evidence; and I thank God for the mounds and dikes.

We advanced by rushes to a line of trenches about 800 yards from the enemy. We found that in our front there were very bad swamps and a stream of water, which would render it impossible for us to have reached the city at that point; but I believe it was not intended that we should advance farther, as the Royal Welsh Fusileers were then in the same skirmish line with us. We reached the advanced position about 8 a. m. I took 180 rounds per man with me—100 rounds in the belts and 80 in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all-day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in an advanced position in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side with only the bayonet to fight with.

On the firing line the action was especially hot and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and about 8.30 a. m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city and aided us by a cross fire. The company was commanded by Capt. C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in.

We remained in the trenches until about 8 p. m., when we received an order from the brigadier-general commanding to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces many being hit. I ordered the withdrawal in small parties of 8 or 10 men, to rush from mound to mound or trench to trench. I had previously sent the wounded to the rear under particularly unfortunate circumstances. I had also to send one dead officer to the rear.

The withdrawal was successful, only one man being hit, and we were in safety under the mud wall near the south gate.

General Dordard ordered that the troops should sleep upon their arms that night and on the following morning to enter the city, the south gate to be blown in by gun cotton.

The troops had had nothing whatever to eat on the 13th save the small luncheon (if it may be so called) which each man carried in his haversack. It was not expected when we started that the action would prove so long, but General Dorward, knowing the situation, kindly sent to the reservation for food and other necessities, and the bivouac proved a success, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty.

On the 14th instant, the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock a. m.

We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tientsin.

During the day of the 13th instant my force of marines stationed at the railway station were vigorously attacked and suffered heavily. I respectfully append the report of the commanding officer of the detachment.

The conduct of my officers and men I can not praise too highly. I had them for the most part under my personal eye. I desire especially to call your attention to the conduct of First Lieut. Charles G. Andresen, whose fearless conduct excited the admiration of all; First Lieut. S. D. Butler, who, at the risk of his life, went out of the trench to bring in a wounded man and was shot while doing so; First Lieut. Henry Leonard, my adjutant, who brought First Lieutenant Butler in in safety and was dangerously wounded. All conducted themselves well, and I can not commend them too highly. I append a list of the names of the officers who were engaged in the battle.

Since the armed force of the Chinese have been driven away one conference of the representatives of the eight powers has been held with reference to city government, and this conference is to meet again to-morrow to elect a president.

* * * * *

I had almost forgotten to state that the Russians, in force, attacked the north side of the city while we engaged on the south. One part of my force was at the railway station during the battle and were driven back by the shell fire. They did not retire far, however, and they guarded what they were sent to guard.

I regret to report the death of Capt. A. R. Davis, who was killed at my side in the advanced trench. He was killed almost instantly. I had his body brought in with the wounded, and he is buried here in Tientsin, his grave being marked. This was all I could do. Col. E. H. Liscum, commanding the Ninth United States Infantry, was killed in the action, being twice wounded, once through the lungs and again through the foot. He is buried here in Tientsin.

It being impossible to bring in all the dead, they were buried in the trenches where they fell.

All the forces engaged spent the night of the 13th on the ground near the south gate, provisions and water having been sent for by the British brigadier-general commanding.

I take much pleasure in appending a copy of the letter of the British general commanding, commending the conduct of my officers and men.

I also append a list of casualties of the marines and the Ninth Regiment, and certain other papers.

I was informed to-day by General Dorward that he contemplated moving on Pekin in about a fortnight.

It has been utterly impossible for me to make a report before this. Every moment since my return from the front has been fully occupied by important matters. I desire to call attention to the work of Capt. M. J. Shaw, acting commissary and quartermaster, after Captain Lemly was wounded. His untiring activity in keeping the command supplied with ammunition, food, water, and all other necessities merits commendation from me.

Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, on the regimental staff, volunteered to act as my aides, and they accompanied me during the day of the battle (13th). Captain Lemly was wounded in the leg very early in the action and before we had reached the arsenal.

The forces engaged are estimated to be about 5,650 of the allied forces. The Chinese had about 60 guns, and their forces are variously estimated—nothing being correct—but there was a large army of imperial troops and Boxers.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces in Tientsin, China.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,

United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

FIRST REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, July 15, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date, I have the following report to make:

At 7 p. m. on July 12 I relieved First Lieutenant Butler at the railroad outpost. The detachment consisted of First Lieutenant McGill and 50 enlisted men. We remained on this duty until 12.30 a. m., July 14, being relieved by the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.

The American position was on the right of the French, and extending to the engine house. On the right of the engine house were the English troops.

The engine house was not occupied, though it was properly prepared for defense against infantry attacks. Traverses made with cross-ties were also built on left flank.

The lines were subjected all night to a very heavy infantry fire from front and left. The enemy opened fire with their artillery about 4.30 a. m., July 13. At 5 a. m. the artillery fire became so severe that all the men were ordered out of the trenches, except an observation point. Good shelter was obtained by covering the ash pits of the engine house with cross-ties. The enemy having advanced and occupied a burnt village about 600 yards in our front, it became necessary to again occupy the trenches. This was done promptly under a severe fire. After driving back the enemy, the men were again ordered under shelter. At this point 50 men of the Ninth United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Brown, arrived, having been ordered out as reinforcement. The fire continued severe until about 11 a. m., when it became less intense. At 5 p. m. the artillery fire ceased, and we only had the infantry fire to contend with.

This was the state of affairs when I was relieved, at 12.30 a. m., July 14.

I have to report the following casualties: Private James McConkey, killed; Private Megonigal, severe wound in arm; Private Penney, wounded in thigh; Private Buck, slightly wounded in leg; Private Egelseer, wounded slightly in arm.

In addition the Ninth United States Infantry had 2 enlisted men killed and six wounded. The English had 4 wounded and the French 2 wounded.

The behavior of Lieutenant McGill and the men of the detachment proved them to be most courageous, reliable, and efficient. They are deserving of the highest praise.

Very respectfully,

P. M. BANNON,

Captain, U. S. M. C., Commanding Company N.

The COLONEL COMMANDING,

First Regiment, United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

UNITED STATES MARINE BARRACKS,
Tientsin, China, July 16, 1900.

SIR: I respectfully report as follows on the movements of the Second Battalion, First Regiment, United States Marines, in the attack on the Chinese city of Tientsin, on Friday, July 13, 1900, and its capture the following morning:

The Second Battalion, under my command, consisting of one battery of artillery, 3 rapid-fire guns, and 3 Colt's automatic; and one company, Company D; the former commanded by Capt. B. H. Fuller and the latter by First Lieut. R. H. Dunlap. The other officers of the battalion were First Lieut. A. J. Matthews, adjutant; Lieutenants Clifford, Jolly, Little, and McCreary, U. S. M. C., and Assistant Surgeon Thompson, U. S. N. We started from our barracks at about 3 a. m. with the First Battalion, all under the command of Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C.

When about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the western arsenal, I was ordered to go into action on the right of the Japanese artillery, who had one battery of light field guns. The First Battalion moved to the front and the Second Battalion inclined to the right and moved across the marsh to a position just to the right of the Japanese and outside the outer wall. This was about 2,200 yards from the south gate of the Chinese city, the point to be forced.

The infantry helped place the guns in position, and about 75 or 100 shells were fired over the outer wall and into the city; Lieutenant Matthews indicating from the top of the wall the fall of the projectiles. Seeing that a better view of the south gate could be obtained from inside the mudwall, the battalion was moved by the left flank through the arsenal gate and took a position inside and to the left. This was at about 6.30 a. m. From this position the fire was continued, and some very good shots were placed in the Chinese city. One of the Chinese batteries on our left located us and tried to drive us from our position. One 3-inch gun was turned on this battery, also the Colt's guns, but the range was too great for the latter to have any effect.

Our ammunition supply was small, as we had to move it over ditches by hand and keep pace with infantry. After exhausting our ammunition the guns were moved outside the wall and left in charge of Captain Fuller and about 60 men. Lieutenant Porter and the Colt detachment joined Company D, commanded by Lieutenant Dunlap, the Colt guns being left with Captain Fuller.

We then moved with this force of about 100 men to the extreme left flank of the allied forces, which was noticed to be open and liable to a flank attack by the Chinese, which would enfilade on men already on the line about 600 yards from the inner wall. Arriving there we opened fire on the enemy who appeared to harass the flank. Shortly afterwards, having received a signal to move forward, we went over the wall and advanced in extended order a distance of about half a mile across the marshes, coming up on the left of the First Battalion.

During the advance the fire against us was continuous and quite heavy, coming from the front and left flank, but we advanced without halting, the last 200 yards in double time. One man, Private Kellerher, was hit in the shoulder just as we arrived on the line, and was sent to the rear later. Just before moving to reinforce the line, Lieutenant Wynne and about 40 men joined my command. This was about 8.45 a. m. About 9.15 a. m. the enemy tried to flank us, so I moved my command about 50 yards to the rear and 100 yards to the left, thus protecting the flank, and also sent Lieutenants Wynne and Jolly with 40 or 50 men well to the left.

The fire was received and returned all day and several attempts at a flank attack frustrated. My command remained in position until about 7 p. m., when, after the other companies had moved to the rear for a night position, we followed them. Lieutenant Wynne's detachment from the outer wall covered the movement to the rear.

The officers and men during the engagement, which lasted thirteen or fourteen hours, displayed coolness and in every way the qualities of good soldiers and marines. The artillery, under Captain Fuller and his officers, was handled well, and the fire was effective in spite of the poor ammunition. I inclose a report from Captain Fuller as to the further movements of part of his company. Lieutenant Dunlap, in command of Company D, kept his company under excellent control, and by well-directed volleys and individual fire well protected the extreme left flank of the allied forces. Sergeant Kollock was shot and instantly killed shortly after arriving on the line. He was buried on the field.

After moving to the rear we took up a night position, and early next morning, the south gate having been forced, the companies moved into the Chinese city of Tientsin, returning to the barracks in town about 1.30 p. m.

I inclose a report made by Lieutenant Dunlap, commanding Company D. Private Desmonds, Company A, who was acting as a sharpshooter well on our left flank, was wounded in the arm and leg, but moved to the rear without assistance. His actions indicated bravery, fearlessness, and good judgment. My command returned about 2.30 p. m. Captain Shaw, commissary officer of the regiment, was in charge of the barracks, and sent to the front every assistance possible, and was untiring in his energy.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. G. LONG,

Captain U. S. M. C., Commanding Second Battalion.

The COLONEL COMMANDING,

First Regiment United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

UNITED STATES MARINE BARRACKS,

Tientsin, China, July 16, 1900.

SIR: I have to report as follows in regard to the operations of my company in the battle of Tientsin July 13, 1900:

My company, Company F, formed the crews of three 3-inch naval field guns and three Colt automatic guns. When the column had arrived in the open country to the south of the west arsenal all the artillery was ordered to take position in the rear of the mud wall on both sides of the arsenal gate. The 3-inch guns were placed in position to the right of the gate and opened fire on the walled city, at a range of about 2,200 yards. This position was subjected to rifle fire from sharpshooters in the walled city and from guns firing shrapnel from a fort on the west side of the city. A total of about 75 shells were fired from this position.

The enemy's guns having nearly gotten the proper range on us, all the artillery was withdrawn into the gate of the arsenal and the 3-inch guns took position just inside the gate to the left, from which position two guns fired at the city, while one at first and afterwards two fired at the enemy's west fort. This firing was continued until

all the ammunition was exhausted, a total of 130 rounds. The guns were then retired outside of the wall. Two Colt guns were also brought into action against the west fort, but without any visible result. The 3-inch ammunition was very poor in quality, very few of the shells exploding, making any correct estimation of the range very difficult. Soon after the guns had been withdrawn the crews of the Colt guns, under Lieutenant Porter and Lieutenant Little, were detached and ordered to go with the battalion commander for the defense of the left flank. They remained there the rest of the day. A Colt gun was afterwards taken to the left flank, but after firing for a time was disabled by the breaking of the firing bolt. The rest of the company, about 60 men, remained at the arsenal gate until about 9 or 10 a. m., when, in compliance with a request for reinforcements from the Ninth Infantry, on the right of the line, it was sent by the British general to that point.

The company was conducted through the arsenal out into the open field to the right, advancing at first in column of files and then deploying to the right, when, by section rushes, we arrived at a point about 200 yards in rear of the line of the Ninth Infantry. Upon arriving there word was passed back by an English officer to remain in the ditches, as nothing could be done at the front. This advance across the open was under a heavy rifle fire, by which the following men were wounded: Sergeant Winters, in arm; Private Van Horn, leg, serious; Private Rickers, leg; Private Larson, arm; Private Chapman, cheek; Private C. D. Miller, groin and leg.

We were obliged to remain in ditches and behind a house until about 8 p. m., unable to reply to the enemy's fire, as they were practically invisible from our position. We were in a position, however, to protect the right flank if an attack had been made on it.

At about 8 p. m. the Ninth Infantry retreated from their position, bringing their wounded with them. They halted under shelter of the house above mentioned, where some of their wounded were attended to by an English hospital steward, and carried to the rear by the men of my company and the English blue jackets.

In our immediate vicinity all during the day was a company of English blue jackets, under command of a lieutenant from the *Orlando*. They rendered invaluable assistance in carrying the Ninth's wounded to the rear on the retreat and in forming the rear guard. The retreat was made directly to the rear to the mud wall under fire, but there were no casualties. About 25 of the company on the retreat went to the arsenal gate under Lieutenant Clifford, while the remainder carried wounded into town, returning to the arsenal in the morning in charge of ammunition and provisions.

Lieut. Henry Leonard, who had joined the company when it went out to reinforce the Ninth Infantry, was wounded in the arm when leaving the cover of the before-mentioned house—a most gallant attempt to get to the front. He was taken to the rear under a heavy rifle fire by Sergeant Adams and Corporal Adriance, of Company F, whose courage I wish to most emphatically commend.

Sergeant Foley showed great coolness and bravery in taking position on the extreme right flank, and in carrying messages under heavy fire. At about 7 o'clock the morning of July 14 the company was taken by Colonel Meade into the walled city, leaving there about 1 p. m. All the company displayed coolness and bravery and conducted themselves satisfactorily.

Very respectfully,

B. H. FULLER,

Captain Company F, U. S. M. C.

Capt. C. G. LONG, U. S. M. C.,

Commanding Second Battalion, First Regiment of Marines.

From the general commanding British forces, North China, to the officer commanding United States forces.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, July 15, 1900.

SIR: I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American Army during the long and hard fighting of the 13th instant, and the subsequent capture of Tientsin City, and of my own appreciation of the high honor accorded to me by having them under my command.

The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions, which they displayed on the 13th instant, the result is soldiers of the highest class.

We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Regiment in the loss of their gallant colonel, E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men, and with the First Regiment of Marines in the death of Captain Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight.

I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.

Among many instances of personal bravery in action I propose especially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in bringing in a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire. Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing, but I am glad to learn not seriously. The regimental adjutant, First Lieut. Henry Leonard, as Lieutenant Butler was suffering severely, volunteered to carry him out of the firing line. This gallant feat he successfully accomplished, but I regret to say was very dangerously wounded in so doing.

The Ninth Regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although circumstanced as they were, fighting for about twelve hours almost alone and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of night and fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I would refer to was the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Captain Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded.

The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation finely carried out, on which I congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge and the officers and men under his command.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. F. DORWARD,
Brigadier-General.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Tientsin:

In bombarding the city of Tientsin the allied forces only replied to the attack made by the rebels on the foreign settlements.

At present, as your authorities, forgetting their duties, have deserted their posts, the allied forces consider it their duty to establish in the city a temporary administration, which you all have to obey. This administration will protect everyone wishing to deal in a friendly manner with foreigners, but will punish without mercy everyone who causes trouble.

Let the bad people tremble, but the good people should feel reassured and quietly return to their houses and begin their usual work. Thus peace will be restored.

Respect this.

Tientsin, the 16th July, 1900.

Approved by:

Allemagne: Von Usedom, Capitaine de Navire.

Autriche Hongrie: J. Tudrak, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

États Unis d'Amérique: Colonel Meade, American Marines.

France: De Pelacol, Colonel.

Grande-Bretagne: Le Général Dorward, Captain Bayly.

Italie: G. Sirianni, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Japon: Le Général Fukushima.

Russie: Vice-Amiral Alexeieff.

STESSEL, *General Major.*

List of officers engaged in the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900.

Col. R. L. Meade, Majs. L. W. T. Waller, George Richards, Capts. W. B. Lemly, A. R. Davis, C. G. Long, B. H. Fuller, P. M. Bannon, First Lieuts. S. D. Butler, H. Leonard, G. C. Reid, W. G. Powell, J. H. A. Day, R. F. Wynne, R. H. Dunlap, David D. Porter, J. F. McGill, C. G. Andresen, A. J. Matthews, W. H. Clifford, A. E. Harding, Second Lieuts. F. M. Wise, Jr., Wirt McCreary, L. McC. Little, W. L. Jolly, Surg. O. D. Norton, regimental surgeon, Assistant Surgeon Thomson.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900.

SIR: In my report of the 16th instant I omitted to inclose a list of the officers of this regiment who participated in the battle of Tientsin, and I now inclose it.

It is estimated that the strength of the allied forces, which was made up of Russians, Japanese, English, American, German, and French, was: Russians, 2,300; Japanese, 1,600; Americans, 900; French, 600, and Germans, 250; total, 5,650. The Chinese forces of imperial troops and Boxers it is impossible to estimate. They had about 60 guns. The casualties were as follows: American, killed 24, wounded 98, missing 1; English, killed 17, wounded 87; Japanese, killed and wounded, 320; French, killed 13, wounded 50; Russians and Germans, killed and wounded 140. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 750.

At a meeting of the representatives of the eight powers yesterday morning it was decided to appoint three persons to govern the city. The title of the council or board will be "Provisional government council," and it will be composed of one Russian, one Japanese, and one Englishman. This council will meet and decide what staff and what funds are necessary, and this estimate will be submitted to the representatives of the powers at their next meeting.

Much looting of the walled city has been going on, and it is impossible to prevent it unless all unite in the suppression. This can not be effected.

The treasury was looted and burned, but all the vaults were not looted, and Major Waller with a force in the city is now searching for the treasure.

Very respectfully,

R. L. MEADE,
Colonel, Commanding First Regiment
U. S. Marines and U. S. Forces in Tientsin, China.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, off Taku, China.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 24, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your order, dated July 21, I have the honor of submitting the following list of noncommissioned officers and men who are worthy of commendation:

The appended list only includes the original detail of men who were on the railroad outpost on July 12-14. The bravery, efficiency, and general good conduct of these men were such that it is impossible to put one ahead of another. They are men that proved their worth in unmistakable manner. Further praise would cheapen the glory that is theirs.

I also respectfully invite the attention of the commanding officer to the action of that part of the company compelled to remain behind as a barrack guard. While the fighting was going on, July 13, these men made trip after trip to our trenches with water and ammunition. Considering the distance and the severe fire to which they were subjected, I consider them to be deserving of the highest praise.

Very respectfully,

P. M. BANNON, Captain, U. S. M. C.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Forces in Tientsin, China.

List mentioned in above letter.

Gunnery Sergt. W. N. Stevens, Sergt. J. Diskin, Corpals. A. C. Arscino, G. Edelin, C. E. Hughes, Trumpeter H. Denner, Privates L. H. Anderson, M. Bassett, R. Buck, A. Campling, A. Clancy, J. H. Clements, P. J. Connell, P. Connor, J. E. Coughlin, H. E. Carter, S. E. Craig, J. W. Deering, J. F. Doherty, R. E. English, F. G. Egel-seer, G. F. Friese, H. L. Geto, L. F. Glessner, W. L. Grow, H. Hamilton, A. S. Henderson, T. J. Karins, J. H. Killion, W. Longan, J. E. McConkey, J. C. Megonigal, J. McGee, A. Nelson, J. Neuschel, A. B. Penney, J. P. Quirk, H. C. Reamer, A. W. Ring, C. W. Sears, R. C. Shinn, H. E. Showalter, J. G. Sander, C. Smith, F. Smith, W. L. Smith, W. C. Spencer, F. S. Strawser, A. H. Trimble, H. T. Trulson, M. Wall, F. Warner, H. Wesley, C. M. Wolfe, J. Woods, and A. Wright.

FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, July 24, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your request for the names of noncommissioned officers and privates of Company A, First Battalion, who showed conspicuous gallantry in action on the 13th instant, I have the honor to name the following: Sergeants Kennedy and Skinner, Privates Matthias, Jackson, A. E. Johnson, J. P. Sullivan, Guillerme, Donnelly, Moses, and Linehan.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. F. WYNNE,

First Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., Commanding Company A.

The COLONEL COMMANDING,

First Regiment United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, July 26, 1900.

SIR: I respectfully desire to add to my original report of the battle of Tientsin on July 13 the statement accidentally omitted that Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton, U. S. M. C., headquarters clerk, behaved himself with especial gallantry on the firing line and in volunteering with First Lieut. Henry Leonard to bring in First Lieut. S. D. Butler, commanding Company A, who had been badly wounded and was in great danger. This work he successfully accomplished, and I respectfully recommend him for promotion.

Sergt. Maj. John F. Lawler, sergeant major of the regiment, also behaved in such a courageous manner as to entitle him to special notice, and I respectfully ask that he may be suitably rewarded.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,

Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, August 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copies of correspondence in regard to a quantity of bullion taken from the ruins of the Chinese city of Tientsin by the First Regiment United States Marines. Inclosures "X" relate to what took place before the matter had been referred to the Department as to the immediate disposition of the bullion; "Y," the transaction of sale; "Z," the carrying out of the contract and mailing of the drafts to the Department.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. REMEY,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Naval Department, Washington, D. C.

X.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tientsin, China, July 20, 1900.

SIR: I have already treasure to the value of about \$300,000 in gold and about twice or three times as much more to bring into town.

We have not yet found the gold vaults of the treasury, but are on the track of them. They may or may not contain treasure.

* * * * *

There is a large quantity of silver there yet which will have to be taken out with picks, as the burning building has fused it into a solid mass.

I respectfully beg that a lighter may be sent to me for transporting the bullion now at my barracks to the flagship and that the commandant at Taku may be instructed to keep a lighter (and a tug as motive power) at this city until all the treasure has been collected.

The senior medical officers of both Army and Navy say that in about three days most of the wounded, to about the number of 60, can be sent down the river. The commanding officer and chief surgeon of the Ninth Regiment wish to put their wounded on the hospital ship *Relief*, hourly expected here. I respectfully ask for proper transportation for the wounded down the river. It is a long and fatiguing journey, and they should have protection from the sun.

Very respectfully,

R. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding U. S. Forces in Tientsin, China.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

Tientsin, China, July 21, 1900.

SIR: I have appointed a board consisting of Maj. and Asst. Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and C. H. Christopher Moller, an American and the agent in Tientsin of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, to count the bullion and when the opportunity arises, to send it to Shanghai, receiving in place of this great bulk, proper bank certificates to cover its full value.

I did write to you asking for a lighter to convey it to the flagship, but the present plan is the better one if it meets with your approval and will rid us of a cumbersome mass of bullion. Mr. Moller can procure the necessary bank certificates, and unless they are entirely sound and the Government is thoroughly secured I will not accept them.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces in Tientsin.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES MARINES,

Tientsin, China, July 26, 1900.

SIR: As a matter of precaution and in order to remove all danger of demoralization to my command I have removed all bullion which was in the marine barracks in this city to the Hongkong and Shanghai inclosure, which is a safe place.

Of course I am guarding it, but I have used my discretion in the matter, having in mind your conversation with me upon the subject when you were in Tientsin on the 23d instant, wherein you expressed a desire to have it sent to a bank. The removal will be completed to-day, and I have waited until now before reporting it because I wished to report the completed act.

In case the marines should be compelled to move forward and it was still in barracks, we would have to desert the bullion or leave a guard for it, thus weakening the effective force.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station, off Taku, China.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN TIENSIN, CHINA,

July 20, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed a board to count the bullion and estimate the value of the treasure in our possession and which may later be brought in. The board shall deliver the bullion to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank designated by Mr. C. H. C. Moller, and proper receipts securely covering the United States Government shall be obtained from said bank.

The board shall meet at 9 a. m., the 21st instant.

Full reports of the entire transaction shall be made to me.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. MEADE,

Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Forces in Tientsin.

Maj. GEORGE RICHARDS, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

Capt. M. J. SHAW, Acting Commissary and Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

C. H. CHRISTOPHER MOLLER, Citizen of United States, residing in Tientsin.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES MARINES,
British Concession, Tientsin, China. July 27, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your order dated the 20th instant, appointing the undersigned members of a board to count the bullion and to estimate the value of the treasure in charge of the First Regiment of Marines, we have the honor to report that we found the bullion badly damaged and depreciated in value by fire, fully 70 per cent in "sycee" shoes of short and varying weight and the remainder fused with brick, mortar, and other extraneous and deleterious matter requiring ultimate refining and casting. The condition of the same is such that the weight of the bullion forms no accurate guide in determining its commercial value.

We have counted 16,716 shoes of "sycee" of varying condition and weight, a greater part of which is in bad condition and will require refining. We estimate the value of this to be \$334,320, United States money. The remaining slag and refuse sweeping we have weighed and they approximate to 2,889 shoes of "sycee," which, allowing for cost of refining and probable inaccuracies, we estimate the value to be \$42,000, United States money. The total value of the treasure we believe to be about \$376,300, United States currency.

The board ascertained in the premises that the vaults of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank could not accommodate the treasure, which was duly reported and the board's instructions in this particular were verbally revoked. Subsequently the treasure was removed from its location at the time of this count to the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under the supervision of the officers of the First Regiment of Marines, and there placed under guard.

We ascertained that the bank would not give receipts for the treasure while there stored, owing to its condition and its packing. This fact was duly reported to the then commanding officer of the First Regiment. It is therefore impossible for proper receipts, securely covering the United States, to be obtained by the board from said bank, as instructed, other than the inclosed communication.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE RICHARDS,
Major and Assistant Paymaster, U. S. M. C.
 MELVILLE J. SHAW,
Captain, U. S. M. C.
 C. H. C. MOLLER.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment United States Marines.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATIONS.
Tientsin, July 27, 1900.

SIR: With reference to Colonel Meade's letter to me of the 24th instant, and my reply to same, I understand that there is now stored on the bank's premises, on behalf and at the risk of the United States Government and under a guard from the United States forces now in Tientsin, sycee and slag bullion, estimated by your commission to be of the value of about \$376,000 gold.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. HEWAL, *Agent.*

Rear Admiral GEORGE C. REMEY, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

TIENTSIN, July 27, 1900.

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that, subject to your approval, we arranged with Colonel Meade, on the 21st instant, to purchase the silver slag and bullion in custody of his regiment.

Colonel Meade informs us that he had the honor of addressing you verbally of the written contract made by us by him.

The bullion is now in the safe custody of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at this place, and is held by them to your order. Its value in its present shape is \$376,300 gold.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

MOLLER AND CAMPBELL.

Rear Admiral REMEY,
Commanding United States Forces, Asiatic Station, Taku.

P. S.—The bank will vouch for us.

M. & C., *Bullion Brokers.*

Y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, July 30, 1900.

SIR: The Secretary of the Navy having authorized the sale of the bullion taken by the marines from the ruins of the supposed mint at Tientsin, you will immediately arrange for its disposition.

Maj. George Richards and Capts. M. J. Shaw and W. B. Lemly, U. S. M. C., are hereby appointed a board to conduct the sale at the best terms obtainable, satisfy themselves of the soundness of the securities offered, and certify to the whole transaction; all to be done under the supervision and subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the First Regiment United States Marines.

The draft in exchange for the bullion is to be made payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy and will be promptly delivered into the custody of the paymaster of the fleet.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REMEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, August 1, 1900.

SIR: I transmit herewith the report of the board ordered to dispose of the silver from the salt commissioner's yamen, together with a contract which speaks for itself. The action of the board is approved by me, and I would suggest that an officer be sent to Shanghai with the bills of lading and insurance certificates, or that the American consul there be authorized to deliver the bills of lading, etc., when the notes, properly secured, are delivered to him.

As the transportation is limited, I have to suggest that the commander in chief will telegraph his approval or disapproval of the contract and action of the board. The next steamer sails for Shanghai on Sunday. I shall direct that the bullion be loaded into lighters and kept under a strong guard, ready to be moved down the river as soon as his approval is received. I believe it wise to get the bullion away as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, July 31, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the commander in chief you are hereby appointed a board to conduct the sale of the bullion obtained from the ruins of the yamen of the salt commissioner, Tientsin, at the best terms obtainable. You will satisfy yourself of the soundness of the securities offered and certify to the whole transaction, subject to my supervision and approval.

The draft in exchange of the bullion is to be made payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy.

I transmit for your guidance a copy of an agreement between the then commanding officer, Colonel Meade, and Mr. Kenneth R. Campbell, representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York. If in your judgment, and after due inquiry, you find the price to be just, Mr. Campbell should have the right to purchase.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

Maj. GEORGE RICHARDS.
Capt. M. J. SHAW.
Capt. W. B. LEMLY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, August 1, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order dated July 31, 1900, appointing us a board to conduct the sale of the bullion obtained from the yamen of the salt commissioner, Tientsin, at the best terms obtainable, we have conducted the sale aforesaid and respectfully report as follows:

In accordance with the copy of an agreement between Colonel Meade and Mr. Kenneth R. Campbell, a copy of which is herewith inclosed marked (A), we have made a contract between the United States of America, represented by this board, as a party of the first part, and Mr. Kenneth R. Campbell, his heirs, executors, or assignees as parties of the second part, which completely covers the sale of said bullion. A copy of said contract is herewith inclosed marked (B).

The board states further that before the execution of the aforementioned contract, we made due inquiry and in our judgment the price agreed upon by Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., in his inclosed agreement we find to be just; considering the condition of the bullion as determined by the board appointed for this purpose, and the present condition of the market which is uncertain and fluctuating on account of the political situation here prevailing.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE RICHARDS,
Major and Assistant Paymaster, U. S. M. C.
 MELVILLE J. SHAW,
Captain, U. S. M. C.
 W. B. LEMLY,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
Commanding First Regiment, United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

(A)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, UNITED STATES MARINES,
Tientsin, China, July 21, 1900.

Mr. KENNETH R. CAMPBELL, Present.

SIR: In the event of the captured treasure from Tientsin city, now under guard of my regiment, being sold by order of the United States Government, I agree to accept your offer at the rate of \$20 gold per shoe of sycee, including the silver fused with foreign matter which is to be taken at a valuation to be determined by a fair appraisal by the commissioners appointed to count it.

Payment to be made by drafts on J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days sight.

Delivery to be given at Taku in lighter.

This agreement to be subject to the approval of my commander in chief, to whom I have communicated the matter.

ROBT L. MEADE,
Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding United States Force in Tientsin.

Confirmed:

KENNETH R. CAMPBELL.

Witness to both signatures,

C. H. MOLLER,
Member of the counting board.

[Telegram.]

TAKU, August 3, 1900.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment Marines, Tientsin:

Contract for sale of bullion is approved. Paymaster Bryan ordered to *Monocacy* to-day to go with the bullion to Shanghai. You must arrange for lighter and guard from Tientsin to steamer at Taku without delay.

REMEY.

Certified correct:

B. B. BELKNAP.
Lieutenant, U. S. N., Aid to Cammander in Chief.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
UNITED STATES FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, August 3, 1900.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 1st instant in regard to the contract for the sale of the silver bullion taken in Tientsin, and confirming my telegram of this date to you, I hereby inform you of my approval of the terms of the contract signed by Maj. George Richards, U. S. M. C.; Capt. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M. C., and Capt. W. B. Lemly, U. S. M. C., with Kenneth R. Campbell, at Tientsin, China, dated August 1, 1900.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REMEY,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Regiment, United States Marines, Tientsin, China.

Z.

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,
Off Taku, China, August 22, 1900.

SIR: Complying with your order No. 1973 S, dated August 3, 1900, I have the honor to report:

I reported on board the U. S. S. *Monocacy* August 3.

On the afternoon of the 5th I received the bullion in a lighter alongside the steamer *Knivesburg*. I at once made formal delivery to Mr. Campbell, who directed the stowage aboard in my presence. After the stowage was complete and the hatches sealed, I received the bills of lading and the insurance certificate.

The custom-house of this port being at Tientsin, it was necessary for Mr. Campbell to visit that city for important papers. This caused a delay of one day.

We cleared the bar at noon, August 7.

A delay of two days was caused by stoppage at the ports of Chefoo and Tsintau.

I arrived at Shanghai August 13, and reported to the senior officer present.

On the 14th I visited the *Knivesburg* with the representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Upon the filing of a bond by Mr. Campbell for 200,000 taels, they gave me the drafts required by the terms of the contract. These drafts were drawn by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation upon their agent at New York, and payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy.

I transmitted the firsts of the drafts, under the direction of the senior officer present, by registered mail, with a letter of transmittal (copy inclosed), and with copies of my orders and contract.

The seconds of the drafts, with a letter of transmittal (copy inclosed), were put in an envelope. The envelope was sealed and addressed, and placed in the hands of Passed Assistant Paymaster Dyer, to be registered and sent by the next succeeding mail.

On the afternoon of August 16, I took passage on the steamer *Yunping* for Taku, arriving at the flagship on the morning of the 21st.

Very respectfully,

SAM. BRYAN,
Passed Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral GEO. C. REMEY,
Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China, August 3, 1900.

SIR: In addition to your duties on board the flagship *Brooklyn*, proceed to-day to Tongku, China, and report to the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Monocacy* for temporary duty in connection with a quantity of bullion to be shipped to Shanghai and there turned over to the representative of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, in accordance with the terms of the inclosed contract.

You are hereby authorized to receive the drafts in exchange for the bullion, and as soon as received the drafts will be forwarded by you, under the direction of the senior officer present, to the Secretary of the Navy, with a fully explanatory letter of transmittal.

Upon the completion of this duty return and resume your regular duties on board the *Brooklyn*. Transportation from Shanghai will be furnished you by the senior

officer present at that place. You will report to me your proceedings in complying with these orders.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REMEY,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief.

Passed Assistant Paymaster SAMUEL BRYAN, U. S. N.,
U. S. Flagship Brooklyn, off Taku, China.

(B.)

Known by all these presents:

That it is mutually agreed between the United States of America, represented by a board composed of Major and Asst. Paymaster George Richards, U. S. M. C., Capt. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M. C., and Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster W. B. Lemly, U. S. M. C., duly appointed by the commanding officer First Regiment, United States Marines, party of the first part, and Kenneth R. Campbell, his heirs, executors, or assignees, parties of the second part, as follows:

The aforesaid party of the first part agrees to deliver to the aforesaid parties of the second part, at Taku, China, in a lighter, a quantity of silver bullion at present stored under guard at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Tientsin, China, and amounting in all to 16,716 shoes of sycee, or thereabouts, in bags, and 13,000 pounds (avoirdupois), or thereabouts, of silver fused in lumps, containing a large percentage of foreign material.

The aforesaid parties of the second part agree, upon the fulfillment of the conditions by the party of the first part, as aforesaid, to deliver to the party of the first part at Taku, China, bills of lading and insurance policies, covering the shipment of the aforesaid silver from the port of Taku, China, to that of Shanghai, China, the party of the first part thereby retaining the custody of said silver during such shipment and until its arrival at the said port of Shanghai.

The aforesaid parties of the second part agree to deliver to the aforesaid party of the first part, through its representative duly appointed for this purpose, at Shanghai, China, upon the arrival of the shipment, as aforesaid, three drafts, all indorsed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, as security, or by some equally acceptable security for the party of the first part, drawn upon the firm or corporation of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, N. Y., or some corporation equally acceptable to the party of the first part, to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, good and sufficient in amounts in United States gold, as follows: One draft for \$100,000, payable at sixty days' sight; one draft for \$100,000, payable at ninety days' sight; one draft for \$176,300, payable at one hundred and twenty days' sight.

The aforesaid party of the first part agrees, upon receipt of the aforesaid properly secured drafts, to deliver the bills of lading and insurance policies to the aforesaid parties of the second part, and said bullion to the final custody of the aforesaid parties of the second part.

Such agreement of the aforesaid party of the first part to be in full effect and binding only upon approval of these presents by Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, U. S. N., commander in chief United States naval forces on the Asiatic station.

Done in duplicate at Tientsin, China, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1900.

GEORGE RICHARDS,

Major and Assistant Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

MELVILLE J. SHAW,

Captain, U. S. M. C.

W. B. LEMLY,

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

Witnesses for the United States Government:

G. F. LUNG.

WM. GLASGOW POWELL.

R. H. DUNLAP.

GEO. D. COSTIGAN.

J. H. A. DAY.

WIRT MCCREARY.

Approved:

GEO. C. REMEY,

*Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief
U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.*

KENNETH R. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

OLIVER D. NORTON.

C. H. C. MOLLER.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
September 21, 1900.

Respectfully forwarded to the Department.

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD.

[Second indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 2, 1900.*

Respectfully referred to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, for his information and return.

LONG, *Secretary.*

No. 302.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Chefoo, China, August 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter from Minister Conger, dated July 21, the copies of three memoranda all relating to the situation at Pekin up to July 21, obtained by me from unofficial sources.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOWLER, *Consul.*

Hon. DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BRITISH LEGATION, *Pekin, July 21.*

From June 20 to July 16 repeated attacks by Chinese troops on all sides, both rifle fire and artillery, including two 3-inch Krupp guns.

Since July 16, armistice, but cordon strictly drawn, both sides strengthening positions.

We hold at present following line: Two hundred yards wall Tartar City south of American legation, Russian and British legations half of park opposite east of latter, also French and German legations; all outside this line burnt and ruins held by Chinese, whose barricades are close to ours.

All women and children in British legation. Food sufficient for fortnight at most. Ammunition running short.

Casualties to date 62 killed, including Strouts (captain of marines), David Oliphant, Warren, and double that number wounded in hospital, including Halliday (captain of marines). Rest of legation all well.

Important that relief force, when near, should advance rapidly to prevent attack on legations by retreating Chinese forces.

Yesterday we refused a renewed demand to leave Pekin and proceed to Tientsin.

MACDONALD,
British Minister.

FERNSTALK, *Boston:*

All Pekin, Tungechow Americans, also Walkers, Chapins, Smiths, Wyckoffs, Verity, Hobart, Terry, Mackay safe Pekin; wire friends. All property destroyed.

Eastern Shanghai, Record, Chicago, June 20. Kettler murdered, secretary wounded en route tsung li yamen by Chinese troops. Foreign residents besieged British legation. Since then under daily fire artillery rifles Chinese. Fortunately cowardice prevented successful rushes. Our loss 60 killed, 70 wounded. Theirs exceed thousands. No word from outside world. Food plenty—rice, horses. Yesterday flag truce message from Jung Lu requested Macdonald willing truce. Replied willing, provided Chinese came no closer. Shell firing ceased; quiet now. Hope it means relief, having defeated Chinese, are nearing. All exhausted constant watching, fighting, building barricades, digging trenches night, day.

All legations except British utterly wrecked, shell shot. Austrian, Italian, Belgian, Holland, burned ground; British also much shattered. American marines still hold vital position city wall commanding legations after brilliant sortie July 3, Captain Myers driving back hordes Kansuli troops, he slightly wounded; captured

flags, arms. Greatest credit due Secretary Squires, whose military experience, energy, invaluable present dangers, treachery; possible entry city defeated Chinese army. Intense anxiety early relief.

COLTMAN.

A nother report, which I have not been able to copy, reports Lippett badly wounded.

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER.

TIENTSIN, *July 27, 1900.*

Messenger who left Pekin 21st arrived to-day with messages from several ministers. Minister Conger sends following to Consul Ragsdale: "Have been besieged in British legation five weeks under continual fire of Chinese troops, but since 16th by agreement there has been no firing; 50 marines of all nationalities killed and more wounded. We have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. If they continue to shell us as they have done, we can't hold out long, complete massacre will follow. Hope relief can come soon; glad to hear of victory at Tientsin."

Gist of other messages missionaries uninjured, but missions destroyed, customs staff and families uninjured. Chinese approached British minister under flag of truce and proposed cessation of hostilities; ministers agreed providing Chinese made no advance. Treachery feared. July 3 Captain Myers, American marines, made wonderful sortie, capturing guns and standards. He was wounded slightly. Chinese also badly defeated when they attempted night attack. Foreigners hold Legation street from French to American legations and British on north, all working at barricades, trenches, and fighting, and nearly worn out. Chinese seem to be short of ammunition. Our marines have fought like tigers against fearful odds; only Chinese cowardice prevented their hordes of savages massacring our nationals.

PEKIN, *July 21, 1900.*

DEAR RAGSDALE: Have been besieged in British legation five weeks under continued fire from Chinese troops, but since 16th, by agreement, there has been no firing. Fifty marines of all nations have been killed, and more wounded.

We have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. If they continue to shell us as they have done, we can't hold out long. Complete massacre will follow. Hope relief can come soon. Glad to hear victory at Tientsin, but regret its terrible cost.

Hope you are all safe and will send cipher message by bearer.

E. H. CONGER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch from the consul at Chefoo, China, reporting the situation at Pekin to July 21, 1900.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

(Inclosure: From Chefoo, No. 302, August 7, 1900, with inclosures.)

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
September 26, 1900.

Respectfully referred to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, via the office of the Assistant Secretary, for his information and return.

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD,
Chief of Bureau.

[Second indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 28, 1900.*

Referred to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for his information and return.
LONG, *Secretary.*

SMALL-ARMS FIRING INSTRUCTIONS, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1900.

1. As the subject of rifle firing is of the utmost importance to the Marine Corps, it is desirable that no effort or pains shall be spared by the commanding officers and other officers at the different stations to advance the qualifications of their commands in this respect; and to this end it is necessary that a uniform system of instruction shall be pursued at all stations.

2. For the purpose of carrying out the requirements of Special Order No. 48, Navy Department, July 20, 1896, the system of instruction prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898, as modified by these instructions relative to target firing in the United States Marine Corps, will be strictly carried out.

3. Thorough and detailed instruction in the composition of the piece, in taking it apart and reassembling it, and in aiming and sighting drills, should be imparted to officers and men, followed by practice in the gallery, in individual and volley firing, by careful training in skirmish runs on the drill ground, succeeded finally by range practice, supervised with the same care. To this end the first five months of the target year, from November to April, will be devoted to theoretical instructions and preliminary drills and exercises. In order that these drills and instructions may be conducted to advantage, they will replace, as far as practicable during that period, the ordinary drills and exercises, which, for this purpose, can be materially relaxed.

4. All officers will make themselves familiar with the use of the rifle, and with the system of instruction adopted, as well as with the regulations for carrying out the practice in the gallery and at the ranges. The commanding officer will, therefore, during the season mentioned, assemble the company officers at least twice a week for theoretical instruction, which he will conduct personally. In the absence of the commanding officer, on duty, or leave, or on account of sickness, such instructions will be conducted by the officer next in rank present. The noncommissioned officers will also be thoroughly instructed during the same period by the company officers, and to this end commanding officers will organize their respective commands into companies.

5. The practice season will be from the 1st of April to the 1st of November. During this season the regular practice will be held until the prescribed course is completed, and all officers and enlisted men will attend each regular practice, unless unavoidably prevented. Recruits who join too late to take part in firing during practice season will be instructed in position and aiming drills and gallery practice during the first three months of their service, and, if practicable, will be taken on the range for record practice before the close of the target year.

6. It is necessary to fair and intelligent classification and reward of merit that competition throughout the corps should be conducted under, as nearly as possible, like conditions, and it is therefore important that gallery practice should be upon ranges of the same distance, and from like positions, standing, sitting, or kneeling, and lying down.

7. Practice in the gallery and on the range must be under supervision of a commissioned officer, and range practice, when practicable, will be under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice, who will, when present, be in charge of the range.

8. No man shall be permitted to fire on the range until he has had a thorough course of instruction in the preliminary drills, and has attained an average of 80 per cent in his best two full scores in gallery practice.

9. A man having attained the required percentage in gallery practice to enable him to fire on the range will be required to fire during the practice season a total number of shots not exceeding the allowance prescribed in Appendix B of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898, for infantry, for the distance at which fired.

10. Preliminary practice will be held as prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898.

11. Record firing will follow the rules prescribed in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. Firing for classification will be limited to 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, except as provided for in paragraph 12.

12. Skirmish firing will be held at all posts where there is a range to include 600 yards, and will be conducted according to the rules laid down in Chapter IV, "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. A record of such firing will be kept in the books provided for that purpose and report submitted annually. When practicable, volley firing will be held, and also long-distance firing up to and including 1,000 yards. Such firing will be made a part of the soldier's record but will not be necessary for classification.

13. At stations where facilities for target practice do not admit of firing at all distances necessary to qualify a person for classification as a sharpshooter, anyone attaining 80 per cent in his best four full scores in the gallery, and 90 per cent in his best two full scores on the range at all distances available of and above 200 yards, will, the exigencies of the service permitting, be transferred to a station that will afford him the facilities for qualifying for classification.

14. Any man who desires may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be allowed more than the prescribed amount of target practice on the range for the purpose of acquiring classification, and for such purpose may purchase the ammunition necessary from the officer in charge, at cost price.

15. *Classification.*—The class in firing to which any officer or enlisted man belongs will be determined from the aggregate of the best two full scores he has made on the range, but if discharged or transferred, or if he has completed his course before leaving the post, he will be classified according to the aggregate obtained. Whenever a man is transferred or discharged, the record of his best two full scores in the gallery and his best two full scores on the range shall be entered under "Remarks" on his descriptive list, these scores to be credited to him in subsequent practice for classification.

16. An individual classification report will be submitted at the close of the practice season, accompanying Form B, which will contain the names of each officer and enlisted man then belonging to the command. This report will give the names, rank, and date of enlistment; the aggregate of best two scores at all the ranges; also the result of skirmish firing, the average per cent for all firing, and the previous classification.

17. *Sharpshooter.*—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 90 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 72 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

18. *Marksman.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 83 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 66 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

19. *First class.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 56 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

20. *Second class.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 58 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 46 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

21. *Third class.*—All who in record practice fail to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

22. On account of the difficulty of obtaining ranges at most of the stations in the Marine Corps exceeding 600 yards, this distance is made the limit of firing for classification under present circumstances. It is important that at any station where opportunity is afforded for longer distance firing, the same should be had, and to this end the following rules for classification, in addition to those above, are established:

23. *Sharpshooter.*—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at each distance of 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 88 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 70 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

24. *Marksman.*—One firing as above stated at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 81 per cent of the possible aggregate score, or where the best two of such scores, together with his record in skirmish firing, makes an average of 64 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

REVOLVER FIRING.

25. As revolver firing constitutes an important feature in small-arms target practice of the marine guards of ships at sea, careful attention will be given this matter at each shore station, and thorough instruction of officers and enlisted men is required. The rifle gallery will afford a proper place for revolver practice by using for a target an iron or steel plate of sufficient size and thickness for such purpose.

26. This practice will be conducted as prescribed in Part VIII, Chapter 1, "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. The allowance of

ammunition for revolver firing will be the same as that prescribed for light artillery and infantry in Appendix B, paragraph 767. The preliminary practice will consist of one score (six shots) at each of the ranges 10, 20, and 25 yards. The record firing for classification will consist of two or more scores, of six shots each, at a distance of 25 yards, and the percentage for the different classes as follows:

27. *First class.*—One who in record practice fires two or more full scores at an A-d target, 75 feet distant, and from the best two of such scores makes an average of 80 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

28. *Second class.*—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 60 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

29. *Third class.*—One firing as above stated, and from his best two full scores makes an average of 50 per cent of the possible aggregate score.

30. *Fourth class.*—All who fail to make the necessary percentage for third class.

31. In revolver practice the score will be kept and monthly and annual reports transmitted upon appropriate forms, in the same manner as in rifle practice.

32. The allowance and expenditure of ammunition will be strictly in accordance with the infantry allowance, Appendix B of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army," 1898. Men firing their yearly allowance of ammunition at one post will not be allowed to fire again at another station during that target year, except as prescribed in paragraph 14 of these instructions.

33. *Score cards.*—At each regular practice the commanding officer of each detachment participating will furnish to the officer in charge of the party engaged in the practice a score card, inscribed with the names of the officers and men present. At the close of the practice the officer in charge will return the score cards to the commanding officer, with the score of each officer and enlisted man thereon in ink, or with an indelible pencil, and certified to by him. In making out score cards, each space between the lines will be used, although it may be necessary in so doing to enter the record of the firing of different parties or the record of firing on different days on the same score card.

34. *Target record book.*—This book will give the individual record of every officer and enlisted man attached to the post. It will be made by transcribing from the certified score cards the record of each man at every regular practice.

35. *Monthly report.*—This report will be made on the last day of each month, as per Form A. It will contain the name of every officer and enlisted man who fired during the month, and will give the totals of the best two full scores in the gallery and the best two full scores on the range of each officer and enlisted man, at all distances available from 200 to 600 yards, inclusive. It will be accompanied by the original and duly certified score cards as vouchers. In order that full information may be contained in this report, a tabulated statement, as shown below, will be appended to each report, the object of which is to show that every effort has been made to qualify as many men as possible, and to practically illustrate the exact condition as to the firing of the command during the month.

	Strength of command.	Number firing.	Number not firing.	Number supposed to fire.	Number supposed not to fire.
Officers	7		7	6	1
Noncommissioned staff	3		3	1	2
Gunnery sergeant	1	1		1	
First sergeants	1	1		1	
Sergeants	10	3	7	5	5
Corporals	11	7	4	7	4
Drummers	4				4
Trumpeters	2				2
Privates	153	52	101	66	87
Total	192	64	122	87	105

Range.	Number firing.	Shots fired.	Score possible.	Score made.	Average per cent.
200 yards	53	530	2,650	1,523	57
300 yards	45	450	2,250	1,423	63
500 yards	8	80	400	255	63
600 yards	4	40	200	172	86
All	110	1,100	5,500	3,373	61

NOTE.—Of the sergeants not supposed to fire, 1 was on sick list, 2 on furlough, and 2 on detached duty. The corporals not supposed to fire had qualified in the gallery. Of the privates not firing, 20 had qualified in the gallery, 7 were on detached duty, 10 sick, 49 recruits, and 1 disabled. Every effort was made to qualify as many men as possible.

36. In order that the extent of instruction and the relative proficiency of the different stations may be accurately known, an annual report of all record practice, in the gallery and on the range, will be made, as per Form B, at the close of the practice season, October 31 of each year. This report will show the total number of men firing each month and the average per cent of record scores at the different ranges. The classification of all men will also be shown, and from these reports will be compiled and published annually the relative standing of proficiency in target firing of the different stations at the distances fired.

37. In order that detachments of marines serving aboard ships may have an opportunity to compete with those serving on shore for sharpshooter and marksmen badges, the foregoing instructions will, when the detachments are permitted to fire on shore, obtain, and reports (monthly and annual) as prescribed for shore stations be submitted to the adjutant and inspector. The target year for such detachments will not be confined to the period from April 1 to November 1, but they may fire for classification at any time during the calendar year.

38. Blank forms for score cards and reports of target practice will be furnished by the adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C.

39. The provisions of Special Order No. 48, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1896, will remain in full force and effect, except that Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army, 1898, is substituted for Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army, 1892.

40. The targets called for in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army, 1898, will be furnished upon application to the assistant quartermaster, headquarters.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the brigadier-general, commandant:

During the past year, from September 20, 1899, to present date, there have been added to the strength of the Marine Corps, under authority of the act approved March 3, 1899, 75 commissioned officers and 1,929 enlisted men, as follows: Twenty captains, 19 first lieutenants, 36 second lieutenants, 6 quartermaster-sergeants, 6 gunnery sergeants, 7 first sergeants, 64 sergeants, 99 corporals, 7 drummers, 5 trumpeters, and 1,750 privates, making the total strength of the corps at this date; 1 brigadier-general, commandant, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 paymaster and 1 quartermaster with the rank of colonel, 1 assistant adjutant and inspector, 1 assistant paymaster and 2 assistant quartermasters with the rank of major, 3 assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, 5 colonels, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 59 captains, 59 first lieutenants, 45 second lieutenants, and 5,564 enlisted men, showing a deficiency of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 17 second lieutenants, and 436 enlisted men. Of the above-mentioned enlisted strength, 1,219 are on board ships in commission, 1,880 are serving in the Philippines, China, Guam, and Porto Rico, and 2,465 are distributed among the shore stations within the United States.

In addition to those mentioned in my last report, the demands for officers and enlisted men for service in the Far East have been met from time to time by the following details: On the 11th of November, 1899, a battalion consisting of 16 officers and 322 enlisted men, under the command of Major Waller, sailed from Mare Island, Cal., on the U. S. S. *Solace*, arriving at Manila, P. I., December 15, 1899. On June 30, 1900, a battalion of 8 officers and 224 enlisted men, under command of Major Biddle, sailed from Mare Island, Cal., on the transport *Grant*, for service in China, arriving there about August 5, 1900. A battalion of 14 officers and 501 enlisted men, under command of Major Dickens, embarked on the transport *Hancock* at San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1900, landing at Taku, China, about August 25, 1900; and on September 25, 1900, a detachment consisting of 6 officers and 200 enlisted men, a part of the Sixth Battalion, left this city en route to the Philippines, in command of First Lieutenant Eslick. The above statement, taken in connection with my last report, shows that there have been detailed for shore duty outside of the United States 82 officers and 2,032 enlisted men. In addition to this force, there have also been detailed for shore duty in Pekin 2 officers and 54 enlisted men, making a grand total of 84 officers and 2,091 enlisted men.

On May 29, 1900, Capts. John T. Myers and Newt H. Hall and a portion of the marine guards of the U. S. S. *Oregon* and *Newark*, consisting of 54 men, were sent ashore on special duty at Tientsin, China, and on May 31, 1900, were sent to Pekin, China, as a guard for the United States legation there. On June 12, 1900, a battalion of 7 officers and 130 enlisted men, under command of Major Waller, were detached from the First Regiment of marines at Cavite, P. I., for service in China, and on June 25, 1900, another detachment, consisting of 18 officers and 300 enlisted men, under command of Colonel Meade, were detached from Cavite for the same duty.

The force of marines in China, consisting of 50 officers and 1,209 enlisted men, cooperating with the troops of other nations, have borne creditably their part in every action from the time of the landing of Captains Myers and Hall with 54 men as a guard for the United States legation at Pekin to the capture of that city by the allied forces, on the 14th of August last. Most complimentary testimony of the efficiency and gallantry of the marines is found in the report of the British commander, General Dordard.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

During the past spring and summer the following posts have been inspected by the adjutant and inspector or his assistant: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Washington, D. C.; navy-yard, District of Columbia, and the assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; as also the marine guards of the different receiving ships on the Atlantic coast. The assistant adjutant and inspector, as a member of the naval board of inspection and survey, has, in connection with that board, inspected the marine guards of the several ships going into and out of commission and which have marine guards aboard. The following posts in the United States remain to be inspected during the present year: Pensacola, Fla.; Port Royal, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.; and Sitka, Alaska; Yerba Buena, Cal., as well as San Juan, P. R., and the posts in the Philippines. In this connection I have to renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the assistant adjutant and inspector be endowed by law with the same authority to administer oaths as the adjutant and inspector.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TROOPS ON SHORE.

As stated in my last report, the increase of the Marine Corps from 3,000 to 6,000 enlisted men necessitated immediate steps looking to the acquirement of additional barrack accommodations at several of the shore stations within the United States, as well as Porto Rico, Guam, and in the Philippines. At the three last-named stations suitable quarters have been provided by the conversion and repair of buildings formerly occupied by the Spaniards.

The immediate pressure for additional quarters for both officers and enlisted men at home stations has, in a measure, been relieved by the transfer of troops to China and to the Philippines, yet very considerable and important progress has been made with respect to additional barrack accommodations by the securing of appropriation for an increase of the quarters at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Portsmouth, N. H., and for the construction of new barracks at League Island, Pa.

The lack of barrack accommodation for enlisted men at the stations on the Atlantic coast necessitated the issue of tents for this purpose and the establishment of a camp at Annapolis, Md., where upward of 300 men have been accommodated. This camp has served the double purpose of quarters, in lieu of barracks, and as a school of instruction for recruits and newly appointed officers. Permanent quarters for officers and enlisted men are, however, as urgently needed at this station as at the date of my last report, the old frigate *Santee*, utilized as quarters for the men during the winter months, being totally inadequate for such purpose. The wooden structure occupied as quarters for enlisted men at the League Island Navy-Yard has, to make way for other improvements, been abandoned and the men quartered on board the U. S. S. *Yankee*, a very inadequate substitute for barracks, the construction of which is about to be commenced.

The additional strength of the garrison at Newport, consequent upon the increasing importance of that station as training school for apprentices, necessitates additional accommodations for officers and enlisted men there. This station affords exceptional advantages for the instruction of enlisted men preparatory to their transfer as guards on board ship, and could be utilized for such purpose to the material advantage of the service. Quarters for officers at the Norfolk station, and for junior officers at the Newport station, should be provided, as it is unquestionably in the interest of the service that officers serving in garrison with troops should have quarters within the limits of the post.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

By recent order from the Navy Department, the new Navy 6-millimeter rifle has given place to the .30 caliber American magazine rifle, which latter is being supplied to the corps, both at home and abroad, as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

During the operations in the Philippines and China, no complaints appear to have been lodged in regard to equipment, i. e., knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, supplied to the marines, and it is therefore assumed that they meet in a satisfactory manner the requirements of the service. I am still of the opinion, as stated in my last report, that these equipments, as well as the rifle, should be charged to the soldier upon issue, and that he should have charge of and be responsible for the same during his term of service.

CLOTHING.

Although the introduction of lighter weight underwear for warm weather, of a greater variety of sizes in coats and trousers, and of a more satisfactory style and quality of shoe for the enlisted men have done much to improve the appearance of the soldier and to greatly lessen the number of complaints, I have, however, found at almost every inspection during the past season considerable complaint as to the make and quality of the undress cap, and I believe the fault lies largely in the cheapness of the article supplied, its price being only 65 cents, and it will hardly appear credible that a good and serviceable article of this style of cap could be furnished at such a figure. There has also been more or less complaint that the full dress coat, in order to secure a neat fit, requires altering on account of too much fullness in the back, and that in many instances the woolen trousers of a size for correct fit around the waist are too long in the leg, thus requiring alteration. Notwithstanding this, however, I am of the opinion, as stated in my last report, that more careful attention as to fit at the time of issue and thorough supervision by a commissioned officer would do much to remedy such defects, improve the appearance of the soldier, as well as to save to him the cost of alterations of garments by the post tailor.

In connection with the question of a suitable uniform for service in tropical countries, which is still a matter for consideration, the brown linen suits at first supplied to our men proved inadequate in several respects, and in lieu thereof has been substituted a fabric of stronger texture, and, it is believed, of a more durable color. These are questions, however, to be demonstrated by service in the field.

SAVINGS FROM RATIONS AND COMPANY FUND.

During the past year I have found considerable complaint among the enlisted men at several of the posts regarding the quantity and variety of food furnished them, but in such instances coming under my personal observation I have found, as a rule, that the table fare was as good in most respects as the circumstances would admit. The average contract price for rations is so low that little benefit can accrue to the company fund from savings, and since the stoppage of the sale of beer from the post exchange this source of revenue for the improvement of the men's table fare has been reduced to a mere fraction of what it formerly was, particularly at the smaller posts, and as a natural consequence of this falling off in the revenues from which the men's table fare was improved, it has affected in a corresponding degree the quantity and variety of such fare. The low figures at which contractors seem to be willing to supply rations are not infrequently the cause of apparent attempts to supply articles of an inferior quality. While the system of supplying rations is in strict compliance with the law—that is, that the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, having regard to the established standard of articles—the competition occasioned thereby does appear to be largely the cause of an inferior article being supplied, and it is a matter worthy of consideration whether in order to secure a proper quality of rations the standard thereof should not be raised. For instance, the present contract price of the ration at the New York post is 14.65 cents, for which there is to be supplied $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh beef, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds flour, 1 pound potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces beans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces coffee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces sugar, eight-twenty-fifths of a gill of vinegar, sixteen-twenty-fifths of an ounce of salt, one-twenty-fifth of an ounce of pepper, sixteen-twenty-fifths of an ounce of soap, and six-twenty-fifths of an ounce of candles.

It hardly seems reasonable to suppose that this quantity and variety of articles, when of first-class quality, can be supplied for this price, leaving out of consideration a reasonable profit to the contractor.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Much the same difficulty has been experienced during the present year with respect to target practice as prevailed during the preceding one, i. e., the constant transferring of marines from the different posts in the United States to ships and distant stations has largely interfered with the successful carrying out of the system of target practice inaugurated in 1896, and the services of a large number of the men recruited have been required before they could be thoroughly instructed in gallery practice and in firing on the ranges. There have, however, been secured and equipped since my last report ranges for long-distance firing at Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., Sitka, Alaska, and Agana, Guam. A site has been rented near Portsmouth, N. H., for a long-distance range, and it is now being constructed and equipped for rifle practice. From July 31, 1899, until the adoption of the United States magazine rifle, both the gallery and the range practice in the Corps was conducted with the 6-millimeter Lee rifle. By reason of the adoption of the .30 caliber United States magazine rifle, considerable difficulty was for a time encountered in getting the proper ammunition for gallery practice. This difficulty has, however, been overcome by securing from the Ordnance Department of the Army suitable ammunition for this practice.

Since my last report the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, United States Marine Corps, have, by direction of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, been revised so as to raise the standard of qualification in each class, and also to render it practicable for the detachments serving aboard ships to compete with those serving on shore for sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges when the exigencies of the service will permit of their firing on shore under existing regulations. Complete regulations have also been embodied in the revised firing regulations for revolver practice, and this practice has been successfully carried on thereunder at most of the shore stations. New blank forms and record books for target practice, to include revolver practice, have been completed since my last report, and are being supplied to ships and shore stations. The orders of the Fourth and Fifth battalions for service in the far East necessitated the abandonment of the scheme for entering a team for the Sea Girt contest this year.

The report of the inspector of target practice shows that during the last target year 655 men who had qualified in the gallery to fire on the range were able to do so, but 439 who had so qualified were unable to fire on the range, owing to the fact that there was no range available near the post at which they were stationed; and it seems but just that men who take sufficient interest in gallery practice to qualify should be permitted to compete for the sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges, and I have, therefore, the honor to renew my previous recommendations that steps be taken to secure long-distance ranges at or near all posts which are not so equipped. Of the 655 men at the various posts who went on the 200-yard range, 624 qualified and fired at the 300-yard range, 348 at the 500-yard range, and 300 at the 600-yard range. Of the 300 men who fired at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yard ranges, 103 qualified as sharpshooters, 46 as marksmen, 29 as first class, 23 as second class, and 93 as third class. Attention is invited to the large percentage of those who qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

The demand for officers and noncommissioned officers for foreign service has rendered it impracticable, so far, to institute any systematic course of instruction at the school of application at these headquarters, and this same cause has prevented, to a great extent, the instruction of officers and noncommissioned officers at the various posts. Such instruction is now, more than ever, of the utmost importance to both officers and noncommissioned officers, and should be pursued at every post in the service with interest and with as much system and degree of regularity as practicable. In view of the rapid promotion of a large number of our young officers, who have had little opportunity of qualifying for the examination provided by general orders, the advantages offered by a school of instruction would seem to be a matter of great importance. There should also be provided a special course of instruction for the grade of gunnery-sergeant to include a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the rudiments of ordnance and gunnery, and to this end I would recommend that gunnery sergeants be assembled at the marine barracks here, and during the target season be given an opportunity to fire at the Ordway Range with the various guns which form the secondary batteries on board ship. It is believed that in thus familiarizing themselves with the practical working of these guns the gunnery sergeants would be much better qualified for the duties for which the grade has been especially established.

RECRUITING.

In the effort to recruit the Corps to its full strength allowed by law, there have been established, in addition to the main offices mentioned in my last report, recruiting stations in Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., Portland, Me., San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle, Wash., each under charge of an officer, and branch offices have been established at various other places, each under charge of a noncommissioned officer. A perceptible stimulus has been given to recruiting by the demand for troops for service in China, and enlistments have increased so rapidly that from present indications the Corps will have obtained its full authorized strength before the close of the present year. The character of the recruits obtained has been as a rule good, and the evident desire for service in a foreign country has led to the enlistment of a very large proportion of exceptionally young men, who, it is believed, with the experience they are acquiring in the field, will undoubtedly become very efficient soldiers.

DETAIL OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR CLERICAL DUTY.

The character of the services performed by the Marine Corps necessitating so great a number of small bodies as guards of ships calls for a larger proportion of noncommissioned officers to privates than that required for a like number of enlisted men organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, whose services are performed on shore alone, as is the case of the Army. It is impossible, at the present time, to meet adequately the demands for noncommissioned officers for service on board ships, on shore in the newly acquired possessions, and still have at stations within the United States a sufficient number of sergeants and corporals to meet the requirements for company and battalion organization for the purpose of drills and instruction, or to perform guard duty with a fair degree of comfort to those doing this duty; and it is, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance that Congress, at its next session, should provide for an additional number of noncommissioned officers. In this connection I desire to invite attention to a practice prevailing, to a greater or less extent, at all posts of selecting from the most intelligent, reliable, and competent of the command men for detail for clerical duty and promoting them to the grade of sergeant or corporal as a means of obtaining for them a merited increased compensation, since the law does not, in such cases, authorize a per diem allowance. This practice not only considerably reduces the number of noncommissioned officers available for the performance of military duty, but renders practically unavailable for such duty a great many of our most competent noncommissioned force. It would seem that, for the best interest of the service, there should be some provision of law whereby a per diem compensation could be given to the class of enlisted men detailed for clerical duty at the different posts in lieu of the promotion above referred to.

COOKS.

In my last report I invited attention to the necessity for the selection and detail of enlisted men for special instruction in cooking, with a view of their serving as chief cooks at the various stations. I am more than ever convinced that such action would result in the better preparation of the food as well as in the more economical use of the ration provided. It has been found necessary to make provision for the special instruction of cooks in the Army by the act approved July 7, 1898, and it is believed that if the provisions of this act could be made applicable to the Marine Corps much benefit would result therefrom.

Appointments, enlistments, retirements, discharges, etc.

APPOINTMENTS.

From civil life	75
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OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. R. W. Huntington, January 10, 1900; Col. W. S. Muse, August 14, 1900.

ENLISTMENTS.

For five years	3,662
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	141
From Army	19
Total	3,822
Discharged, deserted, died, and retired	1,892
8010—7	

OFFICERS DIED.

Col. Charles F. Williams, January 30, 1900, while in command of marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; Capt. Austin R. Davis, killed in battle at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900; Capt. Clarence L. Ingate, December 24, 1899, while attached to the marine barracks, Agana, Guam; First Lieut. Robert Carmody, disappeared from the U. S. S. *Relief* at sea October 23, 1899.

In conclusion, I beg leave to again invite the attention of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, to the constantly increasing work of the adjutant and inspector's department, consequent upon the large increase in the strength of the Marine Corps and the insufficiency of the present clerical force to promptly and adequately meet the demands made upon it in the performance of the duties of this office. Although the strength of the Corps has been increased within the past three years from 75 officers and 2,600 enlisted men to 211 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, and the work of the office increased many fold, the clerical force has been increased by only a clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector and the detail of one enlisted man, and I frequently have been compelled to seek the assistance of temporary details of inexperienced men from the enlisted force of the barracks to carry on the absolutely necessary work of the office. The work of completing the card system, which when fairly established would so greatly facilitate the furnishing of information—a very important part of the duties of this office—I have been obliged to discontinue for lack of a competent clerk to do the work. In the event of the absence of any of the employees, through sickness or otherwise, their work has to be distributed among those who have already more than they can with the necessary degree of thoroughness attend to. Although for a considerable time to come the work of the adjutant and inspector's department must necessarily continue to increase by the number of enlistments, deaths, discharges, desertions, and retirements, as also by the increase in the number and volume of muster rolls, descriptive lists, conduct records, and enlistment papers, as well as in applications for information in pension cases and for the Brigadier-General, Commandant's office, and in the matter of general correspondence and the furnishing of blanks, books, and stationery to posts and ships in commission, and the work consequent upon the inauguration of target practice, it is with a view of meeting the present demands of the office that I have earnestly to recommend the increase in the clerical force of this office by the addition of at least one competent clerk. I am also of the opinion that it would conduce to the efficiency of this force if the detailed enlisted men were included in the classified list and the clerical force of the office constituted as follows:

	Per year.
1 chief clerk, salary	\$1,540.00
1 clerk, second class, salary	1,400.00
1 clerk, first class, salary	1,200.00
3 clerks, salary each	900.00

This number to be exclusive of the clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector. Such an arrangement would give an additional clerk to the present force and would entail an increased expense of \$694.68, which increase would be less than the expense of an additional detailed enlisted man with the usual allowances.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REID,

Colonel, U. S. M. C., Adjutant and Inspector.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the quartermaster's department of the corps during the past year. In addition to transmitting the annual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and a schedule of accepted proposals, etc., for military supplies, rations, fuel, forage, ice, and stationery for the current fiscal year, a statement of the appropriations for the year 1899-1900 under various heads is given, together with the actual balances remaining thereunder June 30, 1900. Also inclosed herewith are reports of Maj. T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C., assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U. S. M. C., assistant

quartermaster, on duty at these headquarters, which refer to the operations of their respective offices during the past fiscal year.

Following is a statement of the regular annual appropriations coming under the cognizance of this department, which were available on July 1, 1899:

Provisions	\$366,071.50
Clothing	290,199.54
Fuel	25,000.00
Military stores	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting	25,000.00
Repair of barracks	97,300.00
Forage	6,000.00
Hire of quarters	12,624.00
Contingent	57,500.00
Total	925,992.04

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the unexpended balances of these appropriations were as follows:

Provisions	\$216,445.63
Clothing	83,118.81
Fuel	6,278.96
Military stores	22,774.86
Transportation and recruiting	2,085.64
Repair of barracks	5,744.04
Forage	4,669.46
Hire of quarters	4,031.68
Contingent	24,288.29
Total	369,437.37

Against these balances there are various and sundry regularly authorized but unpaid obligations which, when discharged, will reduce these balances. In fact, the expenditures for the year just about equal the appropriations.

Under act of Congress approved March 30, 1900, making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the sum of \$25,000 was made immediately available for repair of barracks, including repairs, improvements, additions, and rent of barracks, quarters, and grounds, transportation and recruiting, military stores, including ammunition, fuel, and contingent expenses. Of this sum there was a balance of \$5,558.39 on hand July 1, 1900. This balance will be materially reduced when all outstanding obligations are settled.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations provided by Congress, the following allotments were made to this department out of the "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1900:" On August 8, 1899, \$20,000 for the procurement within the United States and at Cavite, P. I., of supplies necessary for the health and comfort of the battalion of marines ordered to be fitted out for service in the Philippine Islands; on January 30, 1900, \$12,915 with which to pay the cost of transportation and subsistence of the Third Battalion of Marines, which left New York on August 11, 1899, by way of San Francisco, Cal., for service at Cavite, P. I.; on June 16, 1900, \$7,500 with which to pay the cost of transportation and subsistence of the Fourth Battalion of Marines, from New York and Washington, by way of San Francisco, Cal., for service at Cavite, P. I. On July 12, 1900, the sum of \$18,500 was allotted from the "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901," with which to pay the cost of transportation and subsistence of the Fifth Battalion of Marines, ordered from New York and Washington, by way of San Francisco, Cal., for service in China. On September 11, 1900, the sum of \$7,700 was allotted from the "Emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901," for transportation and subsistence of the Sixth Battalion of Marines, from New York and Washington, by way of San Francisco, Cal., for service at Cavite, P. I.

In pursuance to your orders, three battalions of marines have been fitted out completely by this department for distant field and garrison service since January 1 last, and, as in the past, the endeavor has been to make this equipment as sufficient in quantity and as good as to quality as the limited available appropriations made possible. The first battalion equipped, the Fourth, was organized for duty at Cavite, P. I. It consisted of 8 officers and 220 enlisted men, and was fitted out at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. Maj.

W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., was in command of this battalion. It left Washington June 24, 1900, on special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on June 30, 1900. It sailed immediately thereafter for Manila, P. I., on the army transport *Grant*.

The Fifth Battalion of Marines was organized for duty in China. It consisted of 15 officers and 501 enlisted men, and was equipped at the camp, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and marine barracks, Washington, D. C. Maj. Randolph Dickens, U. S. M. C., was in command of this battalion. The battalion left Washington on July 22, 1900, on special train consisting of two sections, containing ten cars each. The battalion arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on July 28, 1900, and sailed immediately for China on the army transport *Hancock*.

The Sixth Battalion of Marines was organized for duty at Cavite, P. I. It consisted of 6 officers and 200 enlisted men, and was equipped at the camp, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. This battalion left Washington September 25, 1900, on a special train, for San Francisco, Cal. The schedule provides for its arrival at San Francisco on the 30th instant. One company of this battalion is to sail for Cavite, P. I., on the army transport *Hancock* October 1, 1900. The other company is to remain in temporary camp at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, until October 15, 1900, when it is to sail from San Francisco on the army transport *Grant* for Cavite, P. I.

The transportation company conveying these battalions to San Francisco from the East—the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—furnished in every instance a highly satisfactory service, providing modern train equipment and making fast time. The special train conveying the Sixth Battalion west was a model, consisting of one engine, two box cars filled with military supplies, a baggage car, five new tourist cars for the men, a standard Pullman for the officers, and a dining car for all hands. The special trains consisted of tourist sleeping cars for the accommodation and comfort of the enlisted men and standard Pullman cars for the officers. Meals were furnished en route from a dining car attached to each train.

A generous supply of all articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., including ammunition, accompanied each battalion. To transport such supplies required several box cars and baggage cars, which were attached to the special trains. Under the direction of this office, the supplies for these battalions were concentrated and prepared for shipment at the offices of the assistant quartermasters at Philadelphia and at these headquarters. The collection and arrangement for shipment of these supplies was made with commendable promptness and care by the officers on duty at these offices. In the selection of the supplies for use in distant and foreign field service the needs of such service were anticipated as far as the current appropriations would permit, and everything in the way of arms, ammunition, equipage, clothing, etc., to meet any and all emergencies was provided for the health and comfort of the officers and enlisted men and their efficiency. Special attention was given to the character of supplies deemed necessary to meet all climatic conditions in China and in Cavite, P. I. A supply of all articles of winter clothing has been forwarded to China. Accompanying the Sixth Battalion was sent the first installment of campaign uniforms made of khaki material.

Numerous repairs and improvements of a minor nature have been made during the past year to most of the officers and enlisted men's quarters at all the posts of the corps. Particular mention is made only of such improvements and construction work as Congress provided for in the annual appropriations.

In my last annual report a detailed statement was made concerning the result of the effort of this office to secure satisfactory proposals to construct at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., one marine barracks, one set of commanding officer's quarters, and two sets of junior officers' quarters, the construction of which buildings was authorized in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. The appropriations provided by Congress were: For barracks, \$50,000; for commanding officer's quarters, \$9,000, and for two sets of junior officers' quarters, \$14,000. These appropriations were insufficient for constructing modern fireproof buildings. No further steps or action in the premises has been taken since my last report other than to incorporate in the annual estimates submitted for 1902 an additional sum of \$75,000 for the barracks building and \$19,000 for the officers' quarters, and the reappropriation of the sums of money authorized for such buildings in the act approved March 3, 1899. The reasons for such action is fully given in my letter dated September 5, 1900, transmitting the annual estimates for 1902.

In the act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, an appropriation of \$100,000 was provided for the construction of a new marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island,

Pa. In pursuance of this provision of Congress, Henry Ives Cobb was engaged as architect. He prepared the necessary drawings, plans, and specifications for such building, and, under the Navy Department's authority, this office advertised for proposals for the erection of a modern fireproof barracks. Bids were publicly opened on September 10, 1900, for the construction of such building. Following is a schedule of bids received, giving the names of bidders and the amount of each bid:

W. R. Dougherty, Philadelphia	\$89,500
Stacy Reeves & Sons, Philadelphia.....	95,894
W. Steele & Sons, Philadelphia	95,906
Block & Hill, Philadelphia.....	117,689
George Detrich, Philadelphia.....	81,973
L. L. Leach & Son, Chicago.....	98,569
M. P. Wells & Co., Philadelphia	95,990
Macey Henderson & Co., Philadelphia	99,590
Charles McCaul, Philadelphia	91,995

The bids of George Detrich and W. R. Dougherty were both irregular and incomplete. The former simply submitted his bid in the form of a letter, and did not conform in any instance with the requirements of the law in such matters. Shortly after the bids were opened he requested that his bid be withdrawn, as he had made a mistake of \$12,150, which would have increased his bid by that amount. Mr. Dougherty's proposal was in the form of a telegram. The next lowest bid was that of Mr. Charles McCaul, of Philadelphia, which was formal and complied with all legal requirements. It appearing, after a thorough inquiry by this office, that he is a regular, responsible contractor of wide experience in such matters, the award was made to him. The construction work will be commenced at once. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in nine months.

The old wooden structure used as a marine barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., has been demolished. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy temporary quarters for the marines stationed at this post are on board the U. S. S. *Yankee*, which vessel has been put in good condition by direction of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

A few minor repairs have been made to the officers' and enlisted men's quarters at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., of an inexpensive nature. The principal work done has been in laying the pipe connecting the hot-air engine with the tide water and with the tank in washhouse and the pipe connecting main in rear of barracks with quarters; also housing the hot-air engine. An appropriation of \$5,000 for an addition to the barracks at this post was authorized under act of Congress approved June 7, 1900. William A. Ashe, architect, Portsmouth, N. H., was employed to prepare the necessary drawings, plans, specifications, etc., for an addition to the central portion of the marine barracks. Proposals were invited on August 20, 1900, to do this work. These were publicly opened August 28, 1900. The lowest bid was that of McKenny, Manson & Locke, Portsmouth, N. H., \$7,800. This bid was in excess of the amount appropriated by Congress for making an addition to such marine barracks. Changes in the plans were made so as to provide for the most necessary additions, alterations, etc., such as were considered essential to the health and comfort of the men. In due course a satisfactory proposal was received from John F. Locke, Portsmouth, N. H., of the firm of McKenny, Manson & Locke, dissolved. This proposal was accepted September 15, 1900. Under this contract the following additions and repairs will be made: Placing a third story over central building, \$4,005; constructing a piazza extension on the building front and balustrade, \$534.50; one flight platform stairs from the second to third floor on inside of building, \$60; door connecting commanding officer's office with first sergeant's office, \$30. It was originally contemplated to place a mansard roof over the rear extension, but this idea had to be abandoned on account of lack of funds.

Repairs of a minor nature have been made to the officers' and enlisted men's quarters at the navy-yard, New York, during the year, including principally papering, painting, minor repairs to woodwork, plumbing, electric bells, etc. In the act approved June 7, 1900, the sum of \$15,000 is provided for additions to the marine barracks at this station. Boring & Tilton, architects, New York, N. Y., prepared the necessary plans, drawings, specifications, etc., for the additions to the barracks, which plans, etc., contemplated a third story over the entire barracks. It was found after consultation with several local contractors that the work contemplated could not be done for the amount of the special appropriation authorized for the purpose. Therefore proposals were invited under an itemized schedule, in order that such of the repairs and additions that were absolutely necessary could be made immedi-

ately. In response to invitations sent out by this office, and dated July 25, 1900, the following proposals were received and publicly opened August 7, 1900:

Herman Probst:	
Scheme No. 1	No estimate
Scheme No. 2	\$15,900
Louis Wechsler:	
Scheme No. 1	21,450
Scheme No. 2	21,750
Tolmie & Kerr:	
Scheme No. 1	35,000
Scheme No. 2	34,700

From the above it will be seen that all of the proposals were in excess of the appropriation. After consultation with the architects and considering what was deemed most and immediately essential for the health and comfort of the men, the proposal of Mr. Probst was accepted in part. From Mr. Probst's proposal it was found advisable to omit the following items, which work is necessary but which will later be authorized out of the regular appropriation "Repair of barracks" if sufficient funds are available: Plastering, \$1,125; painting, \$575; reducing height of walls, \$80; omitting iron balcony, \$378; omitting ceiling beams, \$120; total, \$2,278. This amount deducted from \$15,900 reduced the amount of Mr. Probst's bid to \$13,622. For this amount a contract was entered into between this office and Mr. Probst, under date of August 15, 1900, to place a third story over the central portion of the barracks named. The work is progressing satisfactorily and is to be completed November 1, 1900.

An item of \$28,000 has been inserted in the estimates for 1902 for constructing a boiler house, lavatory, and connecting bridge, installing steam heat, and adding a third story over the two wings of the enlisted men's quarters, navy-yard, New York. These are required improvements, and the necessity therefor is explained in my letter transmitting the estimates.

At the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., the interior of the marine barracks has been painted throughout. A steam-heating plant has been installed in the barracks and officers' quarters, at the cost of \$3,080. In October, 1899, the barracks and officers' quarters were wired for an electric-lighting system, which system is now in use. It has been found that electrical illumination of the barracks results in a saving of about 25 per cent compared with gaslight.

Repairs are constantly being made to the office building at these headquarters in order to make it habitable and fairly safe for the occupants thereof. The building is of framework. It was erected many years ago as a temporary structure. Further detailed remarks concerning the unsafe condition of this building are contained in my letter transmitting the annual estimates for 1902. There has been incorporated in such estimates an item of \$50,000 for a fireproof building for offices at these headquarters.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, made an appropriation of \$4,500 for the erection of a building for the band of the Marine Corps and enlisted men's quarters. This building is now under construction by day's labor, and the work is progressing satisfactorily under the supervision of Captain Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, on duty at these headquarters.

Minor repairs have been made to the officers' quarters and marine barracks at these headquarters, such as painting exterior of buildings, repairs to woodwork, improvements on the enlisted men's wash room, etc. The proposition is under consideration of installing an electric-light system in the officers' and men's quarters. It will probably be acted upon favorably before the close of the current fiscal year, provided the regular appropriation will admit of such an expense.

The one set of officers' quarters authorized in act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, for Sitka, Alaska, has not been constructed, owing to unavoidable delays which were stated in my last annual report. The act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, appropriated an additional sum of \$1,000 and reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriation of June 10, 1896, making the total appropriation \$3,397.94 for these quarters. Preliminary plans, specifications, etc., have been prepared, and it is intended to begin the construction of the quarters early next spring.

An estimate of \$15,000 is submitted for a marine barracks and officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La. The near completion of the dock at this station will necessitate the presence of a marine guard there for the protection of Government property. It is deemed important that a barracks and quarters should be at once constructed.

The portion of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., temporarily used by the Medical Corps of the Navy, has, since the date of my last report, been

vacated by the naval medical authorities. It has been put in thorough repair and is now occupied by the enlisted men of the Marine Corps. It is intended to renew the sewer system at this post during the current year, a special appropriation of \$4,500 being available therefor. The naval prison is to be enlarged, Congress having provided a special appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose.

At Bremerton the cellar under the barracks has been enlarged and an additional furnace has been placed in the building. Painting and minor repairs have been completed.

At Boston granolithic walks have been laid, and officers' and men's quarters have been repaired, painted, etc.

No particular expenditures have been made elsewhere, the condition of the buildings being satisfactory.

Judging from reports on the subject, the articles of uniform now issued to the enlisted men are highly satisfactory as to character, variety, and quality. No complaints of any seriousness relative to such articles have been received. Fault has been found with the manufacture of a few undress caps and the first khaki coats and trousers issued. The caps which have been reported as unsatisfactory are now being inspected to determine where blame rests. Fortunately less than twenty of about the year's issue have been found not up to standard. Nevertheless it is the endeavor to have all issued up to requirements, and if the fault lies with the manufacturer he will be compelled to make good deficiencies. Every cap received from the contractor is inspected, and it is assumed that the examination made is thorough. The first issue of khaki uniforms of khaki material did not satisfactorily stand the perspiration test, and in places the coats and trousers were seriously discolored. A very careful consideration of the causes seems to show that the men wore the garments next to the skin. It is a scientific fact that the pores of the skin exude acid, and if no underwear separates the skin from the garments it is doubtful if the dye of any cotton fabric is proof against discoloration. Experiments seem to show that if undergarments are worn next to the skin, however light or heavy, they take up some of the acid referred to and prevent the discoloration so noticeable in the experimental coats and trousers under consideration. Khaki material is strong as to texture. It is fast in color against sunlight, washing, etc., and should very satisfactorily meet requirements for field service in hot climates. The question of discoloration by perspiration is being given careful attention, and it is hoped that experiments now being made by the manufacturer will result in the product of material which will be proof against even perspiration. I am strongly of the opinion that if the men are required to wear light-weight under-garments next to the skin, the objection which has been noted will be overcome. A few minor changes have been made in several articles of garrison equipage, etc., the principal changes being the adoption of a new tin cup and door mat. The present supply of tin cups was obtained from the Army. No award of contract to supply this article for the Marine Corps was made for the current fiscal year. The army standard tin cup is strong and durable, being made of heavy, reenforced tin, well riveted, and it is thought these will satisfactorily meet requirements of field service. The newly adopted door mat is superior to the old standard cocoa mat. It is manufactured of circular pieces of sole leather placed on wire, forced tightly together, and finished with a metal zinc cap inclosing an iron washer and the wires of the mat at the same time.

All the home posts of the corps have been furnished with the .30 caliber rifles and ammunition, the Lee rifles and 6-millimeter ammunition being exchanged with the naval authorities for the .30 caliber rifles and ammunition. A supply of .30 caliber rifles and cartridges are en route to Guam and San Juan for use of the marines there. The men at Cavite were equipped with this rifle some time ago. The force in China also has this rifle. No reports have been received comparing its efficiency with the Lee rifle.

A quantity of sea-island cotton serge, khaki color, was procured and invoiced to the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., to be kept on hand for use of officers ordered to field service. This material is softer in texture, and, the twill being larger, it is somewhat better in appearance than the khaki material adopted for use of the enlisted men of the corps. It resembles serge in appearance. All the officers ordered to field duty in the Philippines and China have had uniforms made of this material, and so far no unfavorable comment or report as to the serviceableness of the material has been received.

Under your direction the clothing regulations have been recompiled, and, with descriptive cuts, will soon be issued. Some changes in the uniforms of officers and men have been made. For tropical climates officers are allowed to wear a single-breasted white jacket without braid; the full-dress coats of staff officers have been modified; men now have longer leggings and wear the regular chevron on coats, etc.

The khaki-colored campaign hat has been given up, the shade not being fast, and the former drab shade has been readopted. These and certain other slight modifications of regulations, made advisable as the result of experience, are fully described in the new issue of uniform regulations.

Very careful consideration has been given to the question of how best to secure good-fitting garments for enlisted men. Close attention has been given this subject, and the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia now issues garments in such a variety of sizes that former complaints should no longer be heard. I am of the opinion that the rule should be that, when circumstances will permit, no issues to the men should be made except in the presence of a commissioned officer, and that an order to this effect should be sent to all posts and naval vessels having guards on board. I recommend that such an order be issued and enforced. With careful inspection at the time of issue, ill-fitting garments should not hereafter be seen.

An exhibit of articles of clothing, etc., of the Marine Corps was prepared by Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., under direction of this office, for the Paris Exposition, 1900. This exhibit was as near as possible a duplicate exhibit of the articles furnished for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and like those issued to the enlisted force. This exhibit received the highest award of its class at Paris, a fact which is a source of much satisfaction and an evidence that the corps uses good material and exacts good workmanship. This exhibit, I am informed, was in competition with similar exhibits from other, especially European, countries.

Except unfavorable reports from two posts of the corps, no complaints have been received at this office concerning the quantity and quality of rations provided for the enlisted men at the shore stations. In the two instances where adverse remarks have been made the contractors have been required to supply component parts of ration of standard quality.

Much embarrassment has been occasioned this office as the result of a ruling by the Auditor for the Navy Department that, as the marines serving at Cavite are on shore duty, they are not entitled to the navy ration, but must be supplied with the army ration as contemplated by the annual naval appropriation act, which, under the head of "Provisions," directs "and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation therefor, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army." Owing to the isolation of the station at Cavite, and the unsettled business conditions at that point, it appears from information at hand that it is impracticable to enter into contracts with local dealers to supply the army ration, and that the army ration can not be obtained from the commissary department of that branch of the military service. In the estimates for the fiscal year 1902, recently forwarded to you, the recommendation is made that existing law be so amended as to authorize marines serving at distant and foreign stations to receive the navy ration, or commutation therefor, when it is impracticable or more expensive to supply the army ration. It is earnestly hoped that Congress may see fit to adopt the proposed amendment, as the suggested change of the law is highly important. Consideration is being given to a plan under which the army ration, or component parts thereof, may be purchased from the Navy. A communication on this subject will be forwarded to you when the details thereof have been arranged.

Under an arrangement very courteously consented to by the Commissary-General of the Army and the Quartermaster-General of the Army, the marines on duty in China have received the army rations and fuel and forage. Payment therefor is being made by transfer of funds from the Marine Corps appropriations to the appropriations under charge of the army officials named.

This department is now issuing wall, hospital, and conical tents, made of canvas, of khaki color. The first of these tents was used in the camp at the Naval Academy. The second issue was made to the battalion ordered to duty in China under Maj. Randolph Dickens. A very favorable report has been received from the camp at the Naval Academy concerning the appearance and serviceableness of tents of this material and color. In the dye of this material iron is employed, which makes the tents water repellent. The material is strong and does not mildew. Altogether it seems very satisfactorily to meet the requirements of the field. The fact that the khaki color is less conspicuous than white canvas is a material advantage in favor of the new tents. A quantity of tents has been manufactured for issue to posts.

The assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia some time ago reported that the storage space under his charge was insufficient to accommodate supplies procured under annual contracts. It appearing that there was not actual floor and shelf space for such supplies, and that in some instances contractors had to hold articles until room therefor could be made in the office, authority has been granted the assistant quar-

termaster to rent two additional rooms adjoining the present depot at a cost not to exceed \$58 per month. In the estimates for 1902 a recommendation is submitted that the annual appropriation for rent at Philadelphia be increased by the sum of \$700.

It affords me great pleasure to state the fact that the assistant quartermasters have displayed commendable zeal and good judgment in the discharge of their respective important duties during the past year. Each of these officers has been particularly attentive to his duties and has performed the same in a highly satisfactory manner. Pursuant to your orders, Maj. T. C. Prince has been relieved as the officer in charge of the Philadelphia depot and directed to proceed as chief quartermaster of the troops in the Far East. Maj. C. L. McCawley has succeeded Major Prince at Philadelphia. Capt. C. S. Radford is on duty as an assistant to Major McCawley at Philadelphia. Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy is now in charge of the assistant quartermaster's office at these headquarters. Capt. W. B. Lemly continues on duty with the marines in the Far East. In the engagement between the marines and Chinese at Tientsin Captain Lemly was wounded, and, according to the information in the possession of this office, he continued on duty. According to unofficial reports from officers who have returned from the Far East and who served with Captain Lemly, that officer has shown marked energy and good judgment in the execution of his very important duties as quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer of the marines in the Far East. Captain Lemly is a young officer, having been in the quartermaster's department only sixteen months, and his efficiency has been such as to merit special attention.

I have to renew the recommendation made in my last report that an assistant quartermaster be stationed at San Francisco, as the detail of such an officer at that place is regarded as highly important. At present no officer of this department is stationed there, notwithstanding the fact that there are three posts in that quarter and that San Francisco is the intermediate point between the East and the Philippines. Under existing conditions, requisitions from and purchases of supplies for these posts, the Pacific fleet, the Asiatic fleet, Guam, and the Philippines have to be filled from and made at the depots at Philadelphia and these headquarters, a fact which means delay in the procurement and delivery of supplies, and which places upon the assistant quartermasters at Philadelphia and Washington extra duty. It further involves an increase in the expenditures, for the reason that many articles which are required on the Pacific coast and in the Far East can be procured in San Francisco at probably the same original cost, but to this cost must be added the expense of transportation from Philadelphia or Washington. It is desirable that an assistant quartermaster should be stationed at New York, but, in view of the fact that that post is near by and communication therewith can be had in six hours, it is thought that in case of an emergency the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia or the assistant quartermaster on duty at these headquarters could temporarily be ordered to New York.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
United States Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, August 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done at this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Since July 1, 1899, the manufacture and issue of clothing, etc., has gone steadily on, and the amount on hand June 30, 1900, was a good one, with the exception of white linen.

I inclose tables showing the amount of clothing and material on hand at each of those dates, together with the amounts received and issued during the year. Tables are marked A, B, C, D, and E.

A comparison of Table A with the table accompanying my last report will show that the work devolving on the clerical force was about doubled during the last fiscal year.

During the year requisitions were filled as fully and as rapidly as possible, but owing to the very great increase of work and the need of additional space and workmen the service was not as satisfactory to me as the previous year. The workmen were obliged to handle almost double the amount of goods, while their number

remained the same. More than 1,500 tons of stores of different kinds were handled here in the regular course of events, as against 800 tons the previous year. In the fitting out of the different battalions sent to China and the Philippines a large number of packages, boxes, etc., were received and handled of which no record of weights could be made, but aggregating many tons. As was the case last year, the working force has done the work willingly and worked overhours without a single complaint.

The work of the cutters has been of the same high order as before; the tables show the amount of the work done.

In regard to the work of the clerical force, the remarks made last year as to their being overworked hold good in an even more pronounced manner, their work having increased about 100 per cent, as shown by the records. The necessity for an additional clerical force is more imperative than before, and will be reported on more fully.

When my last report was made, an addition had been built to the depot, and it was hoped that by careful management the added space would suffice for the use of the depot, but after a thoroughly conscientious trial I am forced to acknowledge that my estimate was altogether too low, and the want of space will be made the subject of a separate recommendation.

Very respectfully,

T. C. PRINCE,

Major, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

A.—Public property transferred from this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven boxes, bales, tierces, etc., aggregating 763,431 pounds, entailing correspondence, etc., as follows:

Invoices made and forwarded.....	1, 950
Vouchers made and forwarded.....	873
Letters, indorsements, etc., written and forwarded	3, 869
Letters received.....	4, 200
Weekly and quarterly returns, etc.....	282
Shipments by freight.....	407

These freight shipments entailed the making out of duplicate receipts for shipping and entries in the packing book in detail. A large number (impossible to estimate) of inspection reports, etc., of goods received at this depot.

Cost of freight and express.....	\$1, 634. 00
Cost of transportation of marines.....	\$3, 499. 40
Cartage.....	\$359. 25
Pay rolls made out and forwarded.....	48
Operatives' pay sheets made up and balanced	240

These sheets aggregated \$40, 000, paid out in small sums, weekly.

Garments manufactured, stock sizes	68, 637
Garments manufactured, special measures	737

Total..... 69, 374

B.—Statement giving number of garments manufactured at assistant quartermaster's office, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and total cost of manufacture.

	Quarter ending—				
	Sept. 30, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1899.	Mar. 31, 1900.	June 30, 1900.	Total.
Coats:					
Full-dress	134	913	536	899	2,482
Undress	1,188	1,172	1,410	1,258	5,028
Linen	3,605	838	953	2,659	8,055
Campaign, canvas	4	220	-----	38	262
Overcoats	688	1,268	715	473	3,144
Field music, full-dress	37	24	23	50	134
Trousers:					
Woolen—					
Noncommissioned officers'	643	85	106	296	1,130
Wetted	406	50	74	102	632
Plain	1,222	1,749	768	3,635	7,374
Linen	5,175	3,120	3,371	1,666	13,332
Campaign, canvas	12	207	-----	316	535
Shirts, flannel	1,533	2,063	2,079	3,339	9,014
Drum major's full-dress coat	-----	1	1	-----	2
Gunnery sergeant's silk chevrons	101	399	1	55	556
Band:					
Full-dress coats	3	5	2	-----	10
Undress coats	27	10	3	30	70
Full-dress wool trousers	-----	4	4	-----	8
Chevrons:					
First sergeant's	21	81	1	-----	103
Sergeant's	159	209	116	134	618
Corporal's	286	275	130	338	1,029
Service	456	646	221	570	1,893
Drum major's	-----	-----	3	-----	3
Sergeant-major's	15	-----	1	38	54
Quartermaster-sergeant's	124	71	1	50	246
Pillowcases, muslin	520	1,600	2,000	1,300	5,420
Bed sheets, muslin	60	1,600	900	2,100	4,660
Noncommissioned officers' stripes	200	200	100	200	700
Khaki coats	-----	-----	-----	329	329
Khaki trousers	-----	-----	-----	313	313
Unlined jackets	500	1,000	1	-----	1,501
Amount paid for manufacture	\$9,758.75	\$11,742.05	\$7,584.35	\$10,914.85	\$40,000.00

T. C. PRINCE,
Major, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

C.—Statement of "goods for manufacturing purposes" received, expended, and on hand at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received during year.	Total.	Expended during year.	On hand June 30, 1900.
sky-blue kersey.....yards..	5,554	30,579	36,133	25,292	10,841
dark-blue coat cloth.....do..	154	4,054	4,208	4,035	173
scarlet cloth.....do..	228	795	1,023	771	252
scarlet flannel.....do..	6,189	5,397	11,586	9,845	1,741
Fly buttons (iron).....gross.	307	.....	307	20	287
dark-blue flannel for jackets.....yards.	913	20,203	21,116	10,723	10,393
dark-blue flannel for shirts.....do..	5,856	16,023	21,879	14,647	7,232
15-ounce white linen.....do..	9,682	22,241	31,923	31,923	.....
Suspender buttons (iron).....gross.	205	.....	205	30	175
Cotton ticking, 36 inches wide.....yards.	200	.....	200	.....	200
Unbleached drilling, 30 inches.....do..	2,741	10,000	12,741	7,163	5,578
Unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide.....do..	386	1,298	1,684	1,314	370
white lining (jean).....do..	8,660	8,207	16,867	10,423	6,444
drab lining (jean).....do..	6,082	26,000	32,082	11,493	20,589
padding.....do..	428	974	1,402	1,279	123
Silesia, black, 1 yard wide.....do..	.....	7,700	7,700	2,381	5,319
Italian cloth.....do..	1,016	7,730	8,746	4,823	4,423
white cloth.....do..	7	14	21	16	5
Light canvas, 25 inches wide.....do..	7,717	14,200	21,917	10,568	11,349
Button rings.....do..	.....	80,000	80,000	12,289	67,711
Linen baling cloth.....yards.	169	.....	169	.....	169
Wadding.....sheets.	3,167	7,680	10,847	6,531	4,316
Tape, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....yards.	.....	984	984	43	941
Mohair braid.....do..	163	540	703	130	573
Yellow silk lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	100	11,639	11,739	9,088	2,651
Worsted lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	362	1,950	2,312	1,599	713
Yellow worsted lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	265	1,000	365	149	216
Leather, black.....pieces.	1,013	2,582	3,595	2,628	967
White metal corps devices.....pairs.	.....	200	200	146	54
Hook and eyes, large.....gross.	93	170	263	174	89
Hook and eyes, small.....do..	86	100	186	76	110
Coat buttons.....do..	228	475	703	481	222
Jacket buttons, 28 lignes.....do..	80	830	910	669	241
Jacket buttons, 25 lignes.....do..	209	220	429	239	190
Vest buttons.....do..	239	600	839	673	166
Small buttons, for shirts.....do..	.....	400	400	397	3
Trousers buttons and eyelets, large size.....do..	248	565	813	438	375
Trousers buttons and eyelets, small size.....do..	72	475	547	318	229
White bone buttons, for trousers, large.....do..	290	422	712	660	52
White bone buttons, for trousers, small.....do..	173	380	553	463	90
Trouser buckles.....do..	139	218	357	162	195
Sewing silk, 750 yard.....spools.	928	1,440	2,368	1,809	1,059
Twist, 10 yards each.....quills.	.....	7,200	7,200	4,949	2,251
Basting cotton, 200 yard.....spools.	963	9,504	10,467	5,481	4,986
Thread.....ounces.	221	2,704	2,925	1,785	1,140
Cotton, 6-cord, No. 30.....spools.	34,734	22,320	57,054	21,849	35,205
Unbleached muslin for pillowcases.....yards.	431	5,600	6,031	5,721	310
Unbleached muslin for bed sheets.....do..	141	12,704	12,845	11,967	878
Brown linen, duck, 28-inch.....do..	13,704	18	13,722	2,836	10,886
Metal toggles.....gross.	.....	406	406	406	.....
Navy buttons:					
Coat, 35 lignes.....gross.	11	35	46	9	37
Jacket, 28 lignes.....do..	11	55	66	11	55
Jacket, 25 lignes.....do..	10	40	50	1	49
Vest, 23 lignes.....do..	3	60	63	12	51
Linen thread, No. 70.....spools.	3,682	3,600	7,282	2,286	4,996
Suspender buttons, brass.....gross.	.....	340	340	19	321
Fly buttons, brass.....do..	.....	240	240	12	228
Khaki suitings, 8-ounce.....yards.	.....	22,910	22,910	2,090	20,820
Khaki, 12-ounce, for tents.....do..	.....	7,344	7,344	7,344	.....
Khaki, 10-ounce, for tents.....do..	.....	4,014	4,014	4,014	.....
Khaki, 8-ounce shelter tents.....do..	.....	1,015	1,015	160	855
Khaki, 8-ounce sod cloth.....do..	.....	583	583	583	.....
Khaki, 15-ounce leggings.....do..	.....	5,436	5,436	2,747	2,689
Khaki serge, 36 inches.....do..	.....	3,185	3,185	160	3,025

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1899, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	On hand June 30, 1900.
Full-dress coats, drum major.....		3	3	
Shoulder knots, drum major.....		2	2	
Blankets:				
Woolen.....	817	2,667	3,246	238
Rubber.....		1,834	1,348	486
Band:				
Undress caps.....		163	163	
Full-dress coats.....	1	9	9	1
Undress coats.....		70	69	1
Full-dress wool trousers.....	1	8	8	1
White cotton aiguilletes.....	1	53	53	1
Shoulder knots.....		200	72	128
Boots, rubber.....	7	969	756	220
Brass figures.....	116	1,450	1,440	126
Brass letters.....	228	1,730	1,718	240
Coats:				
Unlined undress coats.....	100	1,501	1,101	500
Full-dress.....	864	2,482	2,295	1,051
Undress.....	6,568	5,099	7,852	3,815
Field music, full-dress.....		134	134	
Linen.....	2,649	8,115	8,825	1,939
Campaign.....	4,616	351	3,851	1,116
Rubber.....	72	994	673	393
Caps:				
Undress.....	2,509	8,000	6,908	3,601
Muskrat.....	530	1,000	1,114	416
Cap covers, white.....	16,462	5,012	5,565	15,909
Full-dress hats, drum major.....			2	
Full-dress coat, second leader, band.....			1	
Chevrons, silk:				
Sergeant-major's.....	38	54	37	55
Quartermaster-sergeant's.....	65	246	93	218
First sergeant's.....	7	103	84	26
Sergeant's.....	82	618	690	10
Corporal's.....	79	1,029	951	157
Service.....	382	1,893	1,414	861
Chevrons, white:				
Sergeant-major's.....	16	40	25	31
Quartermaster-sergeant's.....	22	80	45	57
First sergeant's.....		200	120	80
Sergeant's.....	204	600	389	415
Corporal's.....	150	1,200	630	720
Chevrons, campaign:				
First sergeant's.....	3	93	62	34
Sergeant's.....	33	233	192	74
Corporal's.....	72	366	273	165
Collars, linen.....	4,497	39,999	21,909	22,587
Russet shoes.....	140	3,934	3,284	790
Drawers:				
Heavy.....	21,816		6,036	15,780
Light.....	16,818	1,310	7,098	11,030
Gloves:				
Cotton.....	7,011	30,144	24,664	12,491
Wool.....	1,942	1,080	1,654	1,368
Helmets:				
White.....	1,601	4,667	5,752	516
Black.....	770	2,667	2,786	651
Helmets, spare parts of:				
Brass spikes.....	1,133	2,000	2,904	229
Brass bases.....	693	2,666	2,812	547
Chain chin straps.....	1,095	2,680	2,742	1,033
Side buttons, hook.....	880	3,333	2,922	1,291
Side buttons, eye.....	995	3,333	2,922	1,406
Devices.....	1,095	2,678	2,652	1,121
Ventilators.....	435		7	428
Hats:				
Campaign.....	451	2,213	2,352	312
Rubber.....	170	934	519	585
Leggings, pairs.....	1,037	4,337	4,041	1,333
Ornaments.....	2,783	3,333	5,483	633
Overcoats.....	431	3,144	3,065	510
Socks:				
Woolen.....	1,542	12,800	8,245	6,097
Cotton.....	2,301	25,200	18,352	9,149

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1899, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	On hand June 30, 1900.
Shoes:				
Leather	3,977	12,003	10,371	5,609
Arctic	1,001	1,500	971	1,530
Noncommissioned officer's stripes	388	700	723	365
Suspenders	251	4,667	2,935	1,983
Shirts, flannel	4,840	9,014	9,463	4,391
Shoulder knots	245	2,666	2,294	617
Trousers:				
Noncommissioned officer's, wool	252	1,130	951	431
Wetted, wool	225	632	556	301
Plain, wool	4,534	7,374	8,322	3,586
Linen	2,265	13,392	11,740	3,171
Campaign	4,412	625	4,985	52
Campaign chevrons:				
Sergeant-major's	6	23	10	19
Quartermaster-sergeant's	8	34	15	27
Undershirts:				
Heavy	21,870		5,948	15,922
Light	16,794	2,810	7,339	12,265
Gunnery sergeant's:				
Silk chevrons		564	519	45
White chevrons		338	266	72
Camp chevrons		69	60	9
Silk chevrons, drum major		4	4	
Gold chevrons:				
Drum major		4	4	
Sergeant-major		1	1	
Quartermaster-sergeant		1	1	
Khaki coats		329	300	29
Khaki trousers		313	300	13

T. C. PRINCE,

Major, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1899, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources, issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Balance on hand June 30, 1900.
Axes, cast steel	25	60	67	18
Ax handles		144	132	12
Brooms:				
Carpet, No. 2	223	2,656	1,977	902
Stable	609		45	564
Pavement scrub, No. 2	28	204	230	2
Whisk	198	300	271	227
Broom handles	51			51
Guidons and markers without spear or lance	22			22
Pot hooks	30			30
Brushes:				
Stove	8	156	125	39
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{3}{4}$	13	128	111	30
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	12	96	105	3
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{4}$		128	102	26
Varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$	77	48	49	76
Varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$	80	48	50	78
Painter's wall	43	84	113	14
Scrubbing	43	960	708	295
Whitewash, No. 10	60	112	148	24
Whitewash, No. 12	59	112	146	25
Kalsomine		60	14	46
Bowls:				
Chopping	17	36	22	31
Oyster	2,172	2,401	762	3,811
Sugar	127	73	80	120

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1899, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Balance on hand June 30, 1900.
Brush handles, 12 feet	42	.....	18	24
Brush handles, 14 feet	45	.....	18	27
Buckets, horse	35	216	193	58
Chairs:				
Barrack	68	1,200	941	327
Arm	3	.....	3	.....
Camp colors	38	.....	6	32
Coffee mills	9	18	7	20
Can openers	97	72	61	108
Cleavers	25	24	15	34
Cups:				
Coffee	664	4,018	4,682	.....
Tin	.....	1,549	1,494	55
Dippers	112	4	35	81
Dusters, painter's	43	60	51	52
Dishes:				
Vegetable	118	480	448	150
Pickle	57	480	115	422
Mattress covers (felt mattress)	.....	3,001	844	2,157
Boat flag	.....	1	1	.....
Garrison flag	.....	1	1	.....
Boat pennant	.....	1	1	.....
Flags:				
Post	12	30	24	18
Storm	13	60	73	.....
Flag halyards, garrison and post	43	12	29	26
Flag halyards, recruiting	7	12	18	1
Funnels	63	25	28	60
Forks:				
Carving (small)	3	52	32	23
Meat	47	24	27	44
Table	1,472	3,000	2,627	1,845
Graters	31	12	14	29
Gravy boats	46	240	190	96
Guidons and markers	2	80	15	67
Hatchets	7	96	47	56
Pepper boxes	178	300	208	270
Irons:				
Hand	8	156	83	81
Leg	35	96	73	58
Carving knives (large)	.....	24	9	15
Kettles, camp	72	.....	54	18
Knives:				
Bread	20	48	30	38
Carving (small)	36	52	31	57
Chopping	8	.....	5	3
Meat	23	48	35	36
Table	1,305	3,000	2,700	1,605
Lanterns, complete	51	60	98	13
Ladles, soup (large)	72	.....	18	54
Ladles, soup (small)	83	.....	19	64
Meat choppers	7	19	15	11
Mattresses	78	1,600	1,312	366
Mattress covers	491	2,000	539	1,952
Mops	427	1,021	616	832
Mop handles	138	300	268	170
Mats, cocoa	93	100	66	127
Carving forks (large)	.....	24	9	15
Nippers	42	.....	15	27
Pans:				
Dish	53	.....	53	.....
Frying	45	.....	24	21
Roasting, 24-inch	46	48	45	49
Roasting, 18-inch	59	48	30	77
Mess	154	.....	.....	154
Sauce	.....	60	21	39
Dust	148	204	172	180
Plates:				
Dinner	1,515	4,021	4,109	1,427
Meat	61	192	92	161
Soup	1,431	4,056	4,065	1,422
Meat saws, blades (large)	.....	24	13	11
Pillows	15	1,600	852	763
Agate cups	.....	200	200	.....
Hospital tents	.....	3	3	.....

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1899, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1900.	Balance on hand June 30, 1900.
Agate basins		100	100	
Pillowcases, muslin	4, 875	5, 420	3, 566	6, 729
Mess pans, retinned	6		6	
Pots, mustard	21	168	139	50
Pitchers:				
Water	17	224	241	
Sirup	96	96	76	116
Pickaxes	9	64	73	
Pickax handles	36	103	138	1
Rope, manila, coils	1		1	
Scales:				
Patent beam	3		3	
Spring balance	5		4	1
Scuttles, coal	162	96	83	175
Sash tools, No. 5	50	60	91	19
Sash tools, No. 8	57	60	98	19
Scoops, flour		72	14	58
Saucers	610	3, 919	4, 466	63
Shovels, long handle	11	60	58	13
Shovels, short handle	16	96	74	38
Spades	32	96	72	56
Stencils, sets	1	36	8	29
Sheets, muslin	4, 352	4, 660	4, 175	4, 837
Steels, butcher's	20	24	15	29
Sifters, flour	42		23	19
Spoons:				
Basting	6	48	29	25
Mustard	43	180	149	74
Table	564	4, 008	2, 349	2, 223
Tea	1, 108	2, 400	1, 480	2, 028
Stools, camp	58		12	46
Skimmers	26	48	25	49
Saltecellars	183	300	217	266
Saws, meat (small)	24	28	6	46
Saw blades, meat (small)	13	52	8	57
Tents, common	2			2
Buzzacott field ovens		6	6	
Wall-tent flies		10	10	
Abdominal bands		950	950	
Tumblers	1, 887	2, 918	2, 525	2, 280
Meat saws (large)		24	9	15
Poles, hospital-tent (sets)	2		2	
Poles, wall-tent (sets)	75	11	86	
Pins, tent, 16 inches	972	280	1, 252	
Pins, tent, 24 inches	540	140	680	
Guy ropes, hospital-tent (sets)	2		2	
Guy or eve lines, hospital-tent (sets)	2		2	
Guy or eve lines, wall-tent (sets)	62		62	
Shelter-tent pins		450	450	
Shelter-tent poles		40	40	
Mosquito bunk nets		2, 056	2, 056	
Mosquito head nets		256	256	
Battalion silk flags		3	3	
Wall tents		200	200	

T. C. PRINCE,
Major, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1900.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions, dated August 10, 1900, I have to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

The office during that period was in charge of Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, whom I succeeded on July 1, 1900.

While the corps, during the period covered by this report, was not recruited up to its full enlisted strength, it was greatly augmented in numbers, and for that reason

the issues were correspondingly increased, and supplies had to be obtained and kept in store for the proper equipment of the full quota of men as soon as they should be enlisted.

It is the endeavor of this office to fill as promptly as possible all requisitions received for supplies. Where practicable this is done the same day the requisition is received, or as soon thereafter as possible. Besides the usual supplying of arms, accouterments, ordnance stores, public property, stationery, blanks, and books, to stations within the United States, it has been necessary to meet, and in some cases to anticipate, the demands of troops on foreign stations—the Philippines, Guam, and Porto Rico. Three battalions, the Second and Third en route to Cavite, and the Fourth en route to China, have been equipped for active service in the field, all stores therefor which were collected here being packed in numbered boxes and loaded under the supervision of this office into the train, itemized lists showing the contents of each box being handed to the commanding officers of the respective battalions. This listing of contents and numbering of the boxes enables the commanding officer to obtain any desired articles on board the train or transport without breaking open an unnecessary number of boxes.

Attendant upon the adoption in the corps of the 6-millimeter rifle for gallery and range practice, superseding the Springfield caliber .45 rifle, was the procurement and issue to each post of the model of paper targets, A, B, Ad, D, E, and F, used by the Army for range practice with the caliber .30 rifle, as shown in the Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1898. This was done in time for the range practice to commence at a majority of the posts within the time prescribed by the inspector of target practice. It was necessary also to procure and issue sets of hand reloading tools adapted to the 6-millimeter rifle, together with the shot, shell, smokeless powder, and primers necessary for conducting gallery practice with this rifle.

The allowance of stationery to posts and marine guards on board ships, as set forth by General Order No. 461, Navy Department, 1896, having for a long time been inadequate to meet the requirements of the service, the Commandant of the corps upon recommendation of this office appointed a board of officers to revise this allowance table. The report of this board was approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy and promulgated in Navy Department Special Order No. 88, 1899. Thus far the allowances of stationery as prescribed by this order seem fully adequate to meet the requirements of posts and ships' guards, the average of increase being from one-half to one-third, and in some items even double the amounts allowed under the previous order. This increase made it necessary to obtain during the year quantities of stationery largely in excess of the annual contracts therefor and the additional one-third thereunder. This stationery was all rigidly inspected before acceptance. The establishing of from thirty-five to fifty recruiting offices and suboffices throughout the country has also greatly increased the issue of stationery and blanks. This work, which includes not only the actual handling and addressing of the packages of stationery, but the invoicing thereof and charging up of the amounts issued against the allowances of the various posts and offices, now fully occupies the time and attention of one man, Corporal Conklin, who performs the duty in a most zealous and satisfactory manner.

Attention is again invited to the fact that all fuel purchased for the Marine Corps in this city is inspected by Mr. W. R. Hartley. This work being in addition to his duties as chief armorer sometimes interferes therewith, and it is respectfully suggested that it would be desirable to have the warrant officer who inspects fuel for the Navy inspect that for the Marine Corps also.

Two office buildings, each containing two rooms, have been erected at headquarters under the supervision of this office since the beginning of the fiscal year; one, brick, as additional offices for the adjutant and inspector; the other, frame, as additional offices for the paymaster. Two of the walls of the Commandant's stable and carriage house became seriously bulged out and cracked during the winter, so that it became necessary to remove them and erect new ones in their stead.

An auction sale was held on March 22, 1900, at which were sold all the condemned furniture, accouterments, etc., which had collected since the last sale. The sale was advertised and a number of bidders were present from this and other cities. About \$700 was realized.

A hand-power elevator has been placed in the storehouse, greatly facilitating the handling of both outgoing and incoming property. The exterior of the storehouse has been painted, which greatly improves its appearance.

There have been manufactured in the shops during the past year a sufficient number of packing boxes for the shipment of all stores issued, 233 clothing boxes, 20 field desks with iron stands, 1,025 card holders for bunks, and several file cases for the various offices. A new floor has been laid in the room formerly occupied as an office.

by the quartermaster, and the armory storeroom and stationery room have been shelved throughout, all of which is in addition to the innumerable small repairs necessary from time to time to office buildings.

Owing to the extremely low pressure of water in this section of the city, it was impossible during a portion of the year for the Commandant to obtain a water supply in the second story of his quarters. This being a menace to health, this office was directed to place in the house a large storage tank, with electric pump and motor, by which means an ample supply of water can at all times be obtained.

Shipments of public property during the year have amounted to 1,236 pieces, of which 256 have been sent by express and 980 by freight over bond-aided and other railroads. The weight of the freight shipments aggregated 90,918 pounds. No record of weights of express shipments is kept.

The clerical work of the office, which was greatly added to at the end of the year by the transfer of all property from Captain Radford to the undersigned, has been, so far as can be shown, as follows:

Letters, requisitions, etc., received	2,465
Letters, indorsements, and telegrams sent.....	621
Check letters sent	486
Requests for proposals sent.....	633
Orders for material.....	375
Invoices in duplicate and triplicate	399
Invoices for stationery.....	460
Receipts in duplicate	39
Vouchers in quadruplicate.....	495
Open purchase requisitions.....	420
Bills of lading in duplicate.....	63
Drayage tickets in duplicate.....	67
Duplicate express receipts	241
Requisitions for printing and binding.....	114

From the foregoing it will appear that 7,394 pieces of outgoing mail were prepared within the year, this being in addition to the keeping of office accounts, preparation of returns to quartermaster and Navy Department, and of mechanics' pay rolls, and the rigid inspection of each item of stationery furnished under annual contracts and open purchase. This work has been performed entirely by two men, the almost exclusive time of one of whom is occupied in the issue of stationery. The need for additional clerical assistance would seem to be apparent.

Very respectfully,

R. P. FAUNT LE ROY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

THE QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington.

No. 273.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1900.

SIR: 1. In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 11, 1900, I have the honor to submit for its approval the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

2. The paymaster and quartermaster United States Marine Corps transmit letters with their estimates, explaining them in detail and stating the reasons for the increase in some of the items, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

3. It will be seen in the estimates of the paymaster that an increase of \$12,450 is asked, which is explained as follows: For the increase in the number of retired officers (two colonels), \$6,750; for the increase in the number of retired enlisted men, \$500; for one additional clerk in the paymaster's office, \$1,200; for additional mileage, \$4,000. The additional clerk for the paymaster's office is a necessity, as the clerical force of that office is the same as it was when the Marine Corps was one-third of its present strength, and the large number of additional accounts which must be handled, as a natural consequence of the increase of the corps, renders additional clerical assistance necessary.

4. The quartermaster's estimates show a net increase over the appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$112,200. The increased amounts and new items are as follows:

5. An increase of \$65,000 is recommended under the head of "Transportation and recruiting." This is rendered necessary not only for the maintenance of the new recruiting offices which have been established, but by the necessity for transporting an unusually large number of men to and from the Far East by way of San Francisco.

During the next fiscal year about 1,000 men now in the Far East will have to be brought home and an equal number sent out to relieve them, and this exchange, the maintenance of recruiting offices, and the usual transportation within the United States, will require fully the sum now estimated for.

6. Under the head of "Repair of barracks" no increase is asked for in the regular appropriation, but several sums for special construction work and repairs are included in the estimates as follows: Seventy-five thousand dollars for marine barracks and \$19,000 for officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. These amounts are required in addition to the sums appropriated in the act of March 3, 1899 (\$50,000 for barracks, \$23,000 for officers' quarters, and \$8,000 for ground improvements), the reappropriation of which is contemplated for the same purpose. After the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, requests for bids to construct the barracks and quarters were given the widest possible publicity, and every effort was made to obtain proposals to build the barracks and quarters for a sum not exceeding the amount appropriated, but on account of the greatly increased cost of building materials such efforts have been unsuccessful, and the increased sums now placed in the estimates are believed to represent the least amounts for which it is possible to erect substantial fireproof barracks and quarters at Annapolis, which will harmonize in general character and design with the other modern buildings at the station now being erected under authority of Congress. Under the head of "Repair of barracks" there also appears an item of \$50,000 for the erection of fireproof offices for headquarters United States Marine Corps. The offices now occupied as headquarters are in an old, dilapidated frame building, erected many years ago as a temporary structure, and which has been condemned by the inspector of public buildings of the District of Columbia and pronounced by him to be in imminent danger of collapse and unsafe to life, as well as in constant danger of destruction by fire. All the records of the Marine Corps are stored at these headquarters. Many of these records are exceedingly important and valuable and could not be duplicated, and they should be stored in a fireproof building. The necessity for this building is most urgent, and it is hoped that provision will be made for its erection. The small sum of \$15,000 is included in the estimates for the erection of a marine barracks and officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La., there being no barracks or quarters for the marines who will be ordered there when the new dock at the station is completed. An estimate of \$28,000 is made for certain much-needed improvements at the marine barracks, navy yard, New York, including the installation of steam heat in place of stoves, the construction of a boiler house, a lavatory, and the addition of a third story over the two wings of the enlisted men's quarters. These are necessary improvements, which will add greatly to the health and comfort of the enlisted men. The additional room which will be obtained by adding a third story to the two wings of the barracks is absolutely necessary in order to provide accommodations for the command which is required at the station. An increase of \$700 is recommended for the rent of the building occupied by the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, in Philadelphia, the space now available for the manufacture and storage of the large quantity of clothing, supplies, etc., required for the corps, which has now nearly reached its full authorized strength of 6,000 men, having been found to be inadequate.

7. No increase is estimated for under the heads of "Provisions," "Clothing," "Fuel," "Military stores," "Forage," "Hire of quarters," and "Contingent," it being believed that the sums under such heads in the current appropriation act will be sufficient for the next fiscal year with the exercise of strict economy. Under the head of "Provisions" a verbal change is made which will make it possible for marines to receive the navy ration or commutation therefor when it shall be impracticable or more expensive to supply the army ration.

8. The work in all the offices at these headquarters is up to date.

9. It is the endeavor of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, to administer the affairs of the Marine Corps as economically as possible, and it is hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the above estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1900.

SIR: I. I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of appropriations required by the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, for the fiscal year 1902. The amount recommended to be appropriated under the head of "Provisions"

is the same as provided by Congress for the current fiscal year. In the annual naval appropriation acts in recent years a clause has appeared under the head of "Provisions" which reads: "and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor other than such as now are or might hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army." A verbal amendment of such clause is included in the estimates making it possible for marines to receive the navy ration or commutation therefor when it is impracticable or more expensive to supply the army ration. The suggestion is made for the reason that the Auditor for the Navy Department holds that marines serving on shore—in the Philippines, for example—are not entitled to the navy ration. It is impossible to provide the marines at that station with the army ration, and so far efforts to make contracts with dealers in provisions, etc., in the Philippines have been unavailing; therefore it is impracticable to comply with the law under this head. The adoption of such amendment would relieve the present embarrassment. This adoption would be a measure of economy, as the navy ration would be used by the marines when the cost of the army ration is the greater.

2. Under the heads of "Clothing," "Fuel," and "Military stores" no increase is recommended, the sums provided by Congress being sufficient with the exercise of economy.

3. Under the head of "Transportation and recruiting" an increase of \$65,000 is estimated for. The conditions and requirements of the service make such increase an absolute necessity, not only because of the expense of the maintenance of additional recruiting stations, but more especially because of the fact that an unusually large number of men have to be transported to and from the Philippine Islands by way of San Francisco. It will be necessary to maintain the appropriation estimated for for transportation and recruiting, for fully that sum will be required for the next fiscal year, as it is intended to bring home from the Philippines about 1,000 men now there on duty and to send there relief for such force. A material item of expense during the same fiscal year will be the cost of transportation of men returning from China by way of San Francisco.

4. Under the head of "Repair of barracks" no increase in the general appropriation is recommended, but sums for special construction work and repairs are estimated for. The chief special item is \$75,000 for a marine barracks and \$19,000 for officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A clause in the estimates under this head provides that the sums of \$50,000 for a marine barracks, \$23,000 for officers' quarters, and \$8,000 for ground improvements at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., authorized in the act of March 3, 1899, be reappropriated for the same purposes in addition to the \$75,000 for barracks and \$19,000 for officers' quarters specifically mentioned in the new estimates. In other words, the estimates for 1902 contemplate the reappropriation of the amount provided in the act of March 3, 1899, for the objects mentioned and an increase of \$75,000 for the barracks and \$19,000 for officers' quarters. In the act approved March 3, 1899, there were made available for such buildings and ground improvements the following sums: For the barracks, \$50,000; for the officers' quarters, \$23,000, and for improvements, \$8,000. Subsequently to the passage of that act diligent efforts were made to secure bids to construct all buildings and make improvements within the amounts specified in the act, and the widest competition was sought, but the proposals by all bidders were greatly in excess of the available appropriation. The cost of material had materially advanced since the date of the passage of that act, and the cost thereof to-day is equally higher than at the date when the original estimates were prepared by this office.

5. Attached hereto is Document No. 528, House of Representatives, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, which contains a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, one from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, one from the Brigadier-General, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, one from the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, and one from Henry Ives Cobb, architect, relative to the marine barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md., explaining the necessity for the increase estimated for in this item. The several communications were submitted to Congress subsequent to the date when the items of the current naval appropriation act had been agreed to in committee. The conditions are the same to-day as when the communications were presented to Congress, and the attached document publishing such matter is, it is suggested, of current interest. Upon particularly careful consideration of the matter I feel fully warranted in stating that the proposed increase in the appropriation is necessary to erect at Annapolis, Md., substantial barracks and officers' quarters which will harmonize in general character and design with the modern buildings now being constructed at the Academy by the authority of Congress.

6. Under the head of "Repairs of barracks" there also appears a special item of \$50,000 for fireproof offices for headquarters United States Marine Corps. The erec-

tion here of modern fireproof buildings is highly important. The present building is of frame and was erected many years ago as a temporary structure. In it are filed all the records of the Marine Corps, which in case of fire could not be saved from total destruction. Not only is the present building unsatisfactory in this connection, but it is actually dangerous to life and limb on account of its fragile and damaged condition. Recently the inspector of public buildings of the District of Columbia inspected this building, and in an official report to this office reported the building as old and weak and in imminent danger of collapse. He does not think it would stand a severe windstorm. An extract from this report reads as follows: "In conclusion, it can not be expressed in too strong language the dangerous condition of these buildings: First, from faulty construction; second, from overloading of floors; third, from fire; fourth, and most important, from collapse." As to the danger of collapse the report concludes: "In case of storm or sudden vibration the building is likely to collapse, and is therefore dangerous to life and limb."

7. The estimate of \$15,000 is made for a marine barracks and officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La. At present there are neither barracks, quarters, nor other habitation for men and officers at this station. As soon as the dock there is completed marines will be ordered to this station, and it is deemed important that a barracks and quarters for them should be at once constructed. It is proposed to erect a plain substantial wooden barracks and a similar smaller structure for officers.

8. For the marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., an estimate of \$28,000 is recommended with which to construct a boiler house, lavatory, and connecting bridge, install steam heat, and add a third story over the two wings of the enlisted men's quarters. These are necessary improvements. The barracks are now heated by stoves, which in men's quarters are dangerous on account of fire. Experience shows that stoves are expensive to maintain and that the use of steam with a general plant is more healthful, less dangerous, and decidedly more economical. It is desired to add to the boiler house a lavatory for the enlisted men and place therein necessary showers, baths, closets, urinals, etc. These improvements will materially add to the health and comfort of the enlisted men. Placing a third story over the two wings is for the purpose of providing much required extra dormitory space for the men. Their quarters are greatly crowded because the enlisted strength of the barracks has been greatly augmented. Transmitted herewith is a communication from Boring & Tilton, architects, New York, in which is given an estimate of the cost of the foregoing improvements at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

9. An increase of \$700 in the appropriation for rent of building at Philadelphia, Pa., used by the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, for manufacturing clothing, storing supplies, etc., is estimated for. An official report received from the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., states that the space of the present building is inadequate and that more space is absolutely necessary. At present the building is very much crowded, so much so in fact that there is not sufficient space to accommodate supplies received from contractors.

10. No increase under the heads of "Forage," "Hire of quarters," and "Contingent" are estimated for, the amounts under such heads in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year being deemed sufficient for the next fiscal year with the exercise of economy in expenditures.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

[House Doc. No. 528, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.]

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, of the 19th instant, submitting estimates of appropriations for inclusion in the naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901, as follows:

Erection and completion of a marine barracks, Annapolis, Md	\$75,000
Erection and completion of commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, Annapolis, Md	19,500

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for transmission to Congress, to be included in the naval appropriation bill, estimates amounting to \$94,500, under the heading "Repairs of barracks, Marine Corps," for the following purposes, viz:

Erection and completion of a marine barracks, Annapolis, Md	\$75, 000
Erection and completion of commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, Annapolis, Md	19, 500

I inclose herewith, in explanation of the above estimates, copies of letters from the brigadier-general, commandant United States Marine Corps, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, together with an indorsement thereon by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, from which it appears that in the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1899, an appropriation was made for the erection of a marine barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md., as follows: \$50,000 for barracks, \$9,000 for commanding officer's quarters, \$14,000 for junior officers' quarters, and \$8,000 for the improvement of grounds, grading, etc.

When the bids were opened for the erection of the buildings in question, however, it was found that the lowest bid was \$51,000 in excess of the appropriation for barracks and quarters. This bid, so materially in excess of the appropriation, appears to have been the lowest obtainable after wide publicity and extensive competition. Careful inquiry made at the time among contractors in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington showed that owing to the largely increased demand for building material the cost thereof had greatly increased, the supply being limited.

Moreover, after the bids referred to were opened and in view of the very considerable loss to the Government on account of fires at the navy-yards, the Secretary of the Navy decided that buildings hereafter erected for the Navy and Marine Corps should be of fireproof material, involving an increase in the original cost thereof. Consequently to make the proposed barracks and quarters of the Marine Corps at Annapolis of fireproof material necessitates an increase in the appropriation of about 25 per cent.

In addition it has been decided, on recommendation of the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, to build the barracks and quarters of gray brick instead of ordinary red brick, the reasons given for the change being practical as well as artistic, which change in the material the architect for the buildings estimates will increase the cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the barracks, and a corresponding increase for the quarters.

Concurring in the views of the Assistant Secretary regarding the item of \$4,000 for "improvement of grounds," the Department has stricken same from the estimates as submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1900.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to inclose herewith estimates for \$179,500, for the erection of a marine barracks and three sets of officers' quarters, clearing, grading, and improving the grounds, etc., at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., together with an explanatory letter from the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, and a letter from Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

2. In the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1899, an appropriation was made for the erection of a marine barracks and officer's quarters at Annapolis as follows: \$50,000 for barracks; \$9,000 for commanding officers' quarters; \$14,000 for junior officers' quarters, and \$8,000 for the improvement of grounds, grading, etc.

3. When this appropriation became available, plans were prepared for the barracks and quarters by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect, and requests for proposals, based upon these plans, were given the utmost publicity by being published in the newspapers of several of the large cities, as well as sent directly to twenty-four well-known and responsible firms in cities from Chicago to Boston.

4. Only three bids were received. When these bids were opened it was discovered that the total amount of lowest bid was \$51,500 in excess of the appropriation for the barracks and quarters. This excess of the bids over the amount appropriated is explained by the greatly increased cost of both labor and material since the original estimates were prepared.

5. The appropriation made in the act of March 3, 1899, was based upon estimates which did not contemplate fireproof construction. Since the appropriation was

made the Department has expressed its desire that the buildings shall be constructed of fireproof material, which will entail an increase of about 25 per cent over the cost of the nonfireproof construction. The estimates now submitted are for fireproof barracks and quarters.

6. In the inclosed letter of the architect, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, reference is made to the fact that the marine barracks will occupy a conspicuous site at the Naval Academy, and should harmonize, so far as possible, with the Naval Academy buildings, which are constructed of granite. To build the barracks and quarters of granite would require a much larger appropriation than that for which estimates are now submitted. We have therefore based the estimates upon barracks and quarters constructed of gray brick, with gray stone or terra-cotta trimmings, as being the most economical method of securing harmony and general agreement in architectural style with the Naval Academy buildings.

7. The estimates submitted contemplate the construction of a barracks of sufficient capacity to accommodate 250 men. The surroundings at Annapolis are such as to afford greater facilities than at any other post for the instruction of officers and men in the pulling of boats, target firing, practice marching, and drills of all kinds, and in addition there are the advantages offered by the Academy itself for the establishment of a school of application for the many young officers now being appointed in the Corps from civil life. It is therefore my desire to have at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, a barracks large enough to accommodate a sufficient number of men to meet the increased demands for duty that will necessarily be made at that station, and to enable me to furnish an entire guard, thoroughly instructed as a body, under its own officers, before going on board ship, as such preliminary instruction has proved of the greatest advantage to the efficiency of the marine guard of a vessel.

8. Before making the estimates for these barracks I visited Annapolis and consulted with the Superintendent of the Naval Academy in regard to the matter, and he said that a barracks should be provided for at least 250 men, and urged me to submit an estimate of not less than \$250,000 for the construction of the barracks, as he believed that a suitable barracks could not be build for less. His suggestion was based upon a barracks constructed of granite, to be in keeping with the new Naval Academy buildings, and he strongly urged that no other material than granite be considered for the construction of the barracks.

9. The estimates submitted herewith are believed to represent the lowest amount for which plain, substantial, fireproof barracks and quarters can be constructed at Annapolis, and are based upon the estimate of the architect, Mr. Cobb, of \$500 per man, which for 250 men makes \$125,000, the amount of the estimate for the barracks, and I have the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to increase the appropriation for the barracks and quarters to the amounts shown on the estimates.

Very respectfully.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[First indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1900.*

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, as requested by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The case is fully and fairly stated in the within communication. The proposed increase of \$4,000 to the item "improvements of grounds" seems quite unnecessary.

With this exception, this office is in accord with the increased appropriation sought, and joins the commandant in his recommendation in seeking the approval of the Department.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1900.

SIR: I transmit herewith a communication from Henry Ives Cobb, architect, who prepared the plans, drawings, and specifications of the marine barracks and commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters to be erected at the Naval Academy, from which communication it will be seen that necessity exists for increasing the appropriation provided by Congress in the Navy appropriation act, approved March 3, 1899, which appropriation provided:

For barracks	\$50,000
For commanding officer's quarters	9,000
For junior officers' quarters	14,000
For improvements of grounds, construction of bridge, etc.	8,000

I have to recommend that Mr. Cobb's letter be referred to the Secretary of the Navy for favorable consideration and reference to Congress.

2. I also transmit herewith an estimate, on the regular form, for an appropriation which conforms in amount to the sum reported by the architect to be necessary to construct, of fireproof material and otherwise well and substantially—also to make the buildings harmonize with projected naval buildings at the Naval Academy—one barracks and a commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters at the station named. In addition to the amounts mentioned in the architect's communication I have added an item of \$12,000 for improvement of grounds, including clearing, grading, laying sewer and water pipes and pavements, erecting fences and flagstaff, building a bridge across a creek to connect the Marine Corps site with the Naval Academy inclosure, and otherwise improving the site for the barracks and quarters. The items of the estimate are as follows:

For one barracks	\$125,000
For commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters.....	42,000
For improvement of grounds, sewers, bridge, etc.....	12,000

The estimate proposes an increase in the appropriation of \$98,500, divided as follows:

For the barracks	\$75,000
For the commanding and junior officers' quarters	19,500
For ground improvement, etc.....	4,000

3. In explanation of the foregoing I have to submit this statement:

When the original estimates for marine barracks, commanding officer's quarters, junior officers' quarters, and ground improvements were submitted to you by this office, the amount of the estimates, total \$81,000, was believed to be sufficient for the end in view; and when the plans were prepared, under authority of the act mentioned, Mr. Cobb, an architect of national reputation and wide experience, expressed the opinion that the amount was sufficient for the purpose.

Accordingly, proposals from builders throughout the country were invited through advertisements in the public press, by letters from this office, and by verbal requests of the architect and myself. Publicity in the matter was unusually wide, and no less than sixteen contractors considered the plans, drawings, and specifications. Notwithstanding such competition, it was discovered on the occasion of the bids being opened in this office on September 18, 1899, that the lowest proposal received was as follows:

For the barracks	\$93,000
Appropriation.....	50,000
For the commanding officer's quarters	15,500
Appropriation.....	9,000
For the junior officers' quarters	24,000
Appropriation.....	14,000

From this it will appear that the total amount of the lowest bid was \$51,500 in excess of the appropriation for barracks and quarters.

4. The fact is repeated that this bid, materially in excess of the appropriation, was the lowest obtainable after wide publicity and extensive competition. Careful inquiry at the time, made among contractors in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, showed that, owing to the largely increased demand for building material, the cost thereof had greatly increased, the supply being limited.

5. Shortly after the bids referred to were opened, and in view of the very considerable loss to the Government on account of fires at the navy-yards, the Secretary of the Navy decided that buildings hereafter erected for the Navy and Marine Corps should be of fireproof material. Constructing buildings of such material, while wise and economical in the end, involves an increase in the original cost thereof. Consequently, to make the proposed barracks and quarters of the Marine Corps at Annapolis of fireproof material necessitates an increase in the appropriation of about 25 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of \$93,000, the amount of the lowest bid for the barracks, is \$23,250, which, added to the amount of the bid, equals \$116,250, which would be the cost of the barracks upon the basis indicated.

6. This estimate assumed that the barracks and quarters are to be built of ordinary red brick. Recently, however, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy urgently recommended that the proposed marine barracks and officers' quarters should be constructed of granite that they might harmonize with the character, design, etc., of the newly authorized naval buildings at the Academy. The Superintendent stated various reasons in support of his recommendations, the reasons being practical as

well as artistic. The Superintendent states that, if granite was not used, gray brick resembling granite be employed, granite or granite-colored terra cotta being used for trimming, ornamentation, etc. Mr. Cobb has estimated that, if such brick and trimmings are used, the increase in cost will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Assuming that such increase would be \$8,000, it will be observed that the cost of the barracks, of fireproof material and of gray brick, will be \$124,250. The estimate submitted herewith calls for even \$125,000.

7. The remarks concerning the increase in the cost of the barracks apply equally to the cost of the quarters, and it is believed that the estimates submitted for the quarters will be about their actual cost, after due competition among responsible contractors.

8. Relative to the item of \$12,000 for improvements to grounds, etc., I have to report that under this heading there will fall the expense of clearing, grading, laying sewers, water pipes, pavements; erecting fences and flagstuffs; making electrical connections with the Naval Academy plant; laying mains to connect with the Naval Academy sewers; building a bridge across a creek which now separates the Marine Corps site from the Naval Academy inclosure, etc.

9. In view of the public requirements, I have to suggest that you lay the foregoing facts before the Secretary of the Navy, with the recommendation that Congress be asked to increase the appropriations for buildings for the Marine Corps at the Naval Academy in the manner and to the extent advised by the architect, by the undersigned, and as itemized on the inclosed estimate.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
United States Marine Corps Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I have again been over the papers relative to the barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis for the United States Marine Corps. The present appropriation, as I understand it, is \$50,000 for barracks, \$9,000 for commanding officer's quarters, and \$14,000 for two officers' quarters, making a total of \$73,000. At the time this appropriation was made construction was very much cheaper than now, there having been a general increase of about 30 per cent in the cost of construction.

From estimates taken from the plans prepared, and from comparisons I have made with other buildings, even an ordinary red-brick building will cost for barracks \$300 per man.

I understand these quarters are to be used for the principal recruiting station and training station of the Marine Corps, and should accommodate not less than 250 men.

These buildings are to be constructed upon a very conspicuous site within plain view and to be taken in conjunction with the extensive improvements being made at Annapolis for the Naval Academy. The Naval Academy buildings are to be all of granite, fireproof, and most appropriate and in every way substantial buildings; it would be a very serious mistake to construct the Marine Corps buildings in any manner but in keeping with their surroundings. I do not consider it necessary to use entirely granite, as at Annapolis, although it would be better, but it is necessary for best results to build the buildings fireproof and of a style of architecture and general construction not too radically different from the Academy.

I respectfully recommend that the buildings be constructed fireproof of gray pressed brick with gray stone or terra cotta trimmings. It is needless to go into the great advantages in cost of maintenance, etc., of fireproof construction.

In preparing your recommendation for appropriation, you can safely estimate for barracks, \$300 per man for the cheapest kind of construction; \$400 per man for good, ordinary construction, and \$500 per man for brick and stone fireproof construction; \$700 per man for buildings of the same character as the Naval Academy. That is, for 250 men, brick and fireproof construction:

Barracks.....	\$125,000
Commanding officer's quarters	17,500
Two sets officers' quarters.....	25,000

In order to make these buildings the same general construction as the Academy buildings, it would be necessary to add not less than \$50,000 to the barracks, \$7,500 to commanding officer's quarters, and \$10,000 to the two officers' quarters.

Thus you see it will be necessary to get an additional appropriation of \$94,500 to construct the buildings of gray brick and stone, fireproof construction, to accommo-

date the necessary number of men, and an additional appropriation of \$162,000 in case they are to be made all granite of similar construction to the Academy buildings.

Respectfully,

HENRY IVES COBB, *Architect.*

FRANK L. DENNY,

Colonel and Quartermaster, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, by the Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
Marine barracks and quarters, Annapolis, Md.:		
Erection and completion of a marine barracks, Annapolis, Md. (act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1043, sec. 1)	\$75,000	\$50,000
Erection and completion of commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, Annapolis, Md. (same act)	19,500	23,000

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1901-1902, Navy Department.

	Estimates, 1901.	Appropriated, 1901.	Estimates, 1902.	Increase of estimates for 1902 over amount appropriated for 1901 for same purpose.	Decrease of estimates for 1902 as compared with amount appropriated for 1901 for same purpose.	New items, 1902.
Provisions	\$371,071.50	\$371,071.50	\$371,071.50	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	290,199.54	290,199.54	290,199.54	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Military stores	46,297.00	46,297.00	46,297.00	.....	.....	.....
Transportation and recruiting	35,000.00	35,000.00	100,000.00	\$65,000.00	.....	.....
Repair of barracks	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa. (rent)	3,300.00	3,300.00	4,000.00	700.00	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	15,000.00	15,000.00	28,000.00	13,000.00	.....	\$28,000.00
Portsmouth, N. H.	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	\$5,000.00	.....
Band room (headquarters)	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....
League Island, Pa.	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Mare Island, Cal. (naval prison)	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Sitka, Alaska (officers' quarters)	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Annapolis, Md. ....	.....	.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00
Annapolis, Md. (officers' quarters) .....	.....	.....	19,000.00	19,000.00	.....	19,000.00
Headquarters (offices) .....	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Algiers, La. (barracks and quarters) .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Forage	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Hire of quarters	14,748.00	14,748.00	14,748.00	.....	.....	.....
Contingent	61,700.00	61,700.00	61,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,018,816.04	1,018,816.04	1,131,016.04	237,700.00	125,500.00	187,000.00

F. L. DENNY, *Colonel, Quartermaster.*

Approved, September 6, 1900.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant, U. S. M. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,
by the Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
Provisions:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore, for commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers, for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, and for ice for preservation of rations, \$371,071.50; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: <i>Provided, however,</i> That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commutation therefor		\$371,071.50	\$371,071.50
Clothing:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law, \$290,199.54		290,199.54	290,199.54
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, \$30,000		30,000.00	30,000.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; three mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, and purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments of band, purchase of music and musical accessories, purchase and marking of medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, for incidental expenses of the school of application, purchase of signal equipment and stores, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, and renting ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, \$46,297		46,297.00	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service, \$100,000		100,000.00	35,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
Repairs and improvements to barracks and quarters at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash.; and Sitka, Alaska; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at such other places as the public exigencies require; and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, \$20,000	\$20,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4,000	4,000.00	24,000.00	23,300.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for horses of the Quartermaster's Department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$6,000		6,000.00	6,000.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them; for hire of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant, and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspector, the assistant paymaster, and the assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$14,748.		14,748.00	14,748.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,
by the Quartermaster United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
Contingent: For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising; washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets; funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, employment of civilian labor; repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture; camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, and pots, and so forth; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor, and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes; purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase and repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves; laying drain, water, and gas pipes; water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$61,700			
Total		\$61,700.00	\$61,700.00
PUBLIC WORKS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.			
Construction of a marine barracks at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., \$75,000.....	\$75,000		
Construction of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., \$19,000.....	19,000		
Provided that the amounts authorized in the act approved March 3, 1899, and now unexpended, \$50,000 for a marine barracks, \$23,000 for officers' quarters, and \$8,000 for ground improvements at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are hereby reappropriated for the same objects.....	81,000		
Construction of fireproof building for offices, headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., \$50,000.....	50,000		
Construction of a marine barracks and officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La., \$15,000	15,000		
Construction of boiler house, lavatory, and connecting bridge, installation of steam heat, and addition of a third story over two wings of marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$28,000	28,000		
		268,000	

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Approved, September 6, 1900.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. M. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1900.

SIR: Submitted herewith are the estimates for "Pay Marine Corps" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

These estimates show an increase over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year of \$12,450, thus explained, viz:

For increase in the number of officers retired (2 colonels)	\$6, 750
For increase in number of enlisted men retired	500
For one additional clerk	1, 200
For additional mileage	4, 000
	12, 450

Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE,
Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL,
COMMANDANT UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1901-1902, Navy Department.

Pay of Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1901.	Appropriated, 1901.	Estimates, 1902.	Increase of estimates for 1902 over amount ap- propriated for 1901 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1902 as compared with amount ap- propriated for 1901 for same pur- pose.	New items, 1902.
Pay for increased num- ber of officers on the retired list						\$6, 750.00
Pay for increased num- ber of enlisted men on the retired list						500.00
Increase in mileage for officers traveling under orders without troops						4, 000.00
Pay of one additional clerk						1, 200.00
Total	\$1, 694, 054. 23	\$1, 694, 054. 23	\$1, 706, 504. 23	\$12, 450. 00		12, 450. 00

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1900.

Approved September 6, 1900.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant U. S. M. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.			
For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list	R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596-1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, p. 293-4, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; acts Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1004, sec. 1-26; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1042, sec. 1.	\$416,900.00	63,420.00
Pay of officers on the retired list:			
3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 2 quartermasters, 4 majors, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants			
For pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates as prescribed by law; and the number of enlisted men shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders			
For pay and allowance of retired enlisted men:			
1 sergeant-major, 2 drum-majors, 2 gunnery-sergeants, 6 first-class musicians, 14 first sergeants, 26 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifiers, and 48 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year			
Undrawn clothing:			
Payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn			
Mileage:			
Mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops.			
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops, where there are no public quarters.....			
			\$1,683,868.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the Brigadier-General, Commandant:			
1 chief clerk			1,540.80
1 clerk			1,200.00
1 messenger			971.28
In the office of the paymaster:			
1 chief clerk			1,600.00
1 clerk			1,496.52
1 clerk			1,257.12
1 clerk (submitted)			1,200.00
In the office of the assistant paymaster:			
1 clerk			1,400.00
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:			
1 chief clerk			1,540.80
1 clerk			1,496.52
In the office of the assistant adjutant and inspector:			
1 clerk			1,200.00
In the office of the quartermaster:			
1 chief clerk			1,540.80
1 clerk			1,496.52
1 clerk			1,257.12
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:			
1 clerk			1,400.00
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem			688.75

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE—continued.			
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:			
1 clerk.....	\$1,400.00	\$22,636.23	
Total		1,706,504.23	\$1,694,054.23
The money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.			

G. L. GOODLOE, *Colonel, Paymaster.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1900.

Approved September 6, 1900.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant U. S. M. C.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 30, 1900.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
Thomas G. Hood.....	\$11,111.48	W. F. Pippey.....	\$9,146.66
F. E. Chesterman.....	492.00	R. Wurlitzer.....	376.50
H. V. Allen & Co.....	175.00	Manhattan Supply Co.....	1,500.46
H. B. Nichols.....	31.05	Hanlon & Goodman.....	388.90
Joseph Loeb.....	3,229.55	J. K. Shaw.....	186.62
Shoemaker & Busch.....	40.35	E. A. Gimbel.....	501.33
M. G. Copeland Co.....	196.80	John Galbraith.....	1,734.80
Paul J. Field.....	160.05	R. Levick's Son & Co.....	2,725.00
Charles W. Hayes.....	1,486.00	Paul J. Devitt.....	96.16
J. W. Cromwell.....	43,560.00	Hodges & Co.....	64.00
Henry T. Kent.....	39,445.00	Edmond R. Lyon.....	3,025.98
Harrington & Goodman.....	900.00	R. P. Clark Co.....	5,376.42
W. H. Horstmann Co.....	19,915.54	John Wanamaker.....	31,002.20
Ward & Huntington.....	188.60	Samuel Roebuck.....	125.00
Ridabock & Co.....	48.00	United States Trading Co.....	229.45

Statement of accepted proposals for stationery for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 30, 1900.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
J. A. Dushane.....	\$35.70	R. P. Andrews & Co.....	\$36.36
Shea, Smith & Co.....	235.06	D. A. Tower.....	895.70
R. Carter Ballantyne.....	192.56	Deter & Blackburn.....	1,228.77
Old Dominion Paper Company.....	124.57	Joseph P. Le Count.....	115.64

Statement of accepted proposals for supplying forage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, under advertisement dated April 30, 1900.

Station.	Contractor.	Station.	Contractor.
Portsmouth, N. H.	H. R. Paul.	Washington, D. C.	Wm. M. Galt & Co.
Boston, Mass.	Do.	Annapolis, Md. ¹	
Newport, R. I.	W. H. Belford.	Norfolk, Va.	T. J. Barlow & Bro.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. L. Rickerson.	Mare Island, Cal.	Robert Gore.
Philadelphia and League Island, Pa.	J. J. Convery.		

¹ No award.

Schedule of proposals received for ice for the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, advertisement dated June 1, 1900.

Station.	Contractor.	Per hundred.
Washington, D. C.	American Ice Co.	¹ \$0.35

¹ Accepted.

Schedule of proposals for supplying rations to the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, advertisement dated April 30, 1900.

Bidders.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston, Mass.	Newport, R. I.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	League Island, Pa.	Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	Navy-yard, D. C.
Andrew Koch		¹ \$16.60	\$22.00	\$14.70			
Charles E. Danner & Co.							
F. W. Scheper							
Fred Bauer							
Corcoran & Collins							
T. J. Barlow & Bro.							
Chas. A. Simonds		18.45					
D. J. Carroll & Co.	\$20.00						
H. R. Paul	¹ 17.93						
James Megarry							
B. Dolphin							
Louch, Augustine & Co.							
S. Cohen & Co.							
T. D. Baker & Co.		16. $\frac{1}{2}$					
Aaron Marx		18.00		¹ 14.65	¹ \$18.60	¹ \$15.35	¹ \$15.35
J. C. Ergood & Co.					24.75	19.75	19.75
John T. Reagan		22.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	28.00	28.00
Terrence Brady					20.00		
Frank Hume						15.63	15.63
W. H. Belford		22.61	¹ 21.61	16.71	19.17	25.00	25.00
E. de Groff ²							

Bidders.	Norfolk, Va.	Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mare Island, Cal.	Bremerton, Wash.	Sitka, Alaska.
Andrew Koch						
Charles E. Danner & Co.		¹ \$35.00				
F. W. Scheper		37.50				
Fred Bauer			¹ \$24.25			
Corcoran & Collins				\$15.99		
T. J. Barlow & Bro.	\$15.50					
Chas. A. Simonds						
D. J. Carroll & Co.						
H. R. Paul						
James Megarry				¹ 15.75		
B. Dolphin			28.00			
Louch, Augustine & Co.					¹ \$25.00	
S. Cohen & Co.			27.50			
T. D. Baker & Co.						
Aaron Marx	¹ 15.00					
J. C. Ergood & Co.	24.00					
John T. Reagan						
Terrence Brady						
Frank Hume						
W. H. Belford	22.21					
E. de Groff ²						¹ \$35.50

¹ Accepted.

² Advertisement dated March 28, 1900.

Schedule of proposals received for performing laundry work for the Marine Corps under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office dated April 30, 1900.

Station.	Bidder.	Articles per hundred.				
		Bed sacks.	Mattress covers.	Pillow- cases.	Sheets.	Towels.
Portsmouth, N. H.	W. H. Phinney	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
	J. P. Taffee	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	W. H. Belford	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	1.00
Boston, Mass.	J. P. Taffee	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	W. H. Belford	11.50	11.50	11.90	11.90	11.00
	City Steam Laundry Co.	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.00
Newport, R. I.	J. P. Taffee	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	J. T. Reagan	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
	W. H. Belford	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.00
	J. P. Taffee	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	W. H. Belford	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.90	11.00
	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
	W. H. Belford	11.50	11.50	12.75	13.00	1.90
Philadelphia, Pa.	Ed. L. Brice	3.00	2.70	2.50	2.50	1.75
	Mary J. Higgs	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.00
	J. T. Reagan	3.95	3.95	4.50	4.50	3.00
	W. H. Belford	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.25
Annapolis, Md.	Laura Hoff	15.00	15.00	11.50	12.25	...
	J. T. Reagan	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	3.00
	W. H. Belford	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
	C. W. Walker	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Norfolk, Va.	C. H. Consolvo	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
	W. H. Belford	1.50	1.50	2.25	2.25	1.00
	M. A. Smith	...	15.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
Port Royal, S. C.	Star Laundry Co.	10.00	10.00	2.00	5.00	2.00
Pensacola, Fla.	Lawrence & Borelli	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Mare Island, Cal.	Vallejo Steam Laundry Co.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Bremerton, Wash.	Louise Seidel	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	2.00
	W. A. McCutchin	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00

¹ Accepted.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 30, 1900.

WOOD, PER CORD.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Oak in stick.	Pine in stick.	Pine (kin- dling), sawed and split.
Portsmouth, N. H.	J. A. & A. W. Walker	\$6.10	\$5.10	\$7.75
	George D. Boulter	16.00	15.00	17.00
Boston, Mass.	J. K. Wells	...	...	...
	J. E. Lewis & Co.	18.00	16.00	110.00
Newport, R. I.	J. K. Wells	...	...	...
	Penninger & Manchester	17.75	17.75	111.88
Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. K. Wells	...	...	...
	do	...	...	...
League Island, Pa.	J. J. Convery	² 11.75	² 11.75	² 11.75
	D. Duncan & Son	18.50	19.50	111.00
Annapolis, Md.	Long Island Wood Co. ³	18.00	18.25	...
	George Speese	11.75	11.75	111.75
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Wash- ington, D. C.	J. J. Convery	4.75	13.70	6.00
	Basil Bros	14.50	4.00	15.50
Norfolk, Va.	Henry B. Myers	5.54	4.89	...
	James E. Rose ²	5.30	5.00	...
Nottingham, Wrenn Co	John B. Daish ²	...	...	...
	J. M. Dove ⁴	15.41	14.65	...
Nottingham, Wrenn Co	James E. Rose ⁴	5.60	5.50	...
	V. B. Johnson ⁴	...	...	...
Nottingham, Wrenn Co	W. G. Maupin	...	...	...
	W. & J. Parker	15.50	15.50	...

¹ Accepted.

² Rejected.

³ Advertisement dated June 4, 1900.

⁴ Advertisement dated July 21, 1900.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 30, 1900—Continued.

WOOD, PER CORD—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Oak in stick.	Pine in stick.	Pine (kindling), sawed and split.
Port Royal, S. C.	J. K. Wells			
	H. R. Walker	¹ \$6.50	¹ \$4.75	¹ \$7.00
Pensacola, Fla.	F. Bauer	4.50	¹ 3.50	
	Cary & Co.			
	B. Dolphin	¹ 4.50	4.50	¹ 4.50
Mare Island, Cal.	R. Dunsmuir's Sons Co.			
	J. L. Howard			
	R. J. R. Aden	¹ 12.45	¹ 12.45	¹ 15.00
Sitka, Alaska	W. P. Mills ²			
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	George Speese	¹ 8.00	¹ 8.25	
	J. J. Convery	11.75	11.75	¹ 11.75
Offices and officers' quarters, Washington, D. C.	James E. Rose ³	5.84	5.19	6.14
	John B. Daish ³	6.75	6.75	7.50
	J. M. Dove ⁴			
	James E. Rose ⁴	¹ 5.71	¹ 4.95	6.99
	V. B. Johnson ⁴			¹ 6.50
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	Nottingham, Wrenn Co. ⁵	¹ 5.50	¹ 5.50	¹ 6.00
	W. & J. Parker ⁵			

COAL, PER TON.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Bituminous, Wellington.	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).
Portsmouth, N. H.	J. A. & A. W. Walker		\$7.00	¹ \$5.30	¹ \$5.45
	George D. Boulter		7.50	5.60	5.75
	J. K. Wells		¹ 6.60	6.60	6.60
Boston, Mass.	J. E. Lewis & Co.		¹ 5.98	15.73	15.98
	J. K. Wells		6.60	6.60	6.60
Newport, R. I.	Penning & Manchester		6.75	¹ 5.84	¹ 5.94
	J. K. Wells		¹ 6.74	5.85	6.12
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do		¹ 5.90	¹ 4.38	¹ 4.74
	J. J. Convery		6.00	6.00	6.00
	D. Duncan & Son		6.50	4.95	4.95
	Long Island Wood Co. ⁶				
League Island, Pa.	George Speese		¹ 4.73	¹ 4.73	¹ 4.73
	J. J. Convery		5.75	5.75	5.75
Annapolis, Md.	Basil Bros		8.00	5.50	5.60
	Henry B. Myers		¹ 5.75	¹ 5.40	¹ 5.50
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	James E. Rose ³			5.13	5.38
	John B. Daish ³			5.40	5.40
	J. M. Dove ⁴		6.00	5.50	5.75
	James E. Rose ⁴			¹ 4.99	¹ 5.28
	V. B. Johnson ⁴			5.23	5.33
Norfolk, Va.	W. G. Maupin				¹ 5.42
	W. & J. Parker		6.00	5.75	5.85
	Nottingham, Wrenn Co.		¹ 6.00	¹ 5.75	6.00
Port Royal, S. C.	J. K. Wells			¹ 8.20	¹ 8.20
	H. R. Walker			8.40	8.65
Pensacola, Fla.	F. Bauer			¹ 10.00	¹ 10.00
	Cary & Co.			11.20	11.20
	B. Dolphin			11.00	11.00
Mare Island, Cal.	R. Dunsmuir's Sons Co.	¹ 10.54			
	J. L. Howard	¹ 10.32			
	R. J. R. Aden	12.00			
	W. P. Mills ²	¹ 15.00			
Sitka, Alaska	George Speese		4.73	4.73	4.73
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	J. J. Convery		¹ 4.55	¹ 4.55	¹ 4.55
Offices and officers' quarters, Washington, D. C.	James E. Rose ³		5.93	5.43	5.68
	John B. Daish ³		5.98	5.65	5.65
	J. M. Dove ⁴		6.00	5.50	5.75
	James E. Rose ⁴		5.93	¹ 5.29	5.58
	V. B. Johnson ⁴		¹ 5.75		¹ 5.58
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	Nottingham, Wrenn Co. ⁵		¹ 6.00	¹ 5.75	¹ 6.00
	W. & J. Parker ⁵		6.00	5.75	

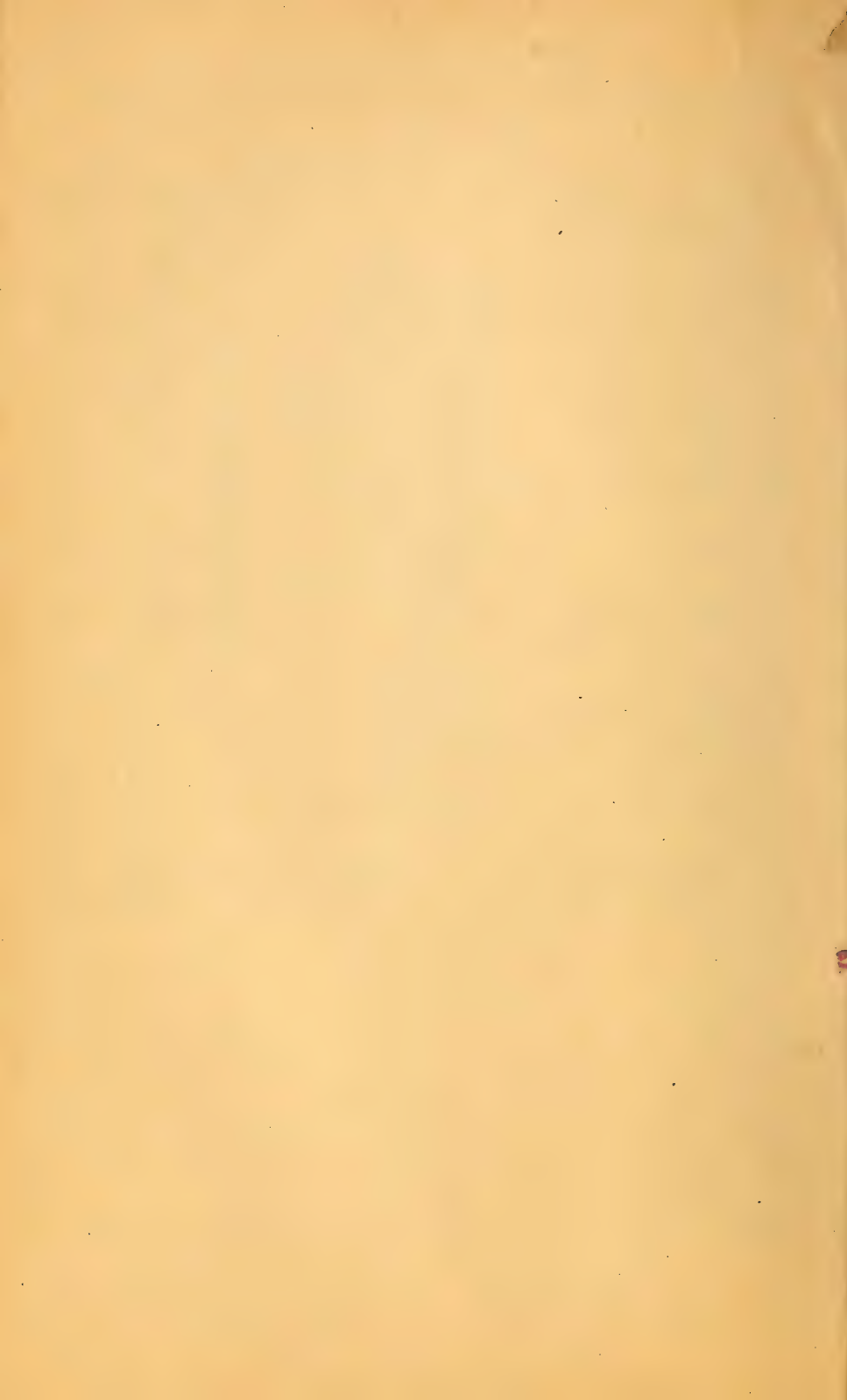
¹ Accepted.² Advertisement dated March 23, 1900.³ Rejected.⁴ Advertisement dated July 21, 1900.⁵ Advertisement dated June 18, 1900.⁶ Advertisement dated June 4, 1900.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the Quartermaster's Office, dated April 30, 1900—Continued.

COAL, PER TON—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	White ash (furnace).	White ash (nut).	Welsh anthracite (egg).
Portsmouth, N. H.	J. A. & A. W. Walker.	¹ \$5.00	¹ \$5.45	
	George D. Boulter	5.30	5.75	
	J. K. Wells	6.60	6.60	
Boston, Mass.	J. E. Lewis & Co.	15.44	15.98	
	J. K. Wells	6.60	6.60	
Newport, R. I.	Penninger & Manchester.	5.74		
	J. K. Wells	15.50	16.12	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	14.27	14.74	
	J. J. Convery	6.00	6.00	
	D. Duncan & Son	4.95	4.95	
	Long Island Wood Co. ²			
League Island, Pa.	George Speese	14.73	14.73	
	J. J. Convery	5.75	5.75	
Annapolis, Md.	Basil Bros.	5.25	5.60	
	Henry B. Myers	15.15	15.50	
Marine barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	James E. Rose ³	4.98		
	John B. Daish ³	5.30		
	J. M. Dove ⁴	5.35	5.75	
	James E. Rose ⁴	14.80		
	V. B. Johnson ⁴	5.10		
Norfolk, Va.	W. G. Maupin	14.97		
	W. & J. Parker	5.65	15.85	
	Nottingham, Wrenn Co.	5.55	6.00	
Port Royal, S. C.	J. K. Wells	18.20	18.20	
	H. R. Walker.	8.40	8.65	
Pensacola, Fla.	F. Bauer	¹ 10.00	¹ 10.00	
	Cary & Co.	11.20	11.20	
	B. Dolphin	11.00	11.00	
Mare Island, Cal.	R. Dunsmuir's Sons Co.			
	J. L. Howard			¹ \$14.00
	R. J. R. Aden.			
Sitka, Alaska	W. P. Mills ⁵			
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	George Speese	4.73	4.73	
	J. J. Convery	14.55	14.55	
Offices and officers' quarters, Washington, D. C.	James E. Rose ³	5.28	5.68	
	John B. Daish ³	5.55	5.65	
	J. M. Dove ⁴	5.35	5.75	
	James E. Rose ⁴	15.10	15.58	
	V. B. Johnson ⁴	5.35	5.60	
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	Nottingham, Wrenn Co. ⁶	15.50		
	W. & J. Parker ⁶		15.85	

¹ Accepted.² Advertisement dated June 4, 1900.³ Rejected.⁴ Advertisement dated July 21, 1900.⁵ Advertisement dated March 28, 1900.⁶ Advertisement dated June 18, 1900.



ANNUAL REPORT

MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
LIBRARY

OF THE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1901.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., and the manufacturing depot and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Certain improvements are being made at the several stations, as mentioned below:

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The \$15,000 appropriated by Congress last year for additions to the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y., has permitted the addition of one story to the main building of the barracks, thus providing much needed accommodations for the men.

Congress also appropriated \$28,000, as recommended in my last annual report, for necessary repairs and improvements at the barracks, including the installation of steam heat, the building of a boiler house and lavatory, and the adding of a third story to the wings of the enlisted men's quarters. Contracts for this work have been made, and the work has been commenced and will be carried on as fast as possible.

In addition to the above, I submitted a deficiency estimate for \$17,500, under the head of "Repair of barracks," for improvements and repairs to buildings, sewerage, prison cells, lights, etc., at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y. This estimate was transmitted to Congress by the Department and the amount was appropriated. Under this appropriation the work of improvement has been commenced on the guardhouse, to which two wings have been added, providing fourteen modern cells, also adding a dormitory to the quarters of the guard, and offices for the commanding officer and officer of the day; a summary court-martial room and a schoolroom, as well as increased space for storing official records. In addition to these improvements steam heat has been installed in the commanding officer's house, and the house has been thoroughly repaired and is

now in excellent condition. In the men's quarters a new bake oven costing \$500, has been installed which will bake bread sufficient for a command of 500 men. An orderly room has been established and furnished completely for the use of the noncommissioned officers. After these several repairs are finished the New York barracks will be in a thorough state of repair and the enlisted men will be as comfortable as it is possible to make them.

BOSTON, MASS.

Considering their great age the barracks are in an excellent state of repair, though barely large enough to accommodate the number of men now required for duty at this navy-yard.

During the year the interior of the barracks has been painted throughout; new floors laid in the rooms that required them; the old heating system overhauled and put in thorough repair, and a new boiler installed which will double the capacity of the plant, formerly too small to meet the requirements of the rigorous climate.

The bakery has been enlarged, and a new brick oven of the latest design, with a capacity of 350 loaves at each baking, installed.

The storerooms have been enlarged and refitted, and many minor repairs made throughout the barracks.

Work is now in progress upon the parade ground and approaches. The old brick walks are to be replaced with granolithic pavements, and the surface of the parade ground is to be improved.

The interior of the officer's quarters have all been painted or papered during the last year and are in good condition.

Upon the completion of the work now laid out at Boston that navy-yard will rank among the most important in the country, and a larger force of marines will be required there. The large increase in the size of the naval prison will require a still further increase in the marine force.

To accommodate this increase more barrack facilities must be provided in the near future, either by radical changes in the present structure or building a new barracks.

From reports just received by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps it appears that extensive repairs are needed to put the water-closets at the marine barracks, Boston, in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The floor of the room in which the closets are located should be concreted, and modern urinals, etc., and an improved system of ventilating and lighting should be installed. As it was too late when these reports were received to incorporate the items in the regular estimates I will later direct the quartermaster to submit a deficiency estimate covering these repairs, which are necessary to the health and comfort of the men, as I am of the opinion that they should be made at the earliest practicable date.

THE NAVAL PRISON.

The naval prison, which was built to accommodate 60 prisoners, has been crowded to its utmost, due to the increase in the Navy; but in spite of this the administration has been such that the prison has been kept neat, clean, and healthful throughout.

When the repairs now in progress are completed cells for 150 prisoners will be provided, with an extreme capacity of 300 in case of emergency.

Plans have been completed to still further increase the capacity of the prison by an addition of 150 cells, which would make the normal capacity 300, and provide for 600 in case of emergency.

This will ultimately necessitate a great increase in the strength of this post, to furnish the large daily guards at the prison, and in charge of the prisoners performing extra police duty.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

In my last annual report reference was made to the appropriation provided by Congress for raising the roof of the marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., one story. This work has been completed during the present year, and the additional quarters are now occupied by the men. The work was well done, and makes a great improvement in the barracks, the men being much more comfortable than formerly.

In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have asked for \$12,000 for further improvements, at the Portsmouth station to provide very much needed additional room for officers as well as additional accommodations for the enlisted men. It is intended to add the additional room for officers at the left wing of the barracks, and to make an addition to the rear wing of the barracks, to provide the required living space for the men. This arrangement will also permit the installation in the barracks building of plumbing fixtures which are now located in an out-building, thus admitting of the use of the latter building as an amusement room for the men, which is an urgent necessity at the post.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a modern fireproof marine barracks at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa. As mentioned in my report of last year, the plans and specifications for the new barracks were prepared by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect. The two lowest bids received were irregular, and the next lowest bid, that of Mr. Charles McCaul, of Philadelphia, Pa., was accepted, as investigation showed that he was a regular and responsible contractor of wide experience in such matters. The contract was awarded as soon as possible, and the work progressed so satisfactorily that the building was completed on August 1, 1901, with the exception of a few minor details, and the command, which had, prior to this time, been quartered on board the U. S. S. *Yankee*, moved into the new barracks on the date mentioned. The new barracks is a very handsome building, well planned and well built; will accommodate 350 men, and will make a comfortable home for the enlisted men at the station. Some work remains to be done on the parade ground, such as filling in, grading, sowing grass, etc., which will be completed in the near future.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Robards, U. S. M. C., who is a civil engineer, was placed in immediate charge of the work on the League Island barracks, and performed this duty in a most efficient manner.

The officers attached to the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., are now compelled to live a long distance from the barracks. Not only as a matter of convenience, but in the interest of discipline and efficiency, it is important that the officers should reside within the limits of the station where they could be constantly in touch with the

men. It is therefore important from a military standpoint, and in the interests of economy to the Government, that quarters for officers should be erected at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Leauge Island, in the near future.

NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The marine guard at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., at present consists of 19 men. The guard is under charge of Gunnery Sergt. Philip Gaughan, U. S. M. C. It is the policy of the Brigadier-General Commandant, whenever possible, to select old marines with long and faithful records for detail to the Naval Home guard, as this is considered a post of honor.

DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

During the year the clothing manufacturing depot and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., has been under the charge of Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C. In consequence of the increase of the corps and the many occasions on which it has been necessary to fit out detachments of men for service at sea and in the Far East, the work of this depot has very greatly increased; but on my inspection, a short time ago, I found everything connected with the office and depot in excellent condition, and the assistant quartermaster in charge of the depot is entitled to much credit for the systematic and zealous manner in which he has performed his duties.

The building occupied as a depot of supplies and assistant quartermaster's office in Philadelphia has become entirely inadequate to accommodate the exceedingly large quantity of clothing and supplies now received at and issued from the depot, and upon representation to the effect that the available space was too small for the purpose required, the owner of the building kindly made an addition without any increase in the annual rental of \$4,000; but with the increasing business of the depot, due to the augmented strength of the corps, the building has again become badly overcrowded and there is an immediate necessity for more room. To meet this urgent need I have inserted in the annual estimates for the next fiscal year an increase of \$1,000 in the annual rental. The additional space which can be obtained for this increased rental, however, will only temporarily relieve the congestion, as the assistant quartermaster reports that the present building is far too crowded for either safety to the goods stored therein or their prompt handling, and that much time and labor are lost by constant shifting and repacking of materials; and many things must be again placed in heavy and cumbersome boxes and stored on the floors because of the paucity of shelving, although every inch of available space is occupied, greatly to the exclusion of light, ventilation, etc. In May last, when a large purchase of stores for the Philippines was made, it was utterly impossible to accommodate the stores in the depot building, and the renting of a storehouse at \$75 per week became necessary, and this will happen on future occasions unless more space is granted. Another and very important fact is the lack of security from fire, as the building is not fireproof, and although all possible precautions are taken in the way of distributing fire extinguishers, fire boxes, buckets, hand grenades, and hose throughout the building, and drilling the force of the depot in the use

of the same, the building would, owing to its not being a fireproof structure, soon burn if once attacked by flames. In view of the above it is obviously in the interests of economy to the Government that a site should be purchased and a building erected for the use of this depot in order to safely and conveniently store the clothing and supplies required for issue to the corps. A suitable building could be plainly and substantially constructed for \$150,000, which would meet all requirements as to safety and space, and it is recommended that such a building be constructed for use of this Department.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

In my annual report for years past attention has been invited repeatedly to the dilapidated and unsafe condition of the building which has been occupied for many years as offices for headquarters of the Marine Corps, in which most of the valuable records of the corps are stored, and last year I submitted an estimate of \$50,000 for the erection of a new office building for headquarters of the corps. This sum has been appropriated by Congress, plans and specifications have been prepared, and the work will soon commence.

Preparatory to the commencement of such work, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the headquarters offices were transferred, on June 10, 1901, to the Bond Building, corner of New York avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, it having been found after a thorough search that this was the only building in the city where the requisite number of suitable rooms were available.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Last year in my report I referred to the appropriation by Congress of \$4,500 for the erection of a building at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for the use of the Marine Band and for enlisted men's quarters, and stated that the work on such building was progressing satisfactorily. This work has now been entirely completed and the building is occupied for the purposes for which it was intended. The lower floor is one large room which is used as a practice room for the band, and the upper story gives very comfortable additional dormitory space for about 50 men. In addition to this the room formerly used by the band for practice is made available for the use as dormitories. Numerous minor repairs have been made to the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., including improvements to plumbing, porches, and exterior paint work, and the barracks is now in good condition, considering its age.

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON.

The marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., is in good condition, the only repairs required being those incident to the usual wear and tear on an old building, which can be made out of the regular appropriation "Repair of barracks."

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently a board of survey on the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., reported that the barracks building was unstable, owing to

defective foundations and the presence of quicksand, and that the condition of the barracks was such as to make any expenditure for repairs a waste of money. These reports further showed that the barracks is now, or will become in the near future, a menace to life and limb, and that owing to this defective foundation and construction, bulging walls, etc., it is liable to collapse in case of strong winds or heavy loads on the floors. After receiving this report of survey I ordered First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. M. C., who is a civil engineer, to proceed to Norfolk and thoroughly inspect the barracks. The report of this officer confirmed in every way the report of the board of survey. In view of these reports I deemed it my duty to submit an estimate of \$100,000 for the construction of new modern fireproof barracks at this station.

I also directed the quartermaster to submit an estimate of \$42,000 for officers' quarters at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. At present the officers attached to the barracks have to live either in Portsmouth or Norfolk, a long distance from their duties. This keeps them from being in close touch with the men, which is very subversive of discipline. In addition to being of great importance from a military standpoint for the officers to live within the limits of the station, the building of quarters will result in economy to the Government, owing to the large amounts now being paid for "hire of quarters." In view of the condition of the old barracks at Norfolk, and the need for quarters at that station, it is earnestly hoped that the Secretary will recommend to Congress the appropriation of the amounts asked for new barracks and quarters.

NEWPORT, R. I.

When the marine barracks at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., was built the station had not reached its present importance, and the barracks was designed for the small guard then necessary. This station has now become of such importance as to require a much larger guard of marines, especially on account of the great increase in the number of apprentices there. The commandant of the station considers that a much larger force is necessary in order to perform the additional duties required of the marines.

Any increase of this command would require additional quarters for the men, and the barracks would have to be enlarged. This could be effected at moderate cost by continuing the present barracks to the eastward about 75 feet.

The junior officers at Newport are now occupying a few rooms in the barracks building which are intended for storerooms and offices, and are much needed for these purposes. Junior officers' quarters should, therefore, be provided.

I am informed by the commanding officer that the commandant of the station kindly granted permission for the marine detachment to go out on the *Hist* twice a week for target practice at sea with the secondary battery. This has been carried out with good results, and the actual target practice will do a great deal toward preparing the men for duty on board ship.

Two of the recently appointed second lieutenants of the corps have been stationed at Newport during the year, and the commanding officer has given special attention to the thorough theoretical and practical

instruction of these officers in drill regulations, manual of guard duty, firing regulations, signaling, and in all practical exercises, such as parades in heavy marching order, practice marches, minor tactics, advance and rear guards, outposts, etc.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

In my last annual report it was stated that the amount appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, for the erection of a marine barracks and three sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was insufficient for the purpose. The items of this appropriation were as follows: Barracks, \$50,000; commanding officer's quarters, \$9,000; two sets of officers' quarters, \$14,000; clearing and grading, laying of sewers, etc., \$8,000. The widest publicity was given to requests for proposals, but no bid was received within the appropriation. Accordingly, on March 15, 1900, I submitted to the Department special estimates for the following increases in the appropriations: For barracks, \$75,000; commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, \$19,500. This estimate was transmitted to Congress with the favorable recommendation of the Department, but Congress failed to make the required increased appropriation. I therefore included the additional sums in my regular estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and Congress provided \$75,000 additional for the barracks, and \$10,000 additional for officers' quarters.

The plans of the barracks and quarters at Annapolis were prepared by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect, as stated in my last report. The contract for the erection of the barracks has been made with the Charles McCaul Company, and the work of construction is about to begin.

First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. M. C., who is a civil engineer, will be placed in immediate charge of the construction work.

The appropriation now available will permit of the erection of a modern, fireproof barracks of gray brick, in a style which will harmonize with the other modern buildings being erected at the Naval Academy. This building when finished will accommodate over 300 men, and will enable me to keep an adequate force of men there, and to have thorough drills and instructions.

The site of the barracks and quarters is in a field across the Grave Yard Creek, allotted to the Marine Corps by the Department some time since, and the houses will face on the continuation of one of the streets of the Academy. The exact location of the barracks and quarters was decided upon by me during my recent visit to the Academy, after consultation with the superintendent, and with his approval.

The marines at Annapolis are still in camp, but in a short time they will be transferred to the *Santee*, where they will remain until the barracks is completed. The command being attached to the *Santee*, their accounts are on the books of the paymaster of the station, and they can receive the navy ration.

No bid was received to erect the officers' quarters which was within the amount appropriated by Congress, and the plans and specifications for the quarters are accordingly being revised with a view to decreasing the cost thereof, in order that it may be possible to erect the quarters within the sum provided.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

The marine barracks at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., is in good condition. The building occupied as barracks was turned over to the Marine Corps by the Navy, and has proved to be a most excellent and comfortable building for this purpose. As it is located close to the water the men are enabled, by a few steps, to reach a good beach for bathing.

Formerly the junior marine officers were compelled to live in rooms partitioned off in one end of the barracks building. Now, however, through the kindness of the commandant of the station, Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., they have been allowed quarters in one of the unoccupied houses in the navy-yard, which, at small expense to the corps, has been properly fitted up, and now provides very comfortable accommodations for the junior officers.

Upon the recommendation of the commandant of the station, I inserted in my estimates for the coming fiscal year \$3,500 for the erection of a veranda on the seaward side of the enlisted men's quarters, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of the men, as well as improve the appearance of the barracks. It is hoped that this small estimate will be approved by the Secretary.

To meet the necessity for more men at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and in accordance with the urgent request of the commandant of the station, orders were issued from these headquarters on November 15, 1900, directing Capt. J. A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., to take charge of a detachment consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 37 privates at Norfolk, Va., and proceed with this detachment to Pensacola for duty. Upon his arrival Captain Lejeune assumed command of the barracks at the station.

SERVICES OF MARINES AT FIRE, FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

On the morning of July 12, 1901, the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., received a call from Fort Barrancas to assist in the extinguishment of a fire at that place. In response to this call the tug *Sebugo* was immediately dispatched, fitted with the necessary fire hose, and with a detachment of 20 marines on board under the immediate charge of Acting Sergt. John F. Burke, U. S. M. C., the detachment being under the direction of Lieut. Commander J. B. Collins, U. S. N. They proceeded to the wharf at Barrancas, and in about eight minutes a hose was coupled and run out, and the fire was extinguished.

The commandant, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., in reporting concerning the fire, states that the ice-making plant was destroyed before he received a call for assistance, but that the adjoining buildings were doubtless saved by the prompt action of the marines. He also says that Commander J. B. Collins, under whose direction the marines worked, speaks most highly of their services. In his letter to the commandant of the Marine Corps relative to the services of the marines on this occasion, the commandant of the Pensacola navy-yard says:

It gives me great pleasure to again testify to the promptness of the guard here in responding at times of emergency.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

In April, 1901, the Department appointed a board of naval officers to examine all the buildings at the Port Royal station, and to report to the Department which of them could be made use of as quarters for training landsmen, and what changes should be made to facilitate the work in view, the preliminary training of landsmen. Among other things, the members of this board reported as follows:

The present marine guard consists of 36 men, commanded by a captain, and the present quarters can only accommodate this number. The board recommends the establishment of a two-company post, and if it is not considered advisable to quarter the extra men in tents, arrangements can be made to quarter them in building No. 19.

The board considered this increase in the number of marines necessary because of the proposed large increase in the number of men to be at the station under training, to prevent the introduction of liquor on the reservation, to guard public property, etc.

In accordance with the Department's directions, steps are now being taken to make the necessary sewer connections with building No. 19, and in other respects to fit this building for occupation by the additional number of marines who will be stationed at Port Royal.

In view of the uncertainty as to the requirements at Port Royal, on account of the probable establishment there of a training station for landsmen, but few minor repairs and improvements have been made at the post during the year.

The alterations being made in building No. 19 at the Port Royal station, above referred to, which was originally intended for use as a paint shop, will only render this building suitable for temporary occupancy by the marines, and in order to properly quarter the increased force of men new barracks will be necessary, or an additional story will have to be added to the present barracks. No recommendations will be submitted in this direction, however, until the requirements become more fully known and the strength of the post is definitely settled.

NAVAL STATION, ALGIERS, LA.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1900, appropriated \$15,000 for the construction of a suitable barracks and set of officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La., and preliminary steps have already been taken toward the erection of these buildings. It is hoped that they will be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Extensive minor repairs have been made at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., during the year, including improvements to the sewer system, at an expense of \$4,200, authorized by the act of Congress approved June 7, 1900. This work has been completed in a satisfactory manner under the supervision of Civil Engineer R. C. Holliday, U. S. N., and the sewer system installed is an excellent one.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, also provided \$15,000 for increasing the size and capacity of the naval prison at Mare Island, Cal. As the quartermaster informed me that there was no officer of his department available for assignment to the duty of superintending the improvements on the prison named, I recommended that the

work of preparing the plans and specifications and superintending the improvements be performed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and the work is now being done by that bureau. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy the appropriation for these improvements to the naval prison was credited to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Reports have not been received at these headquarters as to the progress of the work.

STORM AT MARE ISLAND.

On the morning of December 14, 1900, a severe storm did considerable damage to the buildings of the Marine Corps at the navy-yard, Mare Island. The wind carried away about 4,000 square feet of the tin roof of the barracks, destroyed a considerable portion of the cornice and guttering, badly damaged two skylights of the barracks proper, and the roof and skylight of the shooting gallery. One of the target butts caved in, and the frame was blown down and destroyed, and a number of windows in the barracks were broken. Several large trees were blown down, carrying the electric-light wires with them. The covering of the water tank at the commanding officer's quarters was blown down, and other minor damage was done. Through the courtesy of the officers at the navy-yard, large sails were supplied to temporarily cover the exposed places in the roof, and permanent repairs were immediately begun and soon completed.

In his report relative to the damage done by the storm, the commanding officer of marines states that the intelligent and prompt action of Second Lieut. R. Y. Rhea, U. S. M. C., who was officer of the day, reflected great credit upon him, as he established patrols along the water front, and personally superintended all possible efforts to prevent loss of life and damage to property from the storm.

MAGAZINE FIRE.

It appears from a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, referred to these headquarters on June 21, 1901, that the marines stationed at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, were conspicuous among those who, by their prompt and vigorous action on the occasion of the fire at the magazine, Mare Island, on June 5, 1901, prevented the destruction of other magazines and buildings in close proximity to the burned magazine. It is understood that the Department has sent to the commandant, Mare Island, a letter commending the efforts of the officers, marines, and others attached to the station for their work on this occasion.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The sum of \$30,000 is included in the estimates for the erection of a marine barracks, and \$15,000 for the construction of a double set of officers' quarters at the new naval station, San Francisco, Cal. This station being a new one, there are no barracks or quarters for the marines, who are now living on board a vessel which is kept at the station. The erection of these barracks and quarters is believed to be necessary to the best efficiency of the marine detachment at the station, and the quartermaster expresses the opinion that for the sums

above mentioned modern frame structures of adequate size and arrangements can be built. The estimates are based upon a memorandum and recommendation received from the commandant of the station.

NAVY-YARD, PUGET SOUND, WASH.

The exterior of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and the officers' quarters at the station, have been painted during the year. The other repairs required at the station have been very slight.

In the early part of the year the commandant, Puget Sound Navy-Yard, addressed a letter to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, in which he dwelt upon the increasing importance of the Puget Sound station, and stated that by reason of the addition of numerous buildings required for yard purposes, and in connection with the docking of large ships, the marine barracks is becoming more and more shut in, and that the location of the barracks has become undesirable, both for the comfort of the men and the difficulty of preserving proper discipline on account of the proximity of the barracks to saloons, etc., immediately outside the station.

This question was referred to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and the Bureau stated, in reply to the inquiry of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, that although it was in contemplation to ask for an appropriation for enlarging the grounds and erecting additional buildings at the Puget Sound Navy-Yard, the Bureau did not consider it necessary to remove the barracks and officers' quarters until further legislation by Congress. In view of this fact no steps have yet been taken to change the location of the barracks and officers' quarters, but it is probable that in the near future a new barracks and officers' quarters will have to be erected on a more desirable site which has been suggested by the commandant of the station, and when the necessity arises estimates looking to this end will be submitted. In the event of the erection of new marine barracks and officers' quarters, the buildings now used by the marines can be turned over to the Navy for yard uses.

A camp was established on July 9, 1901, under the charge of First Lieut. Jay M. Salladay, U. S. M. C., about 7 miles from the station, where all of the men who had qualified in the gallery were given an opportunity to fire at the different ranges. A short time after the camp was established Lieutenant Salladay was detached from the station and First Lieut. D. P. Hall, U. S. M. C., was placed in charge. The work of the men was very satisfactory, and Capt. E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C., commanding, reports that the work of Lieutenants Hall and Salladay, the range officers, was most satisfactory.

SITKA, ALASKA.

As mentioned in my last annual report, the act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, provided an additional sum of \$1,000 and reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriation of June 10, 1896, for the erection of one set of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, making the total amount available \$3,397.94. The quartermaster reports that invitations for bids to construct these quarters were publicly advertised for, but that only one bid was received. The amount of this bid was

in excess of the appropriation, and new bids will be advertised for. It will probably be necessary to modify the plans and specifications of the quarters in order to secure a bid within the amount appropriated by Congress.

Upon the recommendation of this office, the Secretary of the Navy requested the Secretary of the Interior to allot to the Navy Department, for the use of the Marine Corps, all that portion of "lot 24" at Sitka, Alaska, reserved by Executive order of November 9, 1899, lying southwest of a line run from a point south 57 degrees west, 10 feet from corner number 3, thence south 33 degrees east to Lincoln street. This request has been complied with, and directions issued for the removal of the buildings on such land in order that it may be available for use by the Marine Corps. Information just received shows that these buildings have all been removed.

At 1 o'clock a. m. on January 2, 1901, a fire broke out in a carpenter shop in the town of Sitka, Alaska, and the marines stationed at Sitka responded promptly to the alarm. It was a dry, cold night, and a fierce wind was blowing from the north. The building was very inflammable, filled with combustible material, and surrounded with other frame buildings in close proximity, and the fire threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the town. The marines, under Capt. Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., were among the first on hand to fight the fire, and their work of protection was expeditiously and thoroughly accomplished, a portion of the command assisting in the destruction and extinguishment of the burning building to prevent the spread of the flames, and the balance of the men being distributed in patrols throughout the town to prevent the kindling of new fires by the flying sparks. These marine patrols saved several buildings from destruction by detecting and extinguishing incipient fires started by the sparks.

In his report relative to the work done by his command on the occasion of this fire, Captain Pendleton says that, while all the members of his command did well, he wishes to particularly mention First Lieut. George H. Mather, U. S. M. C., who had charge, specially, of the patrol, and whose energy and careful work undoubtedly saved numerous other outbreaks which would have been disastrous, and Gunnery Sergt. Laurence Delmore, U. S. M. C., "whose quick eye and good judgment promptly discovered the one point of attack to break the advance of the fire, and whose energetic and fearless and skillful efforts, in spite of heat and danger, contributed most materially to the successful carrying out of the plan."

Under date of January 15, 1901, the leading citizens and property owners of Sitka presented a petition of thanks to Captain Pendleton and his command for the work done by them, to which the preservation of their property was so largely due.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

Reports received from the marine barracks naval station, San Juan, P. R., show that the barracks is in good condition and the command in good health.

The system of supplying the marines at the station with the army ration, through the courtesy of the War Department, is still in operation, and the provisions furnished during the past year have been

thoroughly satisfactory. A transfer of funds to reimburse the Army for these provisions is made whenever bills are presented.

The barracks are as comfortable as they can be made under existing circumstances.

On April 30, 1901, the dock of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company took fire, and the report of the commandant of the naval station, San Juan, relative to the conflagration, which was referred to these headquarters by the Secretary of the Navy, commends the services of the marines in fighting the fire, which burned fiercely from the start, and in helping to save valuable material from the dock. In closing his report the commandant says:

Captain Lucas and his men displayed commendable zeal and energy on this occasion, and I would especially commend to the Department Corpl. Daniel Francis Burns, U. S. M. C.; Private Felix Edward Kavanagh, U. S. M. C., and Private William Henry Raab, U. S. M. C.

Captain Lucas, in his report of the fire, says:

As soon as I saw that the dock could not be saved, I went to the office of the light-house engineer to take out records, taking four marines with me. As the office was directly to leeward of the fire, I posted one man on the stairway to warn us when it was time to leave, and entered with the other three men and two clerks from one of the engineer's other offices. Before we left for the last time, Mr. Conover, chief clerk of the light-house inspector, also came in. Almost immediately after leaving for the last time the offices were a mass of flame. Very little was saved, as the time was short and the smoke from the burning creosote very suffocating. Private Kavanagh was the last to leave.

After leaving the engineer's office, Private Raab went on the dock to assist with a line of hose. Corporal Burns and seven or eight civilians were still on the dock with the hose. When they attempted to leave the dock, they found the inner doors of the main entrance were closed. They got off the dock by climbing over the stairway leading up to the office of the steamship company. Corporal Burns and Private Raab remained to the last, helping the others up over the stairway, and when it came to Corporal Burns's turn he could not make it, as he was getting weak and it required a jump. Private Kavanagh saw this from the shore and went out on the stairway and, by letting himself down so that Corporal Burns could reach him, Corporal Burns was enabled to reach the stairway. Corporal Burns states that he does not think he could have left the dock without the assistance given by Private Kavanagh. It was in getting around this stairway that Corporal Burns, Privates Raab and Kavanagh were burned. Corporal Burns, Private Raab, and especially Private Kavanagh deserve credit for the work done at this time.

The Department addressed commendatory letters to Corpl. Daniel F. Burns, and Privates Felix E. Kavanagh and William H. Raab for their work during the fire.

MARINE BARRACKS, FORT JEFFERSON, DRY TORTUGAS, FLORIDA.

Early in December, 1900, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, was turned over to the Navy Department by the Treasury Department, and the Marine-Hospital Service vacated the station December 11, leaving the fort under naval control from that date. Prior to this time the War Department had dismantled all its guns, carriages, and other paraphernalia pertaining to the fort, and these articles had been sold to civil contractors.

In view of the intention to establish a naval coaling station at Dry Tortugas, it became necessary to have a guard on the island, and when papers relating to this matter were referred by the Department on October 29, 1900, to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, U. S. M. C., for report and recommendation, that officer recommended that, pending the completion of the works at Dry Tortugas, a marine guard,

consisting of 2 officers and 40 enlisted men, be ordered there to guard the public property at the station.

A report from Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., commandant naval station, Key West, Fla., dated November 22, 1900, showed that there were at Fort Jefferson brick buildings which, with proper repairs, would provide ample accommodation for the marines to be ordered there. This report of Captain McGowan gave the dimensions of the two principal buildings, as follows:

One three-story brick structure 38 by 340 feet, which was originally designed for the accommodation of ten companies of artillery, at least three-tenths of the building being in a sufficient state of repair to be occupied as barracks. Back of the center of this building a large latrine is located, built in 1898, and in perfect repair. Building for officers' quarters—a three-story brick, 44 by 288 feet, which will provide ample and comfortable accommodation for officers, as well as furnishing rooms for the transaction of public business. Latrines are also available in connection with this building. The roof of the building needs numerous repairs, and the building itself requires painting, whitewashing, glass for the windows, etc., and many other minor repairs.

On December 20, 1900, the Department directed that Dry Tortugas be placed under the jurisdiction of the commandant, naval station, Key West, Fla., until otherwise ordered.

In a communication dated January 14, 1901, to the Secretary of the Navy, which was referred to these headquarters for the information of the commandant of the corps, the commandant of the naval station, Key West, Fla., inclosed letters received by him from the commanding officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Blake*, and the assistant superintendent of improvements at Dry Tortugas, relative to the illicit traffic in liquor, which was brought to the island by Spanish "fishing-boats," and in view of the prevalence of this traffic, the commandant, naval station, Key West, earnestly requested that a force of marines be ordered to Dry Tortugas at the earliest practicable time. These papers were returned to the Department by the Brigadier-General, Commandant, with the recommendation that the request of the commandant, naval station, Key West, be approved, and, in due time, the Department directed the establishment of a marine garrison at Dry Tortugas.

Preliminary steps were at once taken looking to the establishment of a marine post at Dry Tortugas, arranging for the transportation of the necessary supplies, etc., and Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., was directed by the Brigadier-General, Commandant of the Marine Corps, on April 5, 1901, to proceed to Key West, and, upon his arrival there, to report to the commandant of the station for duty in connection with the establishment of a marine post at Dry Tortugas. Captain Radford proceeded to Key West in obedience to these orders, arriving there April 9, 1901, and at once sent out proposals for rations, ice, and laundry work, and arranged for the reception of the detachment of marines. By direction of the commandant, naval station, Key West, the quarters at Dry Tortugas were swept and prepared for the arrival of the marines.

Upon the recommendation of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, on June 14, 1901, an allotment of \$6,000 was made from the emergency

fund of the Navy Department for the procurement of camp and garrison equipage and furniture for officers' quarters and the barracks at Dry Tortugas.

The marine detachment, consisting of Capt. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., commanding, Second Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C., and 27 enlisted men, left New York City for Key West in the steamer of the Mallory line sailing April 6, 1901, the supplies, equipments, etc., for the establishment of the post being shipped on the same steamer. Captain Treadwell and his detachment arrived at Key West and reported to the commandant of the naval station there on April 11, 1901, and at once proceeded to Dry Tortugas, arriving at that place at 6 p. m., on the same day.

Upon the arrival of the detachment at Dry Tortugas, beds were placed in the rooms, mattresses, pillows, etc., unpacked, and the command was comfortably quartered the first night. The field oven was utilized as a temporary means of cooking pending the arrival of the range by the next trip of the tug. The rooms in best condition among those which were suitable, were selected for barracks, kitchens, dining-rooms, storerooms, etc.

Captain Radford's report, which is appended to my report, marked "A," contains a detailed description of the buildings, and the condition of the various rooms, etc. The rooms occupied as barracks and quarters are on the second and third floors, have high, hard plastered ceilings and walls, hard-wood floors, and are dry, airy, and sanitary. The latrine back of the center of the barracks, which was built in 1898 directly over the sewer, Captain Radford reports as being in perfect repair, and states if the sewer were filled and emptied with each rise and fall of the tide, it would be perfectly sanitary. He states, however, that as the moat around the fort has, at present, only one opening, the sewer does not operate properly, and therefore the latrine is only suitable for use in an emergency. It is understood that a temporary closet has been constructed over the moat by Captain Treadwell.

Captain Radford reports that in the building used for officers' quarters the plaster of the ceilings in about one-third of the rooms is in bad repair; the roof leaks badly and should be replaced, and the three-story wooden piazza is rotting rapidly and can not stand much longer; it is shored up in the most dangerous places. Three-quarters of the first and second story rooms are in fair repair and can be used, but the greater part of the third story is uninhabitable, some rooms never having been plastered, and the plaster in others being down on account of the leaky condition of the roof. As there are 69 rooms in the building, however, only a comparatively small portion of them will be needed for actual use. Connected with the sewer in rear of the quarters are numerous latrines, which are mostly stopped up and unfit for use. A closet has been constructed over the moat for temporary use.

In the building used as officers' quarters are situated the commanding officer's office, the officer of the day's office, the first sergeant's office, the apothecary's shop, and the hospital. In the left wing several rooms are occupied by employees of the Bureaus of Yards and Docks and Equipment, and in the right wing are the telegraph operator's family, the post-office, and the telegraph office. All of the rooms have from one to three large windows, and each is provided with a fire-place.

The sewerage system consists of one large brick sewer $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, extending four-fifths around the interior, with three outlets into the moat, which is 70 feet wide, built of brick and concrete, and surrounds the fort. The whole inclosure is about 9 acres.

In his report Captain Radford urges the necessity for frequent, regular, and reliable communication between Dry Tortugas and Key West, and recommends that a large sea-going tug be assigned to this duty, as the water between the two places is frequently very rough, and the tug used up to the time of his report was often unable to make the trip on this account, causing considerable delays in the delivery of supplies, etc. Subsequent to this report the Brigadier-General Commandant urgently recommended that a large sea-going tug be assigned by the Department to make trips twice weekly between Key West and Dry Tortugas to carry stores, men on furlough, etc. This request has been granted, and the tug *Osceola* is now performing this duty.

Captain Radford estimates the cost of a new three-story piazza, framework entirely of iron, complete, at \$2,400, and the cost of a new roof, renewing half of the gutter and leading, and renewing cornice on the officers' quarters, at \$3,900.

The present method of supplying the fort with water is by means of cisterns in different parts of the grounds, which are filled by means of rain water caught on the various buildings and piped to the cisterns, and also by water percolating through the sand on top of the casemates. It is reported that fully two-thirds of the 99 cisterns in the casemates contain brackish water, and many of the other cisterns are dangerously near the sewer. In his report Captain Radford says that the Navy has constructed outside of the fort, and near the entrance, a most complete distilling plant, capable of distilling 60,000 gallons, net, per day, and when the standpipe and cistern which are now being constructed with a capacity of 400,000 gallons each are completed, there will be little use for the inside cisterns except as reservoirs. The standpipe will be 55 feet high on a 7.5-foot base, and as the upper stories of the buildings on the island are not more than 45 feet high, the water-supply and pressure will be ample for all demands.

As there are no bathrooms or modern water-closets in either the officers' or men's quarters, Captain Radford earnestly recommends the installation of a system of plumbing, water-closets, shower baths, and bath tubs, and suggests that the waste pipes be led through the moat wall directly into the sea. In view of the necessity for perfect sanitary conditions in the climate of Dry Tortugas, the importance of a modern system of closets and baths can not be overestimated. I have therefore forwarded to the Bureau of Yards and Docks an estimate of \$15,000, prepared by the quartermaster of the corps, to provide for repairs to roofs, porches, painting, woodwork, plumbing, etc., at Fort Jefferson, with the recommendation that the Bureau incorporate the sum mentioned in its annual estimates for the next fiscal year.

To the right of the officers' quarters is a two-story brick building of four rooms, which has been occupied by an army ordnance sergeant, but has been, or soon will be, vacated. This would make an excellent hospital and should be fitted up for that purpose, in which case closets, baths, etc., would be required for this building as well as for the officers' and enlisted men's quarters.

The present sewers at Fort Jefferson empty into the moat, which is therefore the receptacle for all kinds of refuse. Captain Radford, in

his report, says that as there are only two outlets to the moat, one of which is blocked up by fully 50 feet of sand, the other not being entirely clear, the arrangement is bad and far from sanitary, and the moat should be cleaned and the outlets opened and cleared as soon as possible.

The inclosure at Fort Jefferson is sufficiently large for company and battalion drills, and a 200-yard range can and will be fitted up on the south side of the fort. It is also the intention of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, if practicable, to make arrangements for long-range firing, placing a target on one of the adjacent keys.

The commanding officer of marines having reported that a cutter, two whaleboats, and two dinghies were required for the use of his command, a request for these boats was submitted to the Department, which was approved, and an order has been given to furnish the boats.

Owing to the subtropical climate of Dry Tortugas, a cold-storage plant is considered indispensable to the health and comfort of the marine detachment stationed there, and the Department has, therefore, been requested to have such a plant installed at the station. Preliminary steps to this end have already been taken, and Captain Treadwell has furnished plans and specifications of a suitable plant, together with a recommendation as to the most desirable building in which to install it. It is hoped that this plant will be furnished and in operation in the near future.

In response to an inquiry addressed to him on June 4, 1901, as to whether the marine garrison under his command at Fort Jefferson was comfortably quartered, and whether the quarters occupied were in a reasonably sanitary condition, Capt. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., commanding marines, replied, under date of June 12, 1901, that the men under his command were fairly well settled and comfortable; that the barrack rooms, in fairly good condition, will accommodate 120 men comfortably—that is, 10 living rooms, 12 men in each room. He states that much work has been done in the way of carpentering, glazing, painting, etc., and much remains to be done, the woodwork, doors, windows, wall, floors, etc., being in poor condition upon his arrival. He states that the barracks occupied have been well policed, kitchen, clothing room, squad rooms, guardrooms, carpenter, paint, and blacksmith shops provided, and put in good condition.

Captain Treadwell states that the sanitary conditions seem good, and that there has been no sickness in his command since their arrival, and the men are contented; that with the present small number of men and the work to be done no drills are possible, and more men are needed for the necessary drills, for the work to get the station in good condition, and to permit a larger daily guard to be established, the present one being insufficient. I will therefore increase the strength of the marine garrison at Dry Tortugas as soon as it is considered safe to send men who have not been acclimated to that station.

Captain Treadwell mentions the necessity for numerous small supplies, such as shellac for floors, window shades, etc., which will be furnished by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

Captain Treadwell also refers to the fact, noted above, that the present sewerage system empties into the moat; that one of the openings of the moat into the sea is blocked up; that there is not a good flow of water in the moat, and that if this is not soon remedied the sewerage system will become blocked and the water in the moat

stagnant and unhealthy. In the opinion of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, the present sewerage system should be abandoned and a modern plumbing system installed in its place. A copy of the above-mentioned letter of Captain Treadwell, dated June 12, 1901, is hereto appended, marked "B."

The officers and men are now as comfortable and contented as possible, considering the short length of time the station has been established, and are in excellent health. As soon as the improvements and repairs recommended are completed the post will be a most excellent one. It is my intention to visit the post as soon as the duties of my office will permit.

THE PHILIPPINES.

When my last annual report was submitted Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was on his way to Cavite, P. I., to assume command of the First Brigade of marines at that station, Col. Robert L. Meade, the former commanding officer, having been invalided home. Colonel Cochrane arrived at Cavite and assumed command on September 11, 1900.

In a report dated October 31, 1900, Col. H. C. Cochrane, commanding the First Brigade of marines, speaks in the highest terms of the personnel of the brigade. He says the men are behaving admirably and are in very good health.

The following appointments of marine officers to special duties in the Philippines have been made on the dates mentioned:

September 6, 1900.—First Lieut. B. B. Woog, U. S. M. C., appointed captain of the port of Isabela, island of Basilan, Philippine Islands.

October 9, 1900.—Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., appointed district commander of the peninsula of Cavite, Philippine Islands. (Appointment to take effect upon the withdrawal of the United States Army forces from the territory.)

November 12, 1900.—Capt. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., appointed district commander of the island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, vice Capt. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C.

November 12, 1900.—Capt. H. O. Bissett, U. S. M. C., appointed district commander, inspector of customs, internal-revenue collector, and provost judge of Pollok, island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, vice Capt. R. M. Gilson, U. S. M. C.

November 12, 1900.—First Lieut. W. H. Clifford, U. S. M. C., appointed provost judge of the island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, vice First Lieut. N. G. Burton, U. S. M. C.

November 12, 1900.—First Lieut. L. M. Little, U. S. M. C., appointed provost-marshal, inspector of customs, and internal-revenue collector of the island of Basilan, Philippine Islands.

November 26, 1900.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., appointed district of the pueblos of Subig and Olongapo, province of Zambales, island of Luzon.

November 26, 1900.—Capt. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C., appointed provost judge of the last-named place. Of the same place First Lieut. F. M. Wise, jr., was appointed inspector of customs and internal-revenue collector, and First Lieut. Wirt McCreary, U. S. M. C., provost-marshal.

Under date of January 22, 1901, a cablegram from the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, was received at these headquarters asking that 10 second lieutenants and 160 enlisted men be ordered to the First Brigade of marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., as requested by the colonel commanding the brigade. This request was complied with so far as possible, 1 captain, 5 second lieutenants, and 150 enlisted men being sent. The officers of this detachment were Capt. Rufus H. Lane and Second Lieuts. Ellis B. Miller, Frank Halford, James T. Buttrick, John P. V. Gridley, and John W. McClaskey, U. S. M. C.

The detachment sailed from San Francisco for Manila on the 20th of April, 1901, in the army transport *Thomas* and arrived at their destination May 20, 1901.

On April 8, 1901, the following cablegram from the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, was received at the Navy Department and referred to these headquarters:

Insurgent Colonel Alba, 13 officers, 83 men, 92 rifles, 4,000 cartridges surrendered to Goodrell (Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C.); 311 unarmed men swore allegiance.

As no written report of this surrender has been received no further particulars can be given.

The quartermaster reports that expenditures for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds in the Philippine Islands, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000, have been authorized during the past year, and states that these repairs and improvements have been made on the roofs of buildings, sewers, interior plumbing, and grounds adjoining the buildings occupied by officers and men. The quartermaster adds that although no definite information in the matter has been received, it is evident, from reports made, that more or less extensive repairs and improvements to buildings occupied by marines in the Philippines will be required. Marines are now on duty at 14 stations in the Philippines, and at many places barracks will have to be constructed for their use if the stations are made permanent. At other places barracks and quarters now occupied by them will have to be enlarged. At present the information at hand is too meager and indefinite to enable me to make any positive recommendations or submit estimates for improvements required.

Six new posts have recently been established in the district of Cavite, P. I., and are garrisoned by marines. These posts are at Novaleta, Las Pinas, Rosario, Cavite Viejo, Bacoor, and Paranaque. There are no barracks at any of the posts.

Of the stations hitherto established in the Philippines there are at Cavite and Isabela (Basilan Island) good quarters for officers and men.

At Pollok there were, until recently, good quarters for officers and men, but these were completely demolished by a hurricane a short time ago. At Subig the marines are quartered in houses, which will have to be paid for, and at Olongapo there are fairly good barracks, formerly occupied by the Spanish troops. In addition to the posts just mentioned, there are a few marines stationed at the following light-houses: Balabac, Malabrigo, and San Bernardino.

A considerable number of the officers and men of the Marine Corps now in the Philippines have practically completed their tour of duty there, and will have to be ordered home in the near future, which will necessitate the sending of a large detachment of officers and men from this country to the Philippines.

On March 25, 1901, \$14,356 was allotted to the Marine Corps from the emergency fund of the Navy Department for the procurement of certain material and necessary supplies for the health and comfort of the marines stationed in the Philippines and Guam. On August 24, 1901, an allotment of \$20,000 was made to the Marine Corps from the emergency fund of the Navy Department, for "contingent," "repair of barracks," "equipment," and "supplies," and \$3,600 for rent.

On May 8, 1901, Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was detached from the command of the First Brigade of marines, and ordered to

his home, and Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., has since been in command of the brigade. As soon as practicable a colonel will be ordered in command of the brigade.

After the return of the marines from China, I directed that the marines in the Philippines be organized into a brigade of two regiments, of two battalions each. The total number of marine officers and men now serving in the Philippine Islands is as follows: Fifty-eight officers and 1,547 enlisted men.

In addition to these there are, on board ships of the Asiatic Squadron, 6 officers and 396 enlisted men, making a total of 64 officers and 1,943 enlisted men. In addition to the above-mentioned numbers there are 8 officers and 175 enlisted men at Guam, making a grand total in the Far East of 72 officers and 2,118 enlisted men.

Information received concerning the marines serving in the Philippines indicates that the health of the officers and men during the year has been remarkably good, considering the climatic conditions.

QUARTERMASTER AND ACTING PAYMASTER, FIRST BRIGADE MARINES.

Since Asst. Paymaster George Richards, U. S. M. C., returned from the Philippines in December, 1899, payments to the officers and men of the First Brigade of marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., have been made by Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., has also been on duty with the First Brigade of marines since August 5, 1899, until he was detached July 13, 1901. To take the place of Captain Lemly, Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., was ordered to Cavite, April 25, 1901.

Information having been recently received by cablegram from the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, to the effect that Major Prince and Captain Faunt Le Roy had been condemned by medical survey and sent to the Yokohama Hospital, Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., was ordered to Cavite for duty as quartermaster and acting paymaster of the First Brigade of marines, and this officer left San Francisco for Manila in the Army transport which sailed September 16, 1901.

As Captain Radford will have to attend to the duties of quartermaster, paymaster, commissary, and ordnance officer of the marines in the Philippines, and as there is no regular clerical force allowed on that station for his assistance, I asked the Department to appoint two civil clerks, one for duty as paymaster's clerk, and the other for duty as quartermaster's clerk, at a salary of \$1,400 each, and this request was complied with, the salaries of these clerks being paid this year out of the emergency fund of the Navy Department. By direction of the Department I have included in my estimates for the next fiscal year an item of \$2,800 pay, for the payment of the salaries of these clerks after the close of the present fiscal year. These two clerks accompanied Captain Radford when he sailed on the Army transport as above mentioned.

GUAM.

During the last year this office has received a number of very gratifying reports as to the health and efficiency of the marine guard on the island of Guam. In one communication Commander Schroeder,

U. S. N., the governor of Guam, states that the health of the station continues to be fairly good, there being no typhoid cases, only one of fever, and a few of intestinal trouble.

The commanding officer of marines is also chief of public works at Guam, exercising military control and supervision over all enlisted men of the Navy on duty at Agaña in all that pertains to their messing, berthing, and quartering, enforcement of discipline, and the awarding of punishments. He has charge of the distribution of the work performed by the "outside" enlisted men of the Navy, in order that such work and that done by the police details may be efficiently coordinated and in order that when necessary such labor may be employed under his direction. In his capacity as chief of public works he has charge of roads and bridges, public buildings of the island, and all sewer and water pipes outside of buildings. And in order to more efficiently and economically organize and employ native labor for all purposes he has charge of providing transportation in the island of all coal, stores, and personnel for the Navy, as well as for the island.

Under date of November 21, 1900, Maj. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., commanding marines, reports:

I have to report that on November 13 a hurricane, which completely devastated the island of Guam, injured the buildings occupied by this command, which is composed of the battalion of 105 marines and 40 seamen of the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, temporarily attached.

Commencing in the early morning, after a warm and sultry night, the wind and rain increased, until at noon the wind was described by several who have been in both as blowing harder than during the Samoan hurricane of 1889, and from a northerly direction directly upon the town. The wind then shifted easterly and during the afternoon decreased, until by evening there was no further danger.

About noon the roof of the barracks No. 3 was taken off, and shortly afterwards that of the Government building locally known as the Palace. The roofs of these were destroyed entirely. The second-story front of the Palace was smashed up and crushed in. The commanding officer's house, which was being reconstructed, was unroofed, and barracks No. 2 was unroofed, and barracks No. 1 was badly damaged, but luckily not in the sleeping quarters.

The wind during the early part of the storm drove the sea in upon the lower part of the city, where the greatest amount of damage to property occurred. There practically all the houses were completely unroofed and a great number crushed by the weight and wind. The water reaching a height of 3 or 4 feet, it seemed necessary for the terrified people to take refuge on higher ground.

The officers and men of the command turned out to assist them in all the threatened parts, wading through the water and with boats bravely rescuing many from drowning, and dragging out the pinioned from beneath fallen roofs, everyone taking his life in his hands, as timbers, corrugated iron, green cocoanuts, and debris were flying through the air.

The population had been suffering from an epidemic of grip and fever, and a number were sick and helpless. All these were housed for the night, our men gladly giving place to the women and children and the sick. Large quantities of coffee and food were prepared and distributed by them to the destitute city during the afternoon and night.

Early the next morning all available men were started in clearing away the debris and repairing damages. They have worked with a will, and in the week elapsed have done much toward the restoration of the Government house and making it habitable, and buildings 1 and 2 are well under way.

On the 18th and 19th, 159 men rescued from the shipwrecked *Yosemite* by the U. S. S. *Justin* arrived and have been quartered with our own men in the available spaces of the barracks and schoolhouse in a comparatively comfortable manner, which will be gradually improved as repairs are made. They have also been rationed and supplied with clothes by the quartermaster. This will necessitate the filling of all requisitions as soon as possible. Arrangements have been made for commissary supplies from Cavite.

All the naval forces now here are engaged in repairing Government buildings, removing debris, mending roads, bridges, and telephone lines.

The island of Guam is almost wrecked and ruined; the crops are destroyed for the next year, coconut trees blown down, twisted and stripped of fruit, and hardly a coffee, lemon, orange, or banana tree left standing. The work of feeding and caring for the people must continue for six or eight months. They are industriously rebuilding their homes.

Only one of the citizens of Agaña was lost (drowned) and fortunately resulting fatalities were few compared with other towns and islands, as Ynaranjan, with a population of 500, had 29 killed and 25 badly injured. In fact, the small number of casualties here is little short of miraculous.

When each and every one acted so nobly and bravely, it is almost impossible to specify anyone in particular, but I would like to commend First Sergt. J. F. Cox, Sergts. F. G. Thompson and E. M. Jones, and Machinist (second class) C. C. Wilson for their splendid work in rescuing and succoring the sick and helpless people of the city.

A later letter from Commander Schroeder states that the island of Guam is doing as well as can be expected; that a considerable number of the timber and nipa houses have been rebuilt, and that the greater part of the population is now under cover with a fair degree of comfort. Commander Schroeder also states that "it is pleasant to chronicle that there has not been a case of typhoid on the island this autumn, and there has not been a case of puerperal fever since the issue and enforcement of General Order No. 28, while before there were many cases, often with fatal termination."

In November, 1900, a detachment, consisting of 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 2 trumpeters, and 75 privates was sent from Cavite, on the *General Alava*, to relieve a like number of marines at Guam, the latter being transferred to the Cavite station, arriving there on December 3, 1900.

On January 1, 1901, 3 officers and 50 privates sailed from San Francisco, Cal., in the army transport *Hancock* for Guam, arriving there on January 21. In this connection I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesies extended to the Marine Corps by the War Department, especially through Quartermaster-General Ludington in the transportation and accommodation of our officers and men.

It was thought on the Asiatic Station that it would be necessary, on account of the climatic conditions, to relieve officers and men of the marine guard at Guam every six months, in accordance with the practice of relieving "outlying posts." In reply to this Commander Schroeder, under date of February 2, 1901, writes as follows:

This station is not within the jurisdiction of the Asiatic Station, and therefore any such practice in effect at Cavite need not as a consequence apply here, this not being an outlying station, but an entirely separate and independent command. The commanding officer of marines here is chief of public works, and in that capacity has control and direction of a large amount of civilian labor on roads, etc., and of all transportation. The methods by which all such work is coordinated demand a considerable amount of practice and experience before perfect familiarity is obtained, and to relieve the officer charged with this duty every six months would not be in the interest of efficiency, but the reverse.

The climate here is not injurious to such an extent as to render it advisable that officers should be relieved at such short intervals; on the contrary, the health here appears to improve after the first immediate acclimatization.

Accordingly instructions were given that the marine officers and men on duty at Guam should not be relieved more frequently than once in twelve months.

Under date of April 22, 1901, Commander Schroeder reports:

The health of the island and of the naval station remains about the same. There continues to be a certain amount of climatic fever, characterized generally by long duration and very slow convalescence after the fever is reduced.

There have also been a few cases of dysentery in the command. Some cases of chicken pox have been discovered and promptly isolated, one case being a member of the battalion. It is not believed that it will spread. There has been one death in the command; P. Ahearn, private, U. S. M. C., died on April 20, and was buried yesterday at the naval cemetery. His death was not from climatic causes. The usual reports will be forwarded herewith.

A few weeks ago a subscription was started in the naval station and circulated in Agaña for a civil hospital, to be built on a suitable piece of land to be donated by the Government. The result was most gratifying, about 1,800 pesos having been subscribed. An equal amount will be appropriated from the island treasury, and the establishment will be maintained by the Government when completed. It is proposed to furnish the necessary medicines from the naval station, which will cause no further expenditure than at present. The ground has been cleared, the materials are being collected, and the work of construction will soon begin.

On February 11, 1901, an additional post in the Guam naval station was established and named "The Presidio of Asan," for the custody of certain prisoners of war deported from Manila. Maj. H. B. Orwig, Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., was designated to command, and such officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps as were needed to guard the prisoners were temporarily detached for that duty from the marine barracks, Agaña, Guam.

Upon receipt of the above information I invited the Department's attention to the fact that an army officer was ordered within a naval reservation to command marine officers and men, and entered a protest against such orders. After correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War in regard to the matter an order was issued relieving the army officer from the duty in question, and a marine officer was placed in command of the post.

MARINES IN CHINA.

In my annual report for 1900 brief mention was made of the prominent part taken by the marine guard under command of Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., in protecting the lives of those who were besieged in the legations in Pekin. At the time that report was made only meager cabled information had been received, and I was unable to give the details of the work done by the marines during the siege. I append to this report, marked "C," a detailed report from Capt. J. T. Myers, dated September 26, 1900, covering the period during which he had active command of the marines at Pekin, from May 29 to July 3, 1900, and one from Capt. N. H. Hall, dated August 30, 1900, marked "D," covering the period during which he was in charge of the marine guard after Captain Myers was wounded. I also append, marked "E," a complete list of the marines who were killed and wounded during the siege of Pekin. These reports describe in an interesting manner the important work done by the marine guard in the midst of almost insurmountable difficulties. I beg leave to quote at this point a letter from Hon. E. H. Conger, United States minister to China, to Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., dated September 3, 1900, which shows clearly the estimation in which he held Captain Myers and the men under his command:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MYERS: Congratulating you on the recovery from your dangerous illness and the early prospect of getting away from the scenes of your sad experiences, I can not let you go without expressing to you the profound gratitude of all the saved for the incomparable part you took in their salvation.

Yours was a most trying position from the start. Our fate depended upon holding the wall. It could not have been held except for your heroic and successful charge

of July 3, when you received your ugly wound. For the brave men who fell upon that and other occasions we grieve with you and shall always honor their memory.

I beg you to convey to your men an expression of our highest appreciation and sincerest gratitude for all they so nobly did and so bravely endured on our account.

For yourself, please accept my warmest personal thanks and very best wishes for all your future.

E. H. CONGER.

The following extract from the report of Minister Conger to the Secretary of State, dated August 17, 1900, is of interest as throwing additional light on the splendid work of the marine guard in protecting the legations during the siege of Peking:

* * * * *

To our marines fell the most difficult and dangerous portion of the defense by reason of our proximity to the great city wall and the main city gates, over which the large guns were planted.

Our legation, with the position which we held on the wall, was the key to the whole situation. This given up, all, including many Chinese Christians, would at once be driven into the British legation, and the congestion there increased by several hundred. The United States marines acquitted themselves nobly. Twice were they driven from the wall, and once forced to abandon the legation, but each time, reinforced, immediately retook it, and with only a handful of men, aided by ten Russian sailors, and for a few days a few British marines, held it to the last against several hundred Chinese, with at least three pieces of artillery.

The bravest and most successful event of the whole siege was an attack led by Captain Myers, of our marines, and 55 men—Americans, British, and Russians—which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall, defended by several hundred Chinese soldiers, over 50 of whom were killed. Two United States marines were killed and Captain Myers and one British marine wounded. This made our position on the wall secure, and it was held to the last with the loss of only one other man.

* * * * *

I can not close this dispatch without gratefully mentioning the splendid service performed by the United States marines, who arrived here on May 31 under command of Captain Myers. With slight exceptions their conduct won the admiration and gratitude of all, and I beg you to kindly communicate the fact to the Navy Department.

At the time of my last report the marine legation guard was still at Peking. This detachment of marines, including Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., commanding, and Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C., left Peking in accordance with orders from Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., dated September 6, 1900, and, in obedience to such orders, acted as a guard for the sick and refugees en route from Peking to Tientsin. Upon arrival at the latter place the marine detachment was relieved from further duty with the China relief expedition, Captain Myers going to the naval hospital, Yokohama, and Captain Hall to the U. S. S. *Newark*, and the enlisted men being distributed among the ships from which they were taken for service in China.

I append to my report, marked "F," a report made by Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., from Tientsin, China, dated July 30, 1900, and received at these headquarters after my last annual report was submitted, relative to the expeditions and engagements in which the marines under his immediate command participated between July 3 and July 16, 1900.

No reports reached these headquarters, prior to my last report, relative to the First Regiment of Marines, China relief expedition, after they left Tientsin. A report since received from Maj. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., commanding the First Regiment of Marines, dated August 20, 1900, shows that his command left Tientsin on the after-

noon of August 4, 1900, as a part of the relief column under the command of Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A. In the engagement next day at Pietsang the United States forces did not come under fire. The marine regiment, however, participated in the battle which occurred the day following—August 6, 1900—at Yangtsun. The marines acted as a support to Reilly's Battery, of the Fifth United States Artillery, during the day of the battle. In the early advance the marine regiment came under the fire of small arms and artillery. At one time during the fight the enemy's cavalry was discovered on the right front and were put to flight by several well-directed volleys. An advance was then made on a village in line of skirmishers, scouts being thrown out to the front, and the village was taken with little or no opposition and without loss. A short rest was then taken, followed by an advance on another village, from which the enemy was also driven. In his report of this battle Major Biddle states that, owing to the frequent changes of direction, flank movements, and excessive heat, many of the men were overcome. Corpl. Thomas Brophy died from the effects of the heat, and Private Norman G. Pruitt was wounded.

Although the distance covered daily in the march to Pekin was not great, the men suffered severely from the effects of the extreme heat. But Major Biddle, in his report, says that at Matow, two-thirds of the way, when the order came to leave all men behind who were incapable of marching farther, there were but four marines who were unfit to proceed.

Major Biddle, in his report, gives the following particulars concerning the operations against Pekin:

August 14, 1900.—The marines advanced to a position near the north gate of the city, under a slight fire, and halted while a platoon from two companies was sent to the top of the wall to stop "sniping" and protect the artillery, which was successfully accomplished. The casualties of the day were 3 wounded—First Lieut. S. D. Butler, slightly wounded in chest; Private G. P. Farrell, and Private F. W. Green. We bivouacked for the night just outside of the Tartar City.

August 15, 1900.—An advance was made against the Imperial City on this date, with the marines leading. The marines took a position on the Chien Men Gate and cleared away the barricades in order that the artillery might take possession. Two companies of the First Battalion of Marines were posted in the second story of the Pagoda, while the Second Battalion took a position along the wall, both battalions firing volleys at ranges of 900 yards at the first gate of the Imperial City, where the enemy were in force. Meanwhile the marines were subjected to a heavy small-arms fire by the enemy, as well as to some artillery fire. After a stubborn resistance the enemy were driven from their position and the marines were left to hold the Chien Men Gate, the artillery withdrawing.

A copy of the full report of Major Biddle, together with its inclosures, is appended to my report, marked "G."

On September 4, 1900, in accordance with General Orders, No. 12, issued by Major-General Chaffee, the Second Battalion, First Regiment of Marines, was included in the First Brigade, China relief expedition, and the Third Battalion, First Regiment of Marines, was included in the Second Brigade, China relief expedition.

On September 14, 1900, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., was, by command of Brigadier-General Wilson, U. S. A., appointed provost-marshal of that section of the Tartar City of Pekin within the jurisdiction of the United States.

On the same date First Lieut. L. M. Little, U. S. M. C., was appointed ordnance and engineer officer on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the First Brigade, China Relief Expedition.

On September 28, 1900, the Secretary of the Navy cabled Admiral Remey, informing him that Major-General Chaffee had been instructed, pending settlement of affairs in China, to withdraw all troops except the legation troops, and directing him accordingly to withdraw all sailors and marines and resume control of Cavite as soon as sufficient marines reached there, sending the marines back to the stations by the naval vessels so far as possible. In pursuance of this order the marines were embarked on the *Brooklyn*, *Zafiro*, and the transport *Indiana*. The troops arrived at Cavite in these vessels without incident.

A letter received from Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., dated Cavite, P. I., January 23, 1901, stated that he shipped to this country, to be forwarded to these headquarters, two of the eighteen guns captured by the marines in China. Major Waller states that these guns would be followed by other trophies, such as small arms, banners, etc.

The description and history of these guns is as follows:

The first gun.—A 3-inch fieldpiece, either breech or muzzle loading, at will, was captured with five others of the same class; two 20-pounder Krupp, two 12-pounder, same make, on July 15, 1900, in a fort to the north and west of the walled city of Tientsin, by a detachment of marines and Royal Welsh Fusileers, as mounted infantry, under Major Waller's command, and sent out by General Dorward, commanding British forces, for this purpose.

The second gun.—A Chinese machine gun, was captured August 16, 1900, in the Imperial Artillery Barracks, just outside of the Forbidden City, Pekin.

At the time the last-mentioned gun was captured, 125 horses, with many more carts, harness, arms, field implements, and colors, etc., were captured. These, Major Waller reports, were turned over to the Army, except the carts necessary for the transportation of the marines.

It has always been the custom to furnish guards for the legations in a foreign country from marines, and this custom has not been departed from until the present guard at the legations in China was established, which was furnished by the Army. Army troops are never supposed to be sent to a foreign country except in time of war, and for this reason legation guards, and other guards required in foreign countries, have always been furnished by the Marine Corps. It is respectfully submitted that it is eminently proper that the guard to be kept at the legation in Pekin should be furnished by the Marine Corps.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

The School of Application at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., was opened on November 5, 1900, and the course was ended May 11, 1901. The class consisted of the following commissioned officers, all of whom had but recently been appointed from civil life: First Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, Second Lieuts. Thomas H. Brown, Rupert C. Dewey, Hamilton D. South, James K. Tracy, Berton W. Sibley, William Brackett, and William L. Redles.

The instructor for the year at the School of Application was Capt. J. H. Russell, U. S. M. C., and the school was conducted under the general direction of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., commanding marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

During the year theoretical instruction was carried on in the class room three times daily, excepting Saturdays, when but two recitations were held.

As part of the course the student officers were sent out to make military maps of the neighboring country, and the reports and sketches

submitted by them as a result of this practical work showed a thorough comprehension of the principles that govern the making of field sketches and the recording of the notes necessary for military operations. Visits were made during the year to the gun shops at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., in order that the young officers might gain a general idea of the manufacture of naval ordnance.

In the course at the School of Application theoretical and practical instruction proceeded hand in hand. The student officers were given the benefit of practical exercises in forming the battalion for attack, practice marches, scouting, etc.; in the mechanism and operation of the 3-inch fieldpieces, 6-pounder Hotchkiss, and Driggs-Schroeder guns, and in drills with these guns. A detailed statement of the course, with the text-books studied, is inclosed in the report of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., commanding marine barracks, Washington, D. C., which is appended to my report, marked "H."

In good weather dress parade and guard mounting were held every morning, and review and inspection every Monday morning. Company or battalion drills were held every week day, except Saturday, and the officers were thoroughly instructed in practical signaling. Each student was required, before the end of the scholastic year, to write an essay, not exceeding 1,000 words, on a military topic.

At the expiration of the term a board, consisting of Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C., and Capt. John H. Russell, U. S. M. C., was ordered to examine the student officers as to their proficiency in the subjects which had been studied by them during the course. As a result of this examination the board reported that all the officers of the class examined by them successfully passed the examination, and recommended that certificates of graduation be awarded them in the following order: Second Lieut. Berton W. Sibley, First Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, Second Lieuts. Thomas H. Brown, Hamilton D. South, William L. Redles, James K. Tracy, and William Brackett.

Prior to the examination of the above-named officers, Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., had been awarded his certificate of graduation as a result of a special examination, which was necessitated owing to this officer's orders to join a detachment for special instruction at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

In concluding its report, after conducting the examination of the officers of the school, the board said:

The board deems it its duty, and at the same time a pleasure, to invite your attention to the scope of the examination to which the class has been subjected, and the generally good papers submitted by them, especially in view of the fact that all these officers were appointed from civil life, and the short period of service.

In forwarding the report of the board, Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, commanding marine barracks, Washington, D. C., stated that the certificate of Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey was registered as No. 1.

There was no class of noncommissioned officers at the School of Application during the past session, as there was not a sufficient number of noncommissioned officers available to make such a course practicable.

Preparations are now being made for a course at the School of Application during the coming year. Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., will be ordered to Washington for duty as instructor at the school, and Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., will be detailed as assistant instructor. The following-named officers have been ordered to

the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to attend the school: Capts. Arthur T. Marix and William H. Parker, First Lieuts. Norman G. Burton, Richard P. Williams, Lee B. Purcell, Thomas A. Mott, and John C. Beaumont, and Second Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

The coming class at the school includes all the officers on the Atlantic coast who failed to pass their examinations for promotion, and the course at the school will be so changed as to place the subjects on which the young officers will have to be examined, in the early part of the course, in order that they may be fully prepared for their next examination, which will take place at the expiration of one year from the date of their last examination.

It is intended this year to reestablish at the School of Application a class for the instruction of noncommissioned officers, as well as a special class for the instruction of applicants for promotion to the rank of gunnery sergeant, it having been determined by the Brigadier-General Commandant, not to appoint any more men to the rank of gunnery sergeant until they have had the benefit of a special course of instruction to insure their efficiency before advancement. This class will be composed of those sergeants who have been recommended by their commanding officers for promotion to the rank of gunnery sergeant, and whose records are such as to indicate that they will be efficient in that rank after they have received the necessary technical instruction.

An effort was made this spring to find some waste land in the vicinity of Washington in order to give the class at the School of Application and the enlisted men proper instruction in throwing up intrenchments, and any other field work, but a suitable tract could not be found in time to carry out this intention before the close of the course at the school. Arrangements will be made next spring to secure a tract of land, and have the officers and men go into camp for a course of practical instruction.

OFFICERS' CLASS AT BOSTON, MASS.

In addition to the work of instruction carried on at the School of Application, a class for the instruction of officers was established at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and during the year nine young officers of the corps have been under instruction at that post. The theoretical and practical instruction of the class has been very thorough and efficient.

The course of eight months' theoretical instruction embraced drill regulations for infantry and artillery, the guard manual, firing regulations for small arms, United States Army, naval ordnance and gunnery and explosives, security and information, military and naval signals, military field engineering, infantry fire, military topography and sketching. Attention was also given to military and naval law and the procedure of courts-martial and boards, organization and tactics, the United States magazine rifle caliber .30, administration and discipline, embracing Navy and Army regulations, the system of accountability, and the administration of the different departments afloat and ashore. There were two recitations daily, and an examination was held at the end of the course. The theoretical instruction and the practical application thereof in the various drills and exercises were made as nearly coincident as practicable.

Practical instruction was given twice weekly in ordnance and gunnery, torpedoes and explosives, embracing all the guns now in use in

the United States Navy and the Whitehead torpedo. This was accomplished by visits to the ordnance department at the navy-yard, and to the various vessels calling there from time to time. The class visited the fortifications of Boston Harbor, and were instructed in the use of the different guns employed therein. The officers and men have also been instructed and drilled in the use of boats, under oars and under sail.

The officers were instructed and drilled in sword exercises, physical drill with and without arms, the manual of arms, sword manual, and signals.

The officers under instruction also visited the works of the American Ordnance Company at Lynn, Mass., and there inspected all the details of the manufacture of shells for the main and secondary guns, and for the 3-inch field gun.

This instruction was conducted by Capt. Dion Williams, U. S. M. C., under the direction of the commanding officer, Col. Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C.

Colonel Pope is entitled to much credit for the careful attention he has given to the thorough instruction of the young officers at Boston, in addition to the numerous and arduous duties of the large and important post under his command.

Not only at Boston, but at nearly all posts of the corps, especially the larger ones, the officers and men have been given a thorough course of drills, embracing, in infantry, the school of the soldier, squad, company, and battalion; formations for street riots, with the company and battalion, and all extended order formations and movements and signals; also in physical drill with and without arms, and instruction and practice in the formation and duties of advance and rear guards.

SIXTH BATTALION OF MARINES.

At the time my last annual report was submitted the Sixth Battalion of Marines, which was organized on the Atlantic coast, had arrived at Mare Island, Cal., and it was the intention that Company A of the battalion should take passage in the army transport sailing from San Francisco for Manila on the 1st of October, and that Company B should sail in the transport leaving San Francisco on October 16.

Company A of the Sixth Battalion sailed from San Francisco in accordance with this plan, and arrived at Manila October 28.

The troubles in China having been suppressed, the intention of sending Company B of the Sixth Battalion to the Far East was abandoned, and the officers and men of the company were retained at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. The officers of this company, First Lieut. Macker Babb, and Second Lieuts. Louis G. Miller and Robert Y. Rhea, and 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 45 privates of the company were ordered to take passage in the army transport *Hancock* on January 1, 1901, from San Francisco, Cal., for the island of Guam. These officers and men were sent to Guam to fill vacancies in the battalion of marines there.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice has been conducted during the year as systematically as possible throughout the corps.

Rifle ranges have been completed during the year at Portsmouth, N. H., Norfolk, Va., Annapolis, Md., Bremerton, Wash., Agana,

Guam, and Sitka, Alaska, to include 600 yards. The range for the use of the marines at Annapolis, Md., was constructed on the light-house reservation near the station, the use of the reservation having been kindly granted by the Light-House Board for the purpose. Steps are being taken to construct a complete range at League Island, Pa.

A report recently received from the officer commanding the First Brigade of Marines at Cavite, P. I., states that a gallery for rifle and revolver practice has been completed at that station, and that an outdoor range will be completed at an early date. At all posts where there are long-distance ranges the men are given an opportunity to qualify as sharpshooters and marksmen as soon as they have had the necessary preliminary training in the gallery. At stations where no regular ranges have been established, ranges are hired, thus insuring the thorough and uniform instruction of all marines in this most important branch of a soldier's usefulness and efficiency. A modernized supply of blank forms for the systematic keeping and preserving of scores made at the various posts has been printed and issued to all posts. The pamphlet, *Instructions Relative to Small Arms' Firing*, U. S. Marine Corps, issued from this office April 1, 1900, which was appended to my last annual report, is now in force in the Marine Corps.

Beneficial results have followed the adoption of the American magazine rifle in place of the Lee straight-full, and as soon as the new rifles are perfectly sighted it is thought that most excellent shooting will be done with them.

As will be noted in the report of the inspector of target practice, dated March 15, 1901, a copy of which is appended to my report, marked "J," the percentage of men qualifying in the gallery, who afterwards fired on the range, and the number qualifying as sharpshooters, is less than last year. This is accounted for by the inspector of target practice in three ways: First, the raising of the standard for qualification; second, the use of the new rifles; third, the transfer of experienced soldiers to the Far East, leaving, for the most part, recruits who were, naturally, inexperienced in the use of the rifle.

Revolver practice has been more extensive and the scores made have been better than last year. Such practice has been held by the commands at twelve posts, and also by detachments from two receiving ships. Out of 750 men firing, 386 qualified as "first class," which is a very satisfactory percentage.

MARINE CORPS TEAM AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

As stated in my last annual report, it has, for some years, been my intention to send a Marine Corps rifle team to Sea Girt, N. J., to compete for the "Hilton trophy" at the annual competitions held under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. Hitherto, for various reasons, it has not been possible to carry out my intention in this respect, but this year, when the usual courteous invitation was received from Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, governor of New Jersey, for the Marine Corps to participate in the matches, I was able to accept it and the corps was represented by a team.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, National Guard of New Jersey, extended to the Marine Corps every facility to its team for preliminary practice on the Sea Girt range, and offered the use of the necessary equipage, tents, etc.

The officers and men of the team selected to represent the Marine Corps were taken from among those available on the Atlantic coast who had made the highest scores during the season, and were ordered to the marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for preliminary practice on the range recently completed at that station. The officers and men from whom selections for the team were to be made, numbering about 20, were assembled at Annapolis about July 20, 1901. Firing was conducted at the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges, and daily scores were kept, which soon demonstrated the fact that a number of those originally selected for the team would not fulfill the requirements, and they were accordingly rejected and others chosen in their places. As a result of these tests, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men were selected to go to Sea Girt for final practice, from which the team of 12 men was finally selected. The names of the officers and men composing the team are as follows: Capt. Lewis C. Lucas, Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes, Gunnery Sergt. John B. Ingraham, Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle, Gunnery Sergt. Richard C. Howard, Sergt. Charles A. Norton, Sergt. William J. Boyd, Sergt. Joseph W. Barkley, Corpl. Frederick Wilson, Private James Markey, and Private Archie Lovelace.

Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., who was a member of the team, was ordered to Sea Girt August 15, 1901, for the purpose of arranging the necessary preliminaries for the entrance of the Marine Corps team into competition for the "Hilton trophy," and the team, in charge of Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. M. C., was sent there August 21. Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector and inspector of target practice of the Marine Corps, was ordered to proceed to Sea Girt on August 24, and upon his arrival relieved Captain Lucas as the officer in charge of the team.

The fourteen officers and men sent to Sea Girt began preliminary practice on the range there August 22, 1901, under the conditions which were to prevail at the competition, and as a result of the daily records of this firing the twelve officers and men above named were selected as the team.

The competition for the "Hilton trophy" began at 10 o'clock a. m. September 2, eleven teams having entered, this being the largest number which ever participated in this match. There were teams from the District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, Ohio, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States Marine Corps. The weather on the day of the competition was overcast and cloudy, with a strong wind blowing across the range. Three pool shots at each range upon pool targets were allowed to each competitor before the record firing. At the 200-yard range the firing was conducted standing; at the 500 and 600 yard ranges prone, with the head of the firer toward the target, the men being permitted to use their slings at these latter ranges. The firing was concluded about 6 p. m., and the trophy was won by the District of Columbia, the Marine Corps team standing sixth on the list of competitors. The standing of the several teams and the aggregates made by each is as follows:

1. District of Columbia	1,098
2. New York	1,093
3. Dominion of Canada	1,077

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

4. Pennsylvania.....	1,053
5. New Jersey.....	1,037
6. United States Marine Corps.....	1,014
7. Massachusetts.....	996
8. Maine.....	945
9. Maryland.....	940
10. Rhode Island.....	886
11. Ohio.....	826

The report of Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, inspector of target practice, dated September 10, 1901, which is appended to my report, marked "J," gives the individual scores of the Marine Corps team at each range. These scores show that the firing by the team at the 200 and 500 yard ranges was very satisfactory, but the firing at the 600-yard range was not up to the standard established during the preliminary practice. This is accounted for by the fact that the light was extremely poor and the further fact that a strong cross wind was blowing. The unsatisfactory scores made at the 600-yard range materially lowered the general average of the Marine Corps team. The total score was remarkably good, however, considering the short period of preliminary practice and the entire absence of "team work" on account of the fact that this was the first occasion on which the men had fired in competition as a team. This is evidenced by the fact that the score made by the Marine Corps team was four points higher than that with which the District of Columbia won the trophy in 1896. Major Lauchheimer speaks highly of the personnel of the team, and says that he considers the material of which the team was composed equally as good as that which composed the teams making the higher scores, the difference in the work being due, in his opinion, to the fact that many of the other teams had previously and repeatedly fired in this competition, and had been working together as teams for some time. Major Lauchheimer considers, however, that the greatest drawback to the team representing the corps was the ammunition furnished the team, which was issued from the regular supply of the Marine Corps and was nearly two years old, having been made at a time when the manufacture of smokeless powder had not reached its present state of perfection. The poor quality of the ammunition was evidenced by the great irregularity of the scores made in practice, making it impossible for the men to tell from one shot where the next would hit. This lack of uniformity in the action of the cartridges was a great handicap to the men. Upon investigation Major Lauchheimer ascertained that the ammunition used by the teams making the highest scores was specially prepared, hand-made ammunition, which was manufactured and inspected at the Frankford Arsenal during the month of August, 1901, the bullets being three-grooved and lubricated. Major Lauchheimer in his report says:

Representatives from each of the above-mentioned teams, District of Columbia, New York, and New Jersey, after investigation, impressed upon me the inferiority of our ammunition and the absolute impossibility of making a proper showing with the same. The powder in one of our cartridges was compared with that contained in the ammunition of the District of Columbia, and it was found to be of a much inferior quality. General Spencer kindly offered to exchange with me a sufficient quantity of the specially hand-made ammunition for that which had been furnished our team, to use at the time of the match, and although I realized the risk of changing ammunition at the eleventh hour, especially as the men had been conducting their practice with the ordinary material, yet, after a conference with several of the experts on the subject, I decided to accept General Spencer's offer, and exchanged with him 380 rounds of our ammunition for an equal amount of the specially prepared, with most gratifying results, as shown by the aggregate which was made at the time of the com-

petitive firing; this aggregate, in my opinion, being considerably greater than it would have been had we used the ammunition which had been furnished to our team.

This matter of deterioration of ammunition which has been kept for some time is of interest and importance not only in target firing but also with reference to the more important work in the field, and the Brigadier-General Commandant has accordingly directed that hereafter large quantities of ammunition shall not be purchased for the sake of having it on hand to issue, but that comparatively small quantities shall be obtained at a time as it may be needed. It is believed that this step will result in more efficient work with the rifle throughout the corps.

The rifles used by the Marine Corps in the above-mentioned competition were selected from twenty rifles furnished by the Ordnance Department of the Army, and they were supposed to have been specially selected and the sights carefully tested. Experience showed, however, that the pieces were very badly sighted, differing more than 100 yards in the elevation for the same range. One piece was sighted at 325 yards for the 500 yard range. If there had been time to have the rifles used by the Marine Corps team thoroughly tested and accurately sighted, it is not doubted that the scores made by the team would have been higher.

Major Lauchheimer in his report states that Second Lieutenant Holcomb, of the Marine Corps team, was selected to compete for a place on the international team, and his record was most excellent. Quite a large number competed for places on this international team, and the first ten were selected. Lieutenant Holcomb just missed getting a place on the team, standing No. 11.

In the report of Major Lauchheimer it is stated that it was the opinion of the experts gathered at Sea Girt that the Marine Corps team had done remarkably well, especially in view of the defective ammunition with which it had been practicing, the short period of preliminary practice, and the fact that it was the first appearance of the team in competition.

The exigencies of the service permitting, it is the intention of the Brigadier-General Commandant to send a team to Sea Girt for the competitions next year, probably composed of the same men as the present team, and with the practice which the men may be able to get during the year and the benefit of the experience in competition this year it is confidently hoped that considerably better scores will be made next year. The team next year will be provided with special hand-made ammunition, inspected shortly before the competitions, in order that the men representing the Marine Corps may be on an equality with the other teams.

Major Lauchheimer, who was in charge of the Marine Corps team, was appointed range officer at Sea Girt and was also selected as adjutant of the international team, as an honor to the corps.

The behavior and bearing of the men composing the Marine Corps team while at Sea Girt was beyond criticism, and their excellent discipline and conduct attracted much favorable attention.

In closing his report Major Lauchheimer speaks gratefully of the many courtesies extended to the team and himself by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and the authorities at Sea Girt, and says:

Everything which could possibly have been done for our comfort was done; every facility was afforded us, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony that the competition was conducted as fairly and impartially as could possibly have been done.

I desire to express my great appreciation of the courtesies and privileges extended to the Marine Corps by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, and Governor Foster M. Voorhees, as well as for the great interest they have always shown in the United States Marine Corps.

FUNERAL OF COL. E. H. LISCUM.

A few days prior to the arrival in Washington of the remains of the late Col. E. H. Liscum, Ninth United States Infantry, who was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Tientsin, China, the Secretary of War wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy stating that as Colonel Liscum was serving with the China relief expedition, which consisted partly of marines, it was considered a fitting honor to have the Marine Corps represented at his funeral on December 11, 1900, by the Marine Band and such troops as could be spared. In accordance with this suggestion and orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Band and a battalion, commanded by Maj. Thomas N. Wood, U. S. M. C., consisting of nine officers and four companies of marines, was detailed as a part of the funeral escort.

PARADE—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CENTENNIAL.

For the military parade on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, which took place on December 12, 1900, a marine battalion was detailed, consisting of the Marine Band and five companies of marines, the men being taken from the marine barracks and the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C. This battalion and a company of sailors detailed from the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., to participate in the parade, were commanded by Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C. The battalion presented an excellent appearance and marched well.

MONUMENT TO MARINES FROM THE "OREGON" KILLED AT PEKIN.

On February 1, 1901, Chief Yeoman Joseph H. Weir, of the U. S. S. *Oregon*, transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy a check for \$220.13, representing the proceeds of a public entertainment given in Shanghai, China, by the "*Oregon* Minstrel Troupe," stating that it was the desire of the crew of the ship that this money be used in erecting a suitable monument over the graves of Privates Harry Fisher, Albert Turner, Robert E. Thomas, and Charles B. King, members of the marine guard of the *Oregon* who lost their lives in the defense of the legations at Pekin. The check above referred to was transmitted to these headquarters by the Secretary of the Navy, and, after careful consideration of numerous designs submitted by dealers, a handsome and appropriate design has been selected for a marble column which will be erected over the grave of Privates Thomas and King, who are buried in the national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal., the names of Privates Fisher and Turner also appearing on the monument, with the names of the places where they are buried. The bodies of the two last-named men are buried at their homes in accordance with the request of relatives, as the crew of the *Oregon* considered that it would be

better to erect one monument in the national cemetery in San Francisco containing the names of all the men whose memory it was desired to honor.

In writing to Chief Yeoman Weir, representing the members of the crew of the *Oregon* who had assisted to raise the above-mentioned money for the erection of the monument, the Brigadier-General, Commandant expressed his thanks and deep appreciation for the graceful and feeling tribute to the four marines from the *Oregon* who gave up their lives for their country, and stated that the action of the crew in raising this money was a most gratifying evidence of the existence of harmony and the best of good feeling and comradeship between the men of the Navy and Marine Corps. In replying to this letter Chief Yeoman Weir, on behalf of his comrades, said:

I have received and published to the crew your letter, in which you so kindly dwell upon our action in raising this fund and its purpose. I am happy to inform you that your words of commendation touching the bond of fellowship existing between the men of the Navy and Marine Corps were read with many expressions of thanks. We are always, each and all, proud of those who add honor to and respect for our flag.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK CITY.

In the latter part of February, 1901, the president of the Military Athletic League of New York City requested that a company of marines be detailed to participate in the annual military tournament or exhibition to be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, during the week beginning March 25, 1901. It was at first thought that it would be impracticable to comply with this request, as the command at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, was composed largely of recruits, but the invitation was finally accepted, and a company of thirty-two front in double ranks was selected for the duty. The work of drilling the company was intrusted to Capt. Rufus H. Lane, U. S. M. C., the subordinate officers of the company being First Lieut. Richard S. Hooker and Second Lieut. Frederick A. Ramsey. Under the instruction of these officers, with the assistance of competent noncommissioned officers, the company was rapidly brought to a high state of efficiency in drill, and the maneuvers of the company during the exhibition in Madison Square Garden received most enthusiastic applause. Nothing but praise for their work was heard on every side. Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, from which this company was taken, expressed his appreciation of the very great courtesy and help rendered by Rear-Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., commandant of the station, in furnishing transportation back and forth every day during the exhibition drills, and for his universal kindness in every matter concerning the work. In transmitting this report Admiral Barker said:

I had intended notifying the brigadier-general myself of the magnificent showing made by the marines. I was astonished at the fine display made by the Marine Corps, and I congratulated the colonel commandant and Captain Lane on their success.

After the close of the military tournament the following letter was sent to Colonel Meade by Col. C. H. Luscomb, National Guard, New York, president Military Athletic League:

Please accept the earnest congratulations of the Military Athletic League, both upon your deserved promotion and upon the magnificent exhibitions of the marines from the navy-yard during the tournament of 1901.

Captain Lane and his well-drilled men won the admiration of all who had the pleasure of witnessing the performances, and the Marine Corps has again demonstrated that it can not be beaten.

You are entitled to have great pride in your men and confidence in the ability of Captain Lane, for there was nothing presented at the tournament that met with such popular approval, and certainly nothing that excelled it.

I beg to express the thorough appreciation of the league and cordial thanks for the presence of the marines and for your kind cooperation.

As further indicating the general admiration for the work of the marine company at the tournament of the Military Athletic League, the following extract from a letter written by Col. Q. O'M. Gillmore, National Guard, New Jersey, to the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, is here quoted:

I went with a number of officers from this regiment to New York on last Saturday to witness the military tournament. I thought it would be pleasant for you to learn our opinion of the exhibition given by the company from the Marine Corps. I can say that I never in my long experience saw so fine a drill. The men were well set up and vigorous; they were quick and alert in performing the various evolutions and brought down the house many times by their splendid appearance. Of all the crack organizations exhibiting there, there was not a single one could approach in any way the company from your corps in drill, appearance, and general efficiency. I wish to congratulate you on this score and to say that the Marine Corps should be very proud of the company they sent to Madison Square last Saturday night.

FOUR-YEAR ENLISTMENTS.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in my annual report of last year, which was approved by the Department, Congress has authorized the reduction to four years of the term of enlistment in the Marine Corps, and all men enlisted since the passage of the act of March 3, 1901, have been enlisted for that period.

INAUGURAL PARADE.

In obedience to the Department's order of February 2, 1901, based upon a report of the Brigadier-General, Commandant of the Marine Corps, as to the number of marines that could be furnished to take part in the inaugural parade of March 4, 1901, the Marine Band and a regiment of marines, consisting of three battalions of four companies each, was detailed for this purpose. The regiment was commanded by Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C., being regimental adjutant, and Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., regimental quartermaster. The First Battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, Second Lieut. H. D. South, U. S. M. C., being his adjutant. The Second Battalion was commanded by Maj. T. N. Wood, Second Lieut. Edgar Hayes being the adjutant, and the Third Battalion was commanded by Maj. Lincoln Karmany, Second Lieut. A. J. O'Leary being adjutant.

The regiment was composed of unusually fine-looking and soldierly men, and presented a most creditable appearance in the parade. They were the recipients of much applause and admiration along the line of march.

FLAG PLANTED BY MARINES ON TARTAR CITY WALL DURING THE SIEGE OF PEKIN.

Under date of March 8, 1901, a committee of enlisted men of the Marine Corps from the *Oregon*, consisting of Sergt. E. A. Walker and Privates M. L. M. Mueller and O. J. Upham, in the absence of

their commanding officer, Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., forwarded to these headquarters the flag planted on the Tartar City wall during the siege of Peking, and afterwards hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces. This flag will be carefully preserved at these headquarters as a relic of the siege of Peking.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—MARINE CORPS EXHIBITS.

In accordance with the request of the Navy Department, under date of March 20, 1901, the Marine Corps furnished one full-dress uniform for a private marine, to be used as a part of the exhibit representing the deck of a battle ship, with officers and men, etc.

The Marine Corps exhibit proper consisted of a model camp, described below; a case containing samples of the uniforms worn by the enlisted men of the corps, accouterments, equipments, tableware, cooking utensils, bedding, bedsteads, and all other articles used by the Marine Corps; also the following pictures:

1. Water color of the new marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa.
2. Water color of the new marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
3. Water color of the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York.
4. Photograph of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
5. Photograph of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.
6. Photographs (six views) of the marine barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.
7. Photograph of marines at guns on board the U. S. S. *Massachusetts*.
8. Colored photograph of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass.
9. Four photographs of the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and officers and men of the School of Application at infantry and artillery drill.
10. Photograph of marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P. R.
11. Photograph of marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
12. Photograph of marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I.
13. Photograph of marine foot-ball team, marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I.
14. Pastel of marine officer in "heavy marching order," by H. C. Christie.
15. Photograph of marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
16. Photograph of commanding officer's quarters, marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
17. Photograph of officer's quarters, marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The clothing and accouterments of the Marine Corps on exhibition were inclosed in a large and handsome glass case furnished by Mr. B. F. Peters, naval representative, Pan-American Exposition. This case was placed in one corner of the Government building, in the naval exhibit, and the pictures above enumerated were hung on the walls of the Government building, near the case.

The Marine Corps exhibits were objects of much interest to the vast numbers of people visiting the naval exhibit.

CAMP HEYWOOD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

In accordance with the request of the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition that a model marine camp be established at Buffalo, N. Y., in connection with the naval exhibit, which request was favorably acted upon by the Department, and pursuant to orders from the Secretary of the Navy, the Brigadier-General Commandant proceeded to Buffalo in the latter part of April for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the marine camp. As a result of this inspection, and after mature consideration of the question, the site now occupied by the camp was selected, and has proved to be a most desirable one.

The officers and men selected by the Brigadier-General Commandant to compose the company of marines to be sent to Buffalo were assembled at the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y., for preliminary drill before their departure for Buffalo. The guard selected consisted of Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., commanding; First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding and Second Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, and 1 company, comprising 1 gunnery sergeant, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 40 privates. The object in sending these men to Buffalo was not only to form a model camp, but also to guard the Government exhibits. The command was later strengthened by the addition of 8 privates, at the urgent request of the secretary of the Government exhibit. The men for the company were selected from Washington, D. C.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, R. I.; League Island, Pa., and New York, N. Y. On June 5, 1901, First Lieutenant Harding left New York with one sergeant and seven privates, and arrived in Buffalo on the 5th, and Captain Leonard, with Second Lieutenant O'Leary and the remainder of the company, left New York for Buffalo on the 6th, arriving there on the 7th.

Prior to the arrival of the company, by direction of the Brigadier-General Commandant of the corps, Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., had made all possible preparations in the way of leveling and sodding the camp site, etc.

Capt. Henry Leonard, commanding, named the camp "Camp Heywood," in honor of the commandant of the corps.

The men at Camp Heywood are quartered in khaki tents provided with wooden floors, and a full supply of camp and garrison equipage, identical with standard samples of the corps, were issued to the camp.

Immediately upon the arrival of the company energetic measures were taken to make the camp a model in appearance and military efficiency, and in the course of a few days the camp presented a most creditable appearance.

Every possible provision has been made for the comfort and health of the men composing the company at Camp Heywood. Sanitary water-closets have been installed, also a bathroom, and covered scuttle butt to hold the supply of sterilized water required for the command, a small clothing room, etc. The spaces between the tents have been filled in with finely broken bluestone; board sidewalks have been constructed along the streets of the camp; flower beds have been made in front of the officers' tents; tent floors shellacked, and everything possible has been done to make the camp present a neat and attractive appearance. Two goats, brought by the Chilean commission from the island of Juan Fernandez, on which Robinson Crusoe lived, have been loaned to the camp as exhibits and mascots.

Two guns captured in China by the marines were sent to the camp and mounted on the parade ground—one a Krupp fieldpiece of 2½-inch caliber and the other a Chinese-made fieldpiece of 2¾-inch caliber—and these guns have attracted much attention.

In a letter dated June 20, 1901, Captain Leonard, commanding Camp Heywood, reports that his command is furnishing eight posts in the Government building and one camp guard. The men gave such universal satisfaction that the secretary of the Government exhibit requested that an additional post be established in the nature of an orderly on the Government exhibit offices, and this was done. Marines also guard the Treasury, Post-Office, and Fish Commission exhibits, respectively, in addition to the naval exhibit. The marines

are also intrusted with the important duty of winding the chronometer and dropping the time ball. Captain Leonard states that drills are given by the marines on the esplanade on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. About the middle of June the Secretary of State visited Camp Heywood and was received with proper ceremony.

In accordance with the suggestion of Captain Leonard that a 3-inch fieldpiece would be of value in connection with the camp exhibit, a request was made upon the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for one of these guns, which was courteously and promptly complied with, and the gun has since been a source of much interest to people who desire to know what artillery is used by the marines and sailors on shore.

A typical week's programme of drills by the marines at the Exposition is as follows:

Monday and Wednesday.—7.30 to 8.30 p. m., company and section drill, bayonet exercise, setting-up drill under arms.

Friday.—7.30 to 8.30 p. m., skirmish drill with blank cartridges.

Tuesday and Thursday.—10.15 to 11.15 a. m., company drill, and setting-up drill without arms.

The drills by the marines on the esplanade are witnessed by large crowds, frequently from 20,000 to 30,000 people, who seem greatly interested, and applaud enthusiastically the various evolutions of the company under Captain Leonard. In relation to these drills the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps in the official report of his inspection of the camp and company of marines there, says:

It is the custom for the commanding officer to take as many of his command as are available upon the esplanade within the Government grounds for exhibition drills, one of which drills I witnessed on the evening of my arrival. Although only about five sets of fours, complete, could be turned out as a company formation, this drill was witnessed by thousands of people and evoked the greatest applause from beginning to end. The exhibition consisted of parade, guard mounting, company in close and extended order, street riot, and battle formation, and I have never seen a company of men go through all the movements with such precision and perfectness as the men under Captain Leonard's command on this occasion, and I had only to regret that the command was not a battalion instead of a company.

On July 1 the marine company at Camp Heywood was invited to act as guard and personal escort of honor to the Canadian minister of militia and other dignitaries who were to attend the exposition to celebrate "Canadian Day." The invitation was accepted, and the command, in full dress, proceeded to Buffalo and acted as escort accordingly. The marines were the only United States troops participating in this escort.

To celebrate Independence Day, July 4, it was the desire of the director-general of the exposition to have a dress parade of United States troops on the esplanade. The programme arranged contemplated a joint ceremony by the marines and the artillery and hospital corps of the Army, but as the army troops informed the director-general that they would be unable to participate, the marines were the only United States troops represented in the ceremonies.

A number of trophy flags were sent from these headquarters to Captain Leonard, to be displayed in his tent. These flags comprised the following:

The flag flown by the marines from the Tartar City wall during the recent siege of Peking, and later hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces.

The United States flag that was flown during the battle of Guantanamo, Cuba.

The imperial flag that was captured by the marines at Tientsin.

The signal flag used by Sergeant Quick at the battle of Cuzco, Cuba, and the Spanish flag captured by the marines in the same battle.

Captain Leonard reports that these flags have attracted much interest from visitors to the camp.

On July 15 the Assistant Secretary of the Navy visited the camp and was received with appropriate honors, the entire command being paraded in full dress. On July 19 the Assistant Secretary inspected the command and camp, and made a very complimentary address to the men. Two drills were given especially in his honor.

It was found impracticable to issue rations or establish a kitchen at the camp, and accordingly a contract was made with a restaurant in the grounds to supply meals for the men. The contract price was within the allowance, 75 cents per day per man. The meals furnished are excellent, and this arrangement has proven very satisfactory.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER AND ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER PACIFIC COAST.

In accordance with the recommendation of this office, and pursuant to authority granted by the Department, Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, U. S. M. C., was, on March 27, 1901, ordered to establish an office in San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of paying the marines stationed at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; the marine recruiting office, San Francisco, Cal.; the marine barracks, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., and the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska. Major Richards also has charge of all accounts for mileage, as well as the accounts of retired enlisted men residing on the Pacific coast, and the settlement of discharges in the case of all men discharged on that coast. This arrangement obviates the necessity for sending pay rolls and other papers to Washington and then sending the money from Washington to the Pacific coast, and greatly facilitates and expedites the transaction of all business of the paymaster's department on the coast.

In addition to his duties as assistant paymaster, Major Richards has been detailed as an acting assistant quartermaster, to attend to the constantly increasing work of the quartermaster's department on the Pacific coast, there being no assistant quartermaster available for this duty. The quartermaster of the corps reports that Major Richards is performing his duties as acting assistant quartermaster in a zealous and efficient manner.

UNVEILING LOGAN STATUE.

To participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to General Logan, in Iowa circle, Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1901, the War Department requested the Navy Department to furnish such marines and sailors as could be detailed, on account of the limited number of Army troops available. Pursuant to this request and in accordance with orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Band and a battalion of six companies of marines, detailed from the marine barracks, and the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., were directed to take part in the ceremonies. This battalion and a company of sailors detailed from the navy-yard,

Washington, D. C., by the Department's direction, were commanded by Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.

Subsequently to the unveiling of the Logan statue Colonel Russell received a letter from Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., who was in charge of the military features connected with the ceremonies of unveiling, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

The battalion of marines presented a fine appearance, as they always do, and I am much obliged for the great assistance given by the battalion and its officers in making the occasion as successful as it was. I have served with the Marine Corps on a number of occasions, notably at Sacramento, Cal., during the railroad strike of 1894, and have always found them to be good soldiers, and the officers gentlemen also.

DETACHMENT OF MARINES SPECIALLY INSTRUCTED AT NEWPORT.

In the early part of May, 1901, the Brigadier-General, Commandant, U. S. M. C., sent a detachment, consisting of five officers, twenty non-commissioned officers, and twenty privates, to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., for special instruction in signaling, in the use of torpedoes and mines, both land and sea, the use of the field telegraph and telephone, the manipulation of searchlights, etc. The detachment was quartered in one of the buildings of the torpedo station, and the accounts of the men were taken up on the U. S. S. *Morris*. The officers of this detachment were Maj. H. C. Haines, commanding; Capt. C. G. Long, Capt. G. C. Thorpe, and Second Lieuts. R. C. Dewey and Harold Colvocoresses. The noncommissioned officers and privates for the detachment were selected from the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y.; the marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; the marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I.; the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; the marine barracks, and the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The course of this special class of officers and men consisted both of lectures to impart the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical work, most of the time being spent in practical work.

Commander N. E. Mason, commanding the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., furnished every facility for the work of the marines, and Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson, U. S. N., was most careful, painstaking, and efficient in his instruction of the men.

The duties of Major Haines at the War College proving so onerous as to prevent his giving the necessary time and attention to superintending the work of the specially instructed marine class, he was relieved from this duty, and Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., was ordered to succeed him, in addition to his other duties as commanding officer of the marine guard of the U. S. F. S. *Kearsarge* and marine officers of the fleet, North Atlantic Station.

After the instruction at the torpedo station a model camp was pitched at Portsmouth Grove, under command of Major Doyen, where signal stations were established, shelter trenches dug, and instructions given in attack and defense. This camp lasted about ten days.

After breaking camp the detachment was placed on board the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* to take part in the summer maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet. On the afternoon of July 8, 1901, the marines (including the specially instructed Newport detachment) were landed from the battle ships *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, and *Massachusetts* and occupied a

position near Greatpoint, Nantucket, Mass. The camp here established consisted of about 200 men, was named Camp Higginson in honor of Rear-Admiral F. J. Higginson, and was under command of Capt. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C. At this camp lines of defense were immediately established; guns from the fleet were mounted on shore and fired; trenches were dug; a magazine built, etc. The camp was laid out in two company streets, with kitchen, hospital, and store tents, latrines, etc. Camp was broken on the afternoon of July 17, 1901, and a few hours afterwards everything was again on board the ships. Capt. G. C. Thorpe was appointed adjutant and signal officer. Second Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., had immediate charge of mines, under Captain Thorpe, and he also acted as commissary and quartermaster. Asst. Surg. R. B. Williams was the medical officer, and Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman, U. S. N., beachmaster. The landing and practice was of great value to the officers and men. Camp Higginson lasted eight days.

After Camp Higginson and a rest of ten days at Portsmouth Grove, ten days were spent at Nantucket, where Camp Long, named in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, was established, under command of Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C. At this camp the marines had complete charge of the mounting of the guns and the practical problems worked out. Camp was broken August 19, 1901, and the men and guns were again taken on board the ships of the fleet, from which the specially instructed marine detachment was sent to New York on the 23d, the stores of the detachment being sent to Newport to be safely kept for use next year. The summer maneuvers and practical work have been invaluable to the officers and men who participated in them, and will greatly enhance their efficiency. It is hoped that this system of instruction may be continued next year at the torpedo station and that a large number of marines from the different stations may be allowed to participate in the maneuvers of the men of the fleet on shore.

In a communication received by the Brigadier-General, Commandant from the commander in chief United States naval force, North Atlantic Station, dated July 26, 1901, Rear-Admiral Higginson speaks in the following complimentary manner of the encampment above described:

Referring to the recent encampment, it gives me great pleasure to inform you of the excellent work performed by the officers and men of the Marine Corps; especially was this the case as regards the detachment of officers and men from the torpedo station. In this connection I inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a commendatory special order issued to the squadron.

A copy of this commendatory special order is appended to my report, marked "K."

Another communication from the commander in chief United States naval force, North Atlantic Station, dated August 21, 1901, relative to the specially instructed detachment of officers and men of the Marine Corps, reads as follows:

In detaching the special detail of officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates from further service with the North Atlantic Squadron the commander in chief wishes to express his appreciation for the excellent manner of carrying out all the various duties assigned to it in the recent work on shore at Greatpoint, Nantucket, and also for the uniformly good discipline and conduct while serving under his command.

Such a representative body of men is a credit to the corps of which they are members:

MARINE CAMP, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

On May 20, 1901, a camp was established at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the site used last year for this purpose, and the command was transferred from the U. S. S. *Santee* to this camp, the men being quartered in tents. The old buildings formerly used in connection with the camp, being without proper support, were torn down and new and larger buildings constructed. Every provision was made for the comfort of the men, shower baths being installed, and a large ice box built of brick and cement in the side of the hill. Iron targets were placed in position, and practice with the rifle and revolver carried on from day to day, followed by practice at the newly constructed range on the light-house reservation near Annapolis. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery kindly authorized the detail of a hospital apprentice for duty at the camp, and he was in constant attendance. Although it was impossible this year to have as large a camp at Annapolis as I had wished, the camp has been very successful, considering its size, and full advantage has been taken of the opportunity offered for practical instruction, including exercises with boats. It is my intention to continue these summer camps at Annapolis from year to year, and I hope that next summer it will be possible to have a considerably larger number of men in camp than this year.

RECRUITING.

The system of recruiting described in my last annual report has been carried out, and the necessity continues for further efforts in this direction. The endeavors to obtain recruits were somewhat hampered toward the close of the last fiscal year by reason of the depleted condition of the appropriation from which the expenses for recruiting must be paid, as indicated in my last annual report. The small number of officers available for recruiting duty in the Marine Corps makes it necessary to group the recruiting offices into recruiting districts, each district being under the direction of a commissioned officer with headquarters at the principal recruiting office, and the substations being under the immediate charge of a noncommissioned officer, with the exception of the substation at Pittsburg, Pa., which is under charge of a commissioned officer. The recruiting officer visits the substations in a circuit to swear in recruits as often as may be warranted by the number of applicants who present themselves and pass the physical examination. The main office of the recruiting district is, for all practical purposes, permanent, being established in some large city, where a reasonable number of recruits can be counted upon each year. The substations in the various districts, however, are changed from place to place, as certain fields of recruiting become exhausted, and others are recommended by the recruiting officer, authority for these changes being granted, in each case, by the Brigadier-General Commandant of the corps, who is, by regulations, placed in charge of all recruiting for the corps, and who, by means of weekly reports, and such special reports as may be necessary from the recruiting officers, keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress of recruiting and the needs of the recruiting service. Marine recruiting posters are sent out and displayed in the towns throughout the country in the vicinity of the recruiting offices, being placed in the post-offices and other

prominent places, and advertisements for recruits are also inserted in newspapers that are liable to reach the population from which recruits are drawn.

During the year recruiting substations have been opened and closed at the following places:

DISTRICT WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Opened.—Smyrna and Wilmington, Del., Bridgeton, N. J., Pottsville, York, Lebanon, Reading, Norristown, Pottstown, McKeesport, Washington, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Pa., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Closed.—Smyrna and Wilmington, Del., Bridgeton, N. J., York, Lebanon, Reading, Norristown, Pottstown, Lancaster, Williamsport, Scranton, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Philadelphia, Pa. (Vine street), Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio.

DISTRICT WITH HEADQUARTERS AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Opened.—None.

Closed.—Sacramento and Fresno, Cal.

DISTRICT WITH HEADQUARTERS AT BOSTON, MASS.

Opened.—Worcester, Fitchburg, Holyoke, and Brockton, Mass.

Closed.—Brockton, Worcester, Lowell, Holyoke, and Fitchburg, Mass., Bangor and Portland, Me.

DISTRICT WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Opened.—Harlem and Rochester, N. Y., and New York City (Third avenue).

Closed.—Buffalo, Syracuse, Harlem, and Rochester, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

DISTRICT WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Opened.—Frederick and Hagerstown, Md.

Closed.—Frederick and Hagerstown, Md.

CHICAGO OFFICE.

Closed.—Chicago, Ill.

BUFFALO OFFICE.

Opened.—Buffalo, N. Y.

The recruiting offices now open, and the officers in charge of the districts in which they are located, are as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa. (headquarters), Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C., in charge.
Substations: Pittsburg, Pa., First Lieut. L. M. Harding, U. S. M. C., in charge. McKeesport, Washington, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and Allentown, Pa.

San Francisco, Cal. (headquarters), Capt. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., in charge.

Boston, Mass. (headquarters), First Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, U. S. M. C., in charge.

New York City, N. Y. (headquarters), Capt. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., in charge, Nos. 109 West street and 292 Third avenue.

Baltimore, Md. (headquarters), Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., in charge.

Seattle, Wash. (headquarters), Capt. E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C., in charge.

Buffalo, N. Y. (headquarters), First Lieut. T. F. Lyons, U. S. M. C., in charge.

In addition to the above-named officers the following officers, now on other duty, were detailed on the recruiting service during the year:

Maj. H. C. Haines.

Capt. A. S. McLeomore.

Capt. J. A. Lejeune.

Capt. Dion Williams.

Capt. T. P. Kane.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter.

Capt. T. C. Treadwell.

Capt. C. G. Andresen.

Capt. J. H. Russell.

First Lieut. H. C. Snyder.

First Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt.

First Lieut. O. H. Rask.

Capt. C. G. Long.

The Marine Corps is below its authorized enlisted strength, and while this condition exists it will be necessary to continue vigorous measures for obtaining recruits, as the demands upon the corps are so urgent as to make it necessary that the corps should be enlisted up to its full strength, and that such strength should be maintained. The fact, mentioned elsewhere in this report, that the period of enlistment in the corps has been reduced by Congress to four years should accelerate recruiting to some extent. The same high standard for recruits, which has always been insisted upon in the Marine Corps, is still maintained, and this standard will not be relaxed.

The total number of men enlisted at all the recruiting offices of the corps during the year is 2,140.

KHAKI TENTS.

Khaki tents have been in use by the Marine Corps for more than a year, and have been most thoroughly tested under all kinds of service conditions. As stated in the quartermaster's report, the material used for these tents is probably the best obtainable as to color, stands wind, rain, etc., without discoloring, and is practically mildew proof. As a result of the constant tests to which these tents have been subjected it can be stated that they give entire satisfaction.

KHAKI SUITS.

Khaki suits are now being issued to marines not only for service in the Philippines and Guam, but to those stationed in San Juan, P. R.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla., and to marine guards of vessels comprising the North Atlantic and Asiatic fleets, as the desirability of these suits for service in tropical and subtropical climates has been established beyond a doubt. The material for the khaki suits used by the Marine Corps is of domestic manufacture, and the quartermaster reports that its character and quality are entirely satisfactory.

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

Congress having granted the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps power to administer oaths, I have in my annual reports for the past two years recommended that the same power be granted to the assistant adjutant and inspector of the corps, and Congress at its last session conferred the desired power on this officer.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR SERVICES IN GUAM, ETC.

In my last report reference was made to the Army appropriation act approved May 26, 1900, which provided 10 per cent additional pay for officers and 20 per cent additional pay for enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and the Territory of Alaska, and the attention of the Department was invited to the hardship which this law worked in discriminating against the marines serving in Guam and those who had recently been serving in China, the service in both places being as arduous as that in the places enumerated in the act for which extra pay was authorized. The Department approved this recommendation of the Brigadier-General,

Commandant, and Congress at its last session, in the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, extended the benefit of this extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have been detailed or may hereafter be detailed for shore duty in Guam or elsewhere beyond the continental limits of the United States.

MARINE BAND.

The Marine Band, since its reorganization under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, has been maintained at its full strength of sixty pieces—thirty first and thirty second class musicians; and as the number of applicants for enlistment in the band has at all times largely exceeded the vacancies which have occurred from time to time, Leader Santelmann has been able to select the best possible musicians, and as a result the band is now composed of excellent musicians, and renders good service and makes a creditable appearance whenever called upon. During the year the usual outdoor concerts have been given by the band in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at the Capitol, and at the marine barracks, and the large attendance at these concerts shows that they are much appreciated by the people.

ADVANCEMENT FROM THE RANKS.

Since the passage of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, it has been possible for meritorious noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps to be promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the corps, and four noncommissioned officers have been so advanced. The fact that it is possible to earn advancement to commissioned rank has undoubtedly induced many excellent young men to enter the corps. There are at present eight noncommissioned officers on the waiting list to be examined for promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, and their examination has been ordered to take place on November 15, 1901, as there are now eight vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant; and when the promotions are made to fill vacancies now existing in the higher ranks there will be in all fifteen vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant.

VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS.

During the past year there have been eight appointments to the rank of second lieutenant in the corps—six from civil life and two from meritorious noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. At the present time there are fifteen vacancies in the list of officers, as follows: Four captains, three first lieutenants, and eight second lieutenants.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that for the past two years there has been no appointment to the Marine Corps from the graduating class of the Naval Academy, although the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (ch. 396, sec. 1, U. S. Stat. L.), provides that there shall be at least one appointment into the Marine Corps from the graduating class of the Academy each year. It is respectfully urged that, in compliance with this provision of law, the Marine Corps be given its quota of officers from the Naval Academy, as they are greatly needed.

INCREASE OF THE CORPS.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that Congress be asked to increase the strength of the Marine Corps to 10,000 men and the appropriate number of officers, to enable the corps to meet the constantly increasing demands upon it for service at the home stations, on board ship, and in our colonial possessions. During the year a marine post has been established at Dry Tortugas, Fla., and, as stated elsewhere in this report, 6 new posts have been established in the Philippines, making in all 14 stations where marines are serving in those islands.

To supply the pressing and increasing demands of the growing Navy and for marines on board ship, and to guard the numerous navy yards and stations in this country and our colonial possessions and those to be established in the future, the strength above recommended is none too great, and, in fact, it is probable that even a much larger number, probably 20,000, will in time be required when the Navy is further increased and the entire system of naval stations has been established in the Philippines and other island possessions. With the present strength of the corps and the calls now made upon it, the duty upon the men is as hard as it was before the corps was increased, and more arduous than in the army of this and other countries.

OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

MARINE CORPS MEMBER OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, has continued, during the year, his duties as a member of the general board of which Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., is president, to which he was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy on March 29, 1900. These duties are performed in addition to his duties as adjutant and inspector.

MARINE CORPS MEMBER BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY.

Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, has continued his duty as a member of the board of inspection and survey in addition to his duties as assistant adjutant and inspector, and has received orders to participate in the inspection of all ships of the Navy having marine guards. The fact that a marine officer is a member of this board enables the commandant of the corps to keep in thorough touch with the condition and requirements of the guards of ships which are inspected and to take such steps as may be necessary to improve their condition.

*MARINE CORPS MEMBER OF PERMANENT STAFF, NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

In my last report I mentioned the fact that Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., had been detailed for duty as a member of the permanent staff of the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., as lecturer and instructor in military matters, as well as military adviser in matters connected with land operations. Information received at these headquarters shows that Major Haines has performed his duties at the Naval War College in an able and creditable manner.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

President William McKinley was shot by an assassin at Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901, and died in the same city on September 14, 1901.

The marines from Camp Heywood, Buffalo, N. Y., formed part of the funeral escort of the late President to the city hall in Buffalo on September 15, 1901, four noncommissioned officers being detailed as body bearers, and on September 16 the command formed part of the funeral escort from the city hall to the railway station.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., commanding Camp Heywood, Buffalo, N. Y., proceeded to Washington on the funeral train with the Secretary, and acted as his aid en route.

Immediately upon the arrival of the remains of the late President in Washington they were taken to the Executive Mansion, and the Marine Corps furnished a portion of the guard, as follows: First Lieut. Lee B. Purcell; Second Lieut. Chandler Campbell, and twelve enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A., addressed a letter to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, dated September 20, 1901, in which he stated that the detachment of marine officers and men on duty at the Executive Mansion September 16 and 17, 1901, guarding the remains of the late President "performed all duty in a highly satisfactory manner, and by their fine soldierly bearing and general deportment reflected great credit upon the service they represented."

In the funeral procession from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol the Marine Corps was represented by the entire Marine Band and one battalion of six companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., officers and men having been ordered to Washington from League Island and Annapolis to complete the complement of the battalion.

When the remains were moved to the Capitol to lie in state there, a portion of the guard at that place was furnished by the Marine Corps, and consisted of Capt. John H. Russell, First Lieut. William G. Powell, and Second Lieut. William Brackett, U. S. M. C., and fifty enlisted men.

The Brigadier-General, Commandant of the Corps was detailed as a member of the guard of honor to attend the funeral in Washington and also to accompany the funeral train to Canton in this capacity.

AID-DE-CAMP TO THE COMMANDANT.

On June 10, 1901, First Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, U. S. M. C., was appointed as aid-de-camp to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, and since that date he has been on duty in the office of the commandant in that capacity.

RANK OF COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

While I feel a diffidence about again recommending that Congress be requested to make the rank of the commandant of the Marine Corps that of major-general, inasmuch as such action would result in my own promotion, I beg to renew such recommendation, as I consider that, with its present strength, and being one of the coordinate branches of the military service, the Marine Corps is clearly entitled to this rank

for its commandant. As stated in my last report, when the bill reorganizing the Marine Corps was under consideration the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously recommended that the rank of the commandant of the corps should be that of major-general, but the bill was amended on the floor of the House so as to make the rank of the commandant only that of brigadier-general, on the ground that the strength of the corps, by the army standard, only entitled its commandant to that rank. Paragraph 14, Army Regulations, 1901, provides that the appropriate command for a major-general is four regiments (4,800 men). The present authorized strength of the Marine Corps being 6,062 men, it will be seen that its commandant is clearly entitled to the rank of major-general, even on the single ground that the number of men in the corps constitutes an appropriate command for that rank. As stated in my last annual report, the Adjutant-General of the Army has been given the rank of major-general since the passage of the navy personnel act of March 3, 1899, and all the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department were given by that act the rank of rear-admiral, which assimilates to that of major-general. As mentioned above, the Marine Corps is one of the coordinate military branches of the Government, and in view of the facts above stated and the record which the corps has made for itself, particularly during the war with Spain and the hostilities in the Philippines and China, it seems no more than just that its commandant should have the rank of major-general.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO SERVED DURING THE CIVIL WAR RETIRED WITH NEXT HIGHER RANK, ETC.

Under existing law officers of the Navy who served honorably during the civil war are entitled to retire with the next higher rank, and it would seem no more than just that the few old officers left in the Marine Corps, who stood shoulder to shoulder with those in the Navy during the civil war, should be entitled to the same privilege.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

I append the reports of the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters of the corps, and request that they be printed in connection with my report. These are marked "L," "M," "N," and "O," respectively.

The following-named officers have been advanced or brevetted for distinguished service since my last report:

- Col. Robert L. Meade, appointed brigadier-general by brevet.
- Maj. George Richards, appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet.
- Maj. L. W. T. Waller, appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet and advanced two numbers.
- Maj. Charles L. McCawley, appointed major by brevet.
- Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, appointed major by brevet.
- Capt. John T. Myers, advanced four numbers and appointed major by brevet.
- Capt. Newt H. Hall, appointed major by brevet.
- Capt. Smedley D. Butler, advanced two numbers and appointed captain by brevet.
- Capt. Henry Leonard, advanced two numbers.
- Capt. James E. Mahoney, appointed captain by brevet.
- Capt. Herbert L. Draper, appointed captain by brevet.
- Capt. Charles G. Long, appointed captain by brevet.
- Capt. Albert S. McLemore, appointed captain by brevet.
- Capt. William N. McKelvy, appointed captain by brevet.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, appointed captain by brevet.
 Capt. David D. Porter, appointed captain by brevet.
 Capt. Charles G. Andresen, appointed captain by brevet.
 First Lieut. Wm. G. Powell, appointed captain by brevet.
 First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding, appointed captain by brevet.
 Capt. Melville J. Shaw, appointed first lieutenant by brevet.
 First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, appointed first lieutenant by brevet.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Maj. William F. Spicer, promoted lieutenant-colonel March 3, 1901.
 Capt. George Barnett, promoted major March 3, 1901.

From civil life.

Second Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, appointed October 21, 1900.
 Second Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltsie, appointed October 22, 1900.
 Second Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, appointed December 3, 1900.
 Second Lieut. William D. A. Junkin, appointed December 3, 1900.
 Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, appointed December 3, 1900.
 Second Lieut. Hilary A. Herbert, jr., appointed December 5, 1900.

From Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. John W. McClaskey, appointed December 5, 1901.
 Second Lieut. Frederick A. Ramsey, appointed December 5, 1901.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps to whom medals of honor have been awarded, or to whom commendatory letters have been written by the Secretary of the Navy, for services in the Spanish-American war; the campaign in the Philippines; the campaign in China, and the engagement at Samoa:

MEDALS OF HONOR.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle of Pekin, August 14, 1900: Private Daniel Daly.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battles on the 13th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, Royal British Navy: Gunnery-Sergt. Peter Stewart, Corpl. Reuben J. Phillips, and Private Harry W. Orndoff.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in the advance on Tientsin, June 21, 1900: Privates Thomas W. Kates, Albert R. Campbell, Charles R. Francis, and Clarence E. Mathias.

For distinguished conduct in battle July 13, 1900, at Tientsin: Private James Cooney.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tientsin, July 13, 1900: Sergt. John M. Adams, Sergt. Alexander J. Foley, and Corpl. Harry C. Adriance.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, assisting to carry a wounded officer from the field under heavy fire, at the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900: Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle on the 25th, 27th, and 29th of March, and April 4, 1899, while serving with the Eighth Army Corps: Corpl. Thomas F. Prendergast, Private Howard M. Buckley, and Private Joseph Melvin.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Benictican February 16, 1900: Sergt. Harry Harvey.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Samoa, April 1, 1899: Sergt. Michael J. McNally, Sergt. Bruno A. Forsterer, and Private Henry L. Hulbert.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Pekin June 20 to July 16, 1900: Sergt. E. A. Walker, Corpl. John O. Dahlgren, Private Martin Hunt, and Private Frank A. Young.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in erecting barricades under heavy fire at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900: Privates Erwin J. Boydston, William C. Horton, Albert Moore, Herbert L. Preston, David J. Scannell, and Oscar J. Upham.

A medal of honor is also to be sent to the heirs of the late Private Harry Fisher, U. S. M. C., who was killed while participating in the above-mentioned work.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900: Drummer John A. Murphy, Privates William I. Carr, Henry W. Davis, Louis R. Gaienne, and William Zion.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, June 28 to August 17, 1900: Private France Silva.

For gallant conduct in signaling under fire at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 14, 1898: Sergt. John H. Quick.

For gallant conduct under fire and cutting cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898: First Sergt. Philip Gaughan, Privates Joseph T. Scott, Frank Hill, Oscar W. Field, Joseph J. Franklin, Michael L. Kearney, Edward Sullivan, Daniel Campbell, Herman W. Kuchneister, Pomeroy Parker, and Walter S. West.

For gallant conduct under fire and extracting shot from gun on board U. S. F. S. *Brooklyn*, at Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898: Private Harry L. Macneal.

For life saving: Sergt. John H. Helms and Private John F. Crimmings.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott and his force, for gallant conduct in engagement at Noyaleta, P. I., October 8, 1899.

Cpts. Charles G. Long, Ben H. Fuller, and Philip M. Bannon, and First Lieuts. John F. McGill and Robert F. Wynne, with the men under their respective commands, merit and receive the commendation of the Department for their gallant, meritorious, and courageous conduct in the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900.

For their work in assisting on the barricades at Pekin, China, July 21 to August 17, 1900: Privates John O. Amman, Gottlieb Brosi, William F. Donovan, Harry Gold, James J. Lavin, Robert M. Barratt, Edward J. Donovan, Henry C. Galligher, Thomas F. Hall, Jacob C. E. Martin, and Frederick J. Tinkler.

OFFICER RETIRED.

Capt. Ralph E. Walker, February 15, 1901.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

First Lieut. Raymond E. Sawyer, October 12, 1900; Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, July 31, 1901.

ENLISTMENTS.

Original enlistments	1,981
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	138
From United States Army	21
Total	2,140

OFFICERS DIED.

Maj. Horatio B. Lowry (retired), May 22, 1901, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Maj. Henry A. Bartlett (retired), August 9, 1901, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Capt. Herbert L. Draper, September 19, 1901, at Hongkong, China.

First Lieut. St. John L. Caffery, June 4, 1901, at marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CASUALTIES IN ENLISTED FORCE, ETC.

The total number of casualties in the enlisted force during the year, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, is 2,580.

There are now 356 aliens in the corps, and of these 344 have declared their intention to become citizens; 11 live in the United States and have not declared their intention to become citizens, and 12 claim foreign residence.

There are 95 officers and 2,294 enlisted men on duty at the various shore stations in the United States. On shore, outside the continental

limits of the United States, there are: In the Philippines, 58 officers and 1,547 enlisted men, in Guam, 8 officers and 175 enlisted men, in Porto Rico, 2 officers and 55 enlisted men, and on board vessels of the Navy, 34 officers and 1,577 enlisted men; making a grand total of 197 officers and 5,648 enlisted men in the corps.

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 9, 1901, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were forwarded to the Department on September 9, 1901.

Triplicate copies of the quartermaster's and paymaster's estimates are appended to my report, marked "R" and "S," respectively.

The adjutant and inspector has made inspections in accordance with article 977 (3), Navy Regulations, 1900, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men most satisfactory and the general condition of the buildings as excellent.

During the year good-conduct medals have been awarded under article 922, Navy Regulations, 1900, to such enlisted men as were recommended by the board on good-conduct medals.

I inclose herewith an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that these may also be made a part of my report. These are marked "T" and "U," respectively.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The clerical force at these headquarters has cheerfully and efficiently performed the greatly increased amount of work consequent upon the enlargement of the Corps, remaining after hours and working at night, whenever necessary, to keep the work up to date.

ARMY COURTESIES.

During the past year, as in former years, the army authorities have been most courteous in obliging the Marine Corps with transportation for its officers and enlisted men and stores on army transports, and in furnishing the corps with certain rations and other supplies upon application.

All the regular appropriations and the several allotments made to the Marine Corps from the emergency fund of the Navy Department have been carefully and judiciously expended, all purchases being properly substantiated by vouchers.

I am pleased to state that the corps has been able to meet promptly and satisfactorily the many and varied demands which have been made upon it during the year, and feel justified in stating that it has maintained its high reputation for efficiency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

APPENDIXES.

A.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order of the 5th instant I proceeded to Key West, Fla., arriving there on the night of the 9th, and on the morning of the 10th reported to the commandant of the naval station for duty in connection with the establishment of a marine post at Dry Tortugas, Fla. I at once sent out proposals for rations, ice, and laundry work, and arranged for the reception of the detachment of marines from New York which was expected that day, Wednesday, but which did not arrive until Thursday. A telegram was sent by the commandant to Dry Tortugas directing that the quarters be swept and prepared for our arrival.

2. Upon the arrival at Key West of Captain Treadwell, in command of the detachment, consisting of 1 officer and 27 enlisted men, I reported to him, and, with the assistance of the commandant, having arranged for the transportation of the detachment and stores to Dry Tortugas, this command immediately loaded the tug with as many of the stores as it was possible to get thereon, and proceeded to Dry Tortugas, arriving there about 6 p. m., provisions being carried and a month's reserve supply of navy rations having been procured from the pay department and sent over the day previous. As the trip to Dry Tortugas requires about seven hours, the men were provided by me with an individual dinner, and through the courtesy of the commanding officer of the tug *Massasoit* we were permitted to use their galley, and prepared our own supper.

3. Upon our arrival at Dry Tortugas we were shown the quarters, beds were placed in the rooms, mattresses and pillows were broken out, and the command comfortably quartered the first night. The field oven was broken out and set up for breakfast, and the command utilized this as the means of cooking until the arrival of the range on the next trip of the tug. On the following morning we inspected the buildings at daylight and selected barracks, kitchens, dining rooms, storerooms, etc. The barracks proper consist of a practically fireproof brick and iron building 340 by 38 feet, running north and south, three stories high, with metal roof and gutters put on in 1898. At least two-fifths of this building is in a sufficient state of repair to be comfortably occupied. There are about ten rooms 25 by 35 feet, which extend the full length of the building and are lighted by windows facing east and west. There are also six hall rooms about 7 by 10 feet, which are lighted by one window each, facing west. The lower-floor rooms are suitable for dining rooms, storeroom, carpenter shop, etc., while the second and third floor rooms are suitable for quarters. They all have high hard-plastered ceilings and walls, hard-wood floors, and are dry, airy, and sanitary. In the rear of the barracks are four single-story double kitchens of eight rooms each about 15 by 18 feet, half of which are in fair repair and suitable for use. Back of the center of the barracks is a large latrine, built in 1898, directly over the sewer, in perfect repair, and if the sewer were filled and emptied with each rise and fall of the tide, the same would be perfectly sanitary. One foot of water stands in the sewer and the rise and fall of the tide is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, but as the moat wall has only one opening at present the sewer does not function as designed, and the latrine is, therefore, only suitable for use in an emergency. A temporary closet could be constructed over the moat, and Captain Treadwell will probably construct same at once.

4. The officers' quarters, situated directly opposite the entrance to the fort, and running east and west, consist of a three-story brick building 44 by 288 feet, containing sixty-nine rooms, some of which are unfinished. The plaster of the ceilings of

about one-third of these rooms is in bad repair; the roof is in bad repair, leaks badly, and should be replaced. The guttering is in fair repair, it having been gone over and one-half renewed in 1895. On the front of this building is a three-story wooden piazza, the third story of which was blown off in 1890 and the remainder of which is rotting rapidly and can not stand much longer. It is shored up in the most dangerous places. Three-quarters of the first and second story rooms are in fair repair and can be used, but the greater part of the third story is uninhabitable, some of the rooms never having been plastered and in others the plaster being down from the leaky roof. In the rear of the officers' quarters are three single and three double two-story brick kitchens of ample size and in very fair repair, suitable for use. Near the kitchens and connected with the sewer are numerous latrines, but they are mostly stopped up and unfit for use, the officers using a temporary closet constructed over the moat. Of the rooms in the officers' quarters several suites of quarters are in good repair and are being used by the commanding officer and his assistants—the doctor and the second lieutenant. In this building is situated the commanding officer's offices, the officer of the day's office, first sergeant's office, apothecary's shop, and hospital. In the left wing several rooms are occupied by employees of yards and docks and equipment. In the right wing are the telegraph operator's family, post-office, and telegraph office. All of the rooms have from one to three large windows, and each is provided with a fireplace. The first, second, and third floors are of iron and brick, with hard-wood floors, but the ceiling of the third floor is of wooden joists, and is, therefore, not fireproof. The roof is of sheet iron or tin, on iron longitudinal, set on wooden scantlings and sheathing. The staircases are cast iron and in good repair. The construction of the barracks is similar in every way to that of the officers' quarters.

5. The Marine Hospital people have only recently vacated certain portions of the officers' quarters, and the rooms which have been occupied by them are in very good repair. They have entirely vacated all of the quarters on the island. This building was also occupied by a company of infantry during the Spanish war, but the barracks have never been occupied, except a short time as a detention camp and certain rooms as storerooms for Marine-Hospital Service, army quartermaster's supplies, and engineer and ordnance stores. The window sash in both buildings need overhauling and in some instances renewing. A great many panes should be replaced, but this can be done by our own force.

6. The sewerage system consists of one large brick sewer $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, extending four-fifths around the interior, with three outlets into the moat. The fort proper is surrounded by a 70-foot moat of brick and concrete, with a breakwater to break the force of the waves in bad weather. The whole inclosure is about 9 acres.

7. I attempted to return to Key West on Friday, the 12th, but the weather would not permit. As the only method of communication between Key West and Dry Tortugas is the navy tug *Massasoit*, of about 210 tons, it is likely to be interrupted at any time, as the sea is usually rough between these two points, especially about Rebecca Shoal, and a tug of this size is not suitable for the work. I would therefore respectfully recommend that as the garrison is entirely dependent on Key West for means of support the Navy be requested to assign a large seagoing tug to this duty. I was not able to leave Dry Tortugas until the following Sunday, at which time I returned to Key West, purchased the necessary articles for the command, completed the arrangements for provisions, etc., and carried over another tug load of stores on the following Tuesday. It was necessary to make three trips in the tug, send one dray load of stores on the *Blake*, and the reserve supply of provisions on the Marine Hospital schooner to complete the delivery of this detachment's stores at Dry Tortugas, which also goes to illustrate the inadequacy of the present tug. As the tug, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, is supposed to make two trips per week, I arranged with the contractors to deliver their stores at the navy wharf on such sailing dates as the commandant might designate.

8. Upon returning to Dry Tortugas I was again detained there until the following Friday (19th) on account of stress of weather, so that only one trip could be made that week. While there I devoted my time to making plans of the fort and individual buildings and in getting photographs, and also in making estimates of the necessary repairs to the buildings. I find that a new three-story piazza framework, entirely of iron, complete, ought not to cost more than \$2,400. The roof, roughly estimated and allowing a difference in the price of labor and material at that point, will cost, constructed of slate, slate furnished and placed in position, including removal of old roof and sheathing and furnishing and putting on new sheathing, furnishing and putting on tar paper, half of gutter and leading, renewing cornice, which has gone entirely in some places and is in bad repair in others, about \$3,900.

9. The present method of supplying the fort with water is by means of cisterns in various parts of the grounds and under the casemates. These cisterns are filled by

means of water caught on the various buildings and piped to the cisterns, and also by water percolating through the sand on top the casemates. Fully two-thirds of the ninety-nine cisterns in the casemates contain brackish water, and many of the other cisterns are dangerously near the sewer. The Navy has constructed outside of the fort and near the entrance a most complete distilling plant, capable of distilling 60,000 gallons, net, per day, and when the standpipe and cistern which are now being constructed, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons each, are completed, there will be little use for the inside cisterns except as reservoirs. The standpipes above referred to when completed will stand some 55 feet high on a 7.5-foot base, which will be ample for supply and pressure for a complete system of waterworks in the fort, as the upper stories of the buildings are not higher than 45 feet. The standpipe will be tapped and piped to the entrance dock, with joint left for inner main. As there are no bathrooms or modern water-closets in either the officers' or men's quarters, I would earnestly recommend that a system of plumbing, etc., be installed. There would be no occasion to lead the pipes into the barracks proper, but the water-closets, shower baths, and wash rooms could be fitted up in two adjoining casemates directly in rear of men's quarters, and by utilizing the gun port for waste pipe, the same could be led across the moat, through the moat wall, and into the sea. This would be a simple and cheap method of getting rid of the refuse, and considering the thickness of the walls of the fort, etc., decidedly the most practical. One arm of the main could be carried across the grounds underneath the officers' quarters and tapped in rear for the various kitchens and sets of quarters. There should be at least six bath tubs and closets put in the officers' building. These could be placed in the upper front rooms at the head of the hall, left side, and the rooms divided by partitions, thus giving each set of quarters a bath and closet. As there are three adjoining halls at each of these points, the center ones being of little or no use, the waste pipes could be brought down through this hall, out between the kitchens, through the gun port, and over the moat, similar to the method suggested for men's quarters.

10. To the right of the officers' quarters is a two-story brick building of four rooms, now occupied by the army ordnance sergeant, but soon to be vacated. This would make a splendid hospital and should be fitted up for that purpose. It would also require bath, closet, etc.

11. As the sewers empty into the moat and not into the sea, it will be seen that the moat is the receptacle of all refuse of every description and kind, and as there are only two outlets to the moat, one of which is blocked by fully 50 feet of sand and the other not entirely clear, the arrangement is bad and far from sanitary. The moat should be cleaned and the outlets opened and cleared as soon as practicable. I doubt the practicability of leading the sewers through the moat and into the sea, as without a trap and tank-tide flushing system I do not think that it would be effective and sanitary.

12. The barrack rooms above referred to as being unsuitable for use, not having been completed, have good floors, but the walls and ceilings require plastering, base-boards, and wood trimmings. The unfurnished rooms in the officers' quarters are in the same condition. The finished serviceable and the unserviceable rooms are shown on the appended drawing, marked "A." I also append tracing of plan of fort buildings, etc., and photographs of buildings and grounds. I will submit to the quartermaster a detailed report of condition of building, with estimates for repairs thereto; also cost of installing waterworks. The inclosure is sufficiently large and well adapted for company and battalion drills, and a 200-yard range can be readily fitted up on the south side of the fort. The adjoining key, Logger Head, about 3 miles to the southwest, is well adapted for long-range firing, while the second-story casemates offer splendid advantages for mounting both secondary battery and large-caliber gun for firing at targets at sea. I would respectfully recommend that the Navy Department be requested to furnish the post with three boats of the whale-boat type.

I returned to Key West on the 19th, and having carried out your instructions, and the commandant of the station having decided that my services were no longer required, I returned to my proper station.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS S. RADFORD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1901.

Subject: Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., report relative to condition of buildings, etc., at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, for his information, and return, in accordance with telephonic request of this date.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the Brigadier-General, Commandant Marine Corps.
Contents noted.

R. B. BRADFORD,
Chief of Bureau.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1901.

SIR: Will you kindly inform this Bureau if the marine garrison at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, is comfortably quartered, and if the quarters occupied are in a reasonably sanitary condition?

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,
Chief of Bureau.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer marine barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., for the within-requested information, with the return of the attached letter.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.,
Commandant's Office, June 8, 1901.

Respectfully forwarded.

A. B. H. LILLIE,
Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

Return paper.

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVAL STATION,
Dry Tortugas, Fla., June 12, 1901.

SIR: 1. In obedience to your order of the 4th instant, I have to make the following report with regard to the condition of marines at this station:

2. Since the arrival of marines here, on the 11th of April, the command has been at work policing and repairing the barracks, offices, officers' quarters, and grounds, unpacking supplies and equipment, and setting up the necessary things, and the men are now fairly well settled and comfortable. The barrack rooms that are in fairly good condition will accommodate 120 men comfortably—that is, 10 living rooms, 12 men in each room. Much work has been done in the way of carpentering, glazing, painting, etc., and much remains to be done, the woodwork, doors, windows, walls, floors, etc., being in poor condition on our arrival. The barracks occupied have been well policed; kitchen, clothing room, mess room, store and provision rooms, amusement rooms, squad room, guard rooms, carpenter, paint, and blacksmith shop, provided and put in good condition. There are ten other rooms in this barracks building, but they are unfinished or in a very bad state of repair, and would require outside work, plastering, etc., to be made habitable.

3. There is much work to be done toward fixing grounds, but little can be done in this way until we have a larger working force and until the contractors to take away

army material finish their work of removing old iron. Their schooner is, however, now here loading, and I hope soon to be rid of this material.

4. The sanitary conditions seem good, and there has been no sickness in the command since our arrival. The water supply in cisterns is ample, and, from tests of doctors, pure. The men are contented and give little trouble.

5. With present small number and work to be done no drills are possible. More men are needed for necessary drills, for work to get station in good condition, and to permit a larger daily guard to be established, the present one being insufficient.

6. The *Oceola* is now making trips to Key West regularly twice a week. It is a great convenience to have a large seagoing tug that can be depended on to make trips regularly, and very necessary for provisions, mail, and men going to Key West on leave.

7. Shades for the windows here are most urgently needed. This is especially so at the barracks, where there is no porch nor shutters, and rooms are entirely exposed to both morning and afternoon sun, so that they are uninhabitable during a large part of the day. The glare is most trying, uncomfortable, and destructive. Captain Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., took estimates, number, and sizes for these shades, and also for wire screens, and I respectfully urge that they be supplied as soon as possible.

8. The command is without ammunition or boats, which are urgently needed at a station of this kind.

9. Captain Radford took estimates for porch, roof, water pipes, and bath rooms. The porch and roof now up at officers' quarters are very insecure and need replacing. The standpipe and cistern here are now practically completed, so that work on water pipes, hydrants and bath rooms could be commenced.

10. Shellac is needed for floors of barracks and offices, as in this climate its use would be more sanitary than washing bare floors.

11. The moat around fort is filling up; one of the openings to sea is blocked and about 100 feet of sand in front of it, and places in moat exposed at low tide. The moat should be dredged to a uniform depth of 5 feet and both sluices to sea cut so as to afford constant flow of water in moat with tides. The sewage system empties into moat in four places and is dependent for its efficiency on a good flow of water in moat, so I fear that if this is not soon attended to the sewerage system will become blocked and water in moat stagnant and unhealthy.

12. I have to urge that if possible a men's library be supplied for the use of this station, as, on account of its isolated position, one is particularly needed here, and if supplied from post funds it would take a very long time to acquire any number of books.

13. A cold-storage room is necessary for the preservation of provisions and other perishable articles, and as steam power is at hand, and room could be built in casemates with little labor, the cost would be small, except for installation of apparatus for cold storage or ice machine.

14. I have written separate letters or made requisition for the above needs of this post, and believe that if supplied the post can be made an attractive and healthy one, and that men will be very comfortably quartered and the conditions thoroughly sanitary.

15. I return herewith the letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment to Brigadier-General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Very respectfully,

T. C. TREADWELL,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

[Indorsement.]

U. S. NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.,
Commandant's Office, June 15, 1901.

Respectfully forwarded.

A. B. H. LILLIE,
Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the quartermaster, U. S. M. C., for any remarks he may desire to make in regard to the within report of the commanding officer, marine barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the Brigadier-General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

It is evident from the within report from Capt. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., commanding marines, Dry Tortugas, Fla., that sundry improvements, more or less important in character and extent, are required at that station. In the reports of Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., submitted to this office and to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, on the occasion of the recent return of that officer from the station named, Captain Treadwell has referred to the urgent improvements required there. The appropriations for the Marine Corps are in such condition, however, as to make it impracticable to authorize charges against the same on account of Tortugas, the requirements at the other stations having practically exhausted the available funds. Some of the least expensive requirements at Tortugas can, however, be met by the unexpended balances of such appropriations. Under this head are shades for windows, wire for window screens, ammunition, and shellac for floors. Various and sundry requisitions for post supplies, including furniture for officers' quarters, barracks, etc., have been approved by this office.

The suggestion is offered that the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, be communicated with in relation to proposed expenditures referred to in the within report of Captain Treadwell.

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1901.

1. Respectfully referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in accordance with the request contained in the Bureau's letter No. 45403, dated June 3, 1901.

2. The return of the attached papers to this office is respectfully requested.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, and Acting Commandant.

C.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL,
Tientsin, China, September 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the marine guard recently on duty at the United States legation, Pekin, China, during the period in which I had active command, from May 29 to July 3, 1900.

2. The guard consisted of 25 marines from the U. S. S. *Oregon*; 23 marines, 3 blue-jackets, 1 chief machinist, and 1 hospital apprentice from the U. S. S. *Newark*. Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, and Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, U. S. N., were also attached to my command. Chief Machinist Peterson reported for duty on June 3, arriving in Pekin unarmed.

3. The guard, equipped in heavy marching order and without baggage, left the *Newark* on the morning of May 29 and arrived at Tientsin that night, having been compelled to come up by boat, as the railroad officials refused to sell tickets to an armed force without permission from the viceroy. We were the first troops to arrive in Tientsin, and our reception was enthusiastic; nearly all the foreign residents, with a band, were on the bund to meet us, and escorted us to the quarters which had been provided by Captain McCalla and Paymaster Jewett, who had come up by train that afternoon. We remained there, waiting for the other guards to arrive and for the necessary permission to go to Pekin, until Thursday, May 31, when we left at 4.30 p. m., reaching the railroad terminus outside the city at about 11 o'clock. Captain McCalla, Paymaster Jewett, Naval Cadet Courtney, and Warrant Machinist Molineaux accompanied us.

We headed the column on the march into the city, meeting with no opposition, although we had been warned to be on the lookout for trouble.

The dense mass of Chinese which thronged either side of the roadway for the 4 miles from the station to the Chien Men gate was absolutely silent—a silence which seemed more ominous than a demonstration of hostility would have been.

On our arrival we were assigned to quarters adjoining the legation compound and in the rear of the Russian bank.

4. The ammunition carried was as follows: 9,720 rounds in men's belts, 8,000 for Colt gun, and 10,000 in boxes, making a total of 27,720 rounds, of which I had been told 7,000 rounds remained when the relief arrived. Five days' rations and two large ship's breakers of water were also taken.

5. Between the 1st and 5th of June nothing of any importance happened. Guards were established on the legation grounds and a daily routine of drills and exercises was instituted.

Captain McCalla, Paymaster Jewett, and Naval Cadet Courtney returned to Tientsin on the 2d.

On June 6 the railroad communication was interrupted and many stations burned. The situation appeared critical, and I wired Captain McCalla that 25 more men were needed to properly protect the legation.

On June 7, there having been no plan for common defense adopted by the officers commanding the various guards, the English marine officer, at my request, called a meeting of all the officers, and it was decided that at the first sign of an outbreak all the noncombatants together with all provisions, should be sent to the English legation; and that all streets leading into the legation quarter should at once be barricaded, no Chinese being allowed to enter without a pass. It was also agreed that we should endeavor to hold all the legations as long as possible, and as a last resort, to fall back upon the English legation.

On June 8, at the request of Mr. Conger, sent 10 men, under Corporal Hunt, to guard the Methodist mission, where a number of American missionaries had assembled. The next day, this number being greatly increased by the arrival of refugees from Tungchow and outlying districts of the city, 10 more men were sent, and Captain Hall was detailed to command the detachment. The mission buildings lay about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward and outside of our lines, on a small street leading off the Hatamun.

On June 10, 11, and 12 nothing of any moment occurred. The feeling of unrest deepened in the city, and foreigners were openly insulted in the streets.

On June 13, 2 Chinese in full Boxer regalia, carrying naked swords, appeared on Legation street, followed by a large crowd. They were shot at and pursued by the German sentries, the German minister himself leading the chase. One of them was captured and the other escaped. As the crowd was thronging in front of our legation, the alarm was sounded and the Colt gun run into the street, upon which they all disappeared. This incident tended to greatly add to the excitement already manifested among the Chinese. At 5 p. m. the outside chapel of the Methodist mission was set fire to by the Boxers, who now openly appeared in all sections of the city. The usual crowd collected, whereupon Captain Hall promptly dispersed them, using only the bayonet. The chapel was totally destroyed. At 6 p. m. the streets in the legation quarter were cleared and rough barricades built. That night all the outlying missions and churches were burned except the Peitang Cathedral, where the French and Italians had sent guards to protect the Roman Catholic priests, nuns, and native converts there assembled.

On June 14, in the early morning, large numbers of Chinese Christians, most of them horribly burned or badly wounded, appeared at our barricade. They had come from the districts surrounding the Nantung Cathedral, which was then burning, bringing the most frightful tales of outrages committed by the Boxers. These people were allowed to enter, and after the most serious cases among the wounded had been treated by the American and Russian surgeons they were sent to the French legation. The officer commanding the Russian guards decided, in the name of humanity, to send out a party for the rescue of those Christians still in hiding among the burning buildings. At his request, I detailed 10 men to go with them. This party was led by an American—Mr. Pethick, a veteran of our civil war, whose knowledge of China and the Chinese language and whose personal bravery while under fire rendered his services of the greatest value to the besieged. The mission of the rescuers was entirely successful, they returned escorting about 150 Christians, having shot a number of Boxers and looters. That night the excitement in the Chinese city was intense, and the shouting and cries of "Kill!" "Kill!" continued until early morning.

On June 15 sent 10 men to accompany the English on an expedition to the north-eastern part of the city for the purpose of rescuing some native Christians supposed to be in hiding there. Dr. Lippitt volunteered and was given permission to go with them. They failed to find the Christians, but on the way discovered a temple where a Boxer meeting was evidently in progress. Our forces, which had been augmented by the arrival of some Japanese and Austrians, surrounded the place and after a short fight killed 45 of the Boxers.

On June 16 the Boxers set fire to Watson's drug store, in the Southern City, not far from the Chien Men entrance. The explosion of the chemicals caused the fire to spread rapidly, destroying the richest business portion of the city, and finally igniting the outer of the two gates, which was totally destroyed. The imperial troops upon the wall waved their banners energetically, but failed to fire upon the incendiaries.

On June 17, about 5 o'clock in the evening, a fire was started on Legation street, half a mile to the westward of our barricade. The Russians promptly started down the street and succeeded in shooting the man who had applied the torch; then after two hours' hard work, aided by the municipal fire department, got the fire under control. I followed with as many men as could be spared from the legation and patrolled the streets between the burning building and our lines, causing the Chinese to tear down all the matting and inflammable materials. In this work the English assisted.

On June 18 the Tsungli Yamen, the members of which had been full of assurances of friendship and protection, suddenly changed their tone, and in a message to the ministers announced that the Taku forts had been taken by the powers; that a state of war existed, and that the ministers would be given twenty-four hours to leave the city, accompanied by their suites, protection being guaranteed as far as Tientsin.

On June 20 the ministers held a meeting in the morning, shortly after which the German minister, unattended save by his interpreter, set out to visit the officers of the Tsungli Yamen which were situated on the Hatamun street, some distance outside of our lines. Shortly after the interpreter sought refuge at the American mission in a badly wounded condition. He stated that Baron von Ketteler had been shot in the back and killed by an Imperial soldier, scores of whom lined the road in the vicinity of the yamen. The firing had then become general, but he had managed to make his escape. On the receipt of this news the Germans at once sent out a detachment to obtain, if possible, the body of their minister, but they were fired upon and compelled to return unsuccessful. Realizing that the crisis had come, all the women and children were sent to the English legation, each foreign guard sending ten men for the greater protection of that legation. All food supplies were sent to the same place, and as we had within our lines the only foreign stores in Peking and several Chinese stores of rice and wheat, the contents of each was appropriated for our use. In the afternoon, the English and Russians having each lent me ten men, I started with them and fifteen of my own to escort Captain Hall and his charges within our lines, which was safely accomplished. At 6 p. m. the Chinese soldiers began to fire upon us. The attack, however, did not seem to be an organized one. Any hope that the Imperial Government would put down the trouble had long been dispelled, as our spies brought us word that the Boxers were entering the city through all the gates, guarded as they were by soldiery, and in all parts of the city mingling freely with the troops, with whom they appeared to be on the best of terms.

On June 21 the Methodist mission and stores carrying goods were burned. A desultory firing by the enemy was kept up all day. About this time Sir Claude McDonald was chosen by the ministers, and this choice agreed to by the foreign officers, to act as commander in chief. Captain Strouts, R. M. L. I., was appointed chief of staff. Upon his death, on July 16, Mr. H. G. Squiers, first secretary of the United States legation, took his place. This gentleman having served ten years in our army, filled the post with great credit. In addition to these duties he, throughout the siege, acted as commissary for the American guard, his services being of the greatest value.

Friday, June 22, an attempt was made to burn the English legation. Later in the day, owing to some misunderstanding of orders, nearly all the foreign guards retired upon the English legation. The mistake being quickly discovered, our positions were at once reoccupied, before the Chinese knew of our absence.

On June 23 the customs building and Austrian legation were burned, the Austrians having been forced to fall back on the French. The Russian bank was also fired, and as this was very near us we spent the day alternately fighting fire and Chinese.

On June 24 the Chinese from the Chien Men gate came down the wall and, protected by the parapet, opened a harassing fire upon the legation grounds and buildings. They were driven back by the Germans, who had gone on the wall in the rear of their legation, some 500 yards below. Later in the day I made several attempts to occupy a position on the wall opposite our legation, but the dense smoke which drifted across, together with the fact that the coolies would not build barricades in face of the fire which the Chinese directed down the wall, rendered these attempts unsuccessful. During the day Private King was shot and instantly killed while on duty as a sentry. In the evening the fire in the Russian bank spread to the quarters occupied by the guard, which were totally destroyed.

On June 25 succeeded in occupying a position on the wall. The Germans at the same time gained a foothold and threw up a barricade some 500 or 600 yards in my rear, facing the Chinese troops who occupied the Hatamun gate. During the day

the building of bombproofs was begun in the English legation, as the shell fire was now incessant.

On June 26 Sergeant Fanning was killed while on duty. The Chinese busied themselves building barricades in our front.

On June 27, in broad daylight, a number of Chinese sallied from their barricades on the wall and advanced on the run toward our own. A few volleys drove them back in confusion. This was the only instance in my experience of the Chinese leaving shelter to make an attack. Firing continued at intervals all during the night, being kept up incessantly during the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The nights being very dark, the Chinese managed to advance their barricades on the wall until they gained a position at the corner of the bastion opposite that occupied by my forces, at a distance of about 30 or 40 yards. The Russians were now daily furnishing ten men to assist in defending our barricade and the English six or seven men to help hold the trench crossing the wall to the United States legation, which was our only means of communication with the latter place. The Germans had also been sending men until the attack on their own barricade became so determined that every man was needed.

On June 29 Dr. Lippitt was severely wounded while crossing the courtyard of the legation. His place was taken by Dr. George Lowry, an American missionary, who took up his residence in the legation and rendered every assistance in his power in giving first aid to the wounded, who were later sent to the international hospital in the English compound. His services were of great value, and he at all times exposed himself to fire when the necessity arose.

On July 1 the Germans were forced to leave the wall by a heavy shell fire. As this left my rear unguarded and exposed men going up and down the ramp and across the street to a heavy fire, I also withdrew into our legation. After some consultation with the American minister and Mr. Squiers it was decided that the place must be retaken and held at any cost. I was assured that all the coolies available would be sent that night to build cross barricades on the ramp, and also to build a barricade across the wall in my rear. We thereupon, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned, finding that the Chinese once more had failed to discover our retreat. In the evening, by order of Sir Claude McDonald, I was relieved by Captain Hall and went below to get some rest, having had little or no sleep since the wall was occupied.

On July 2, at about dusk, relieved Captain Hall and found that during the preceding night and day the Chinese had succeeded in building a wall into and across the bastion and were then busily engaged in erecting a tower directly on my left flank, the fire from which, when completed, would reach all parts of our position. Their work had been done with such infinite caution and so little exposure that, although the fire upon them was incessant, their labor was in no way hindered. I at once reported the condition of affairs, and was asked by Mr. Squiers if it were feasible for me to make a charge, provided reinforcements were sent. I replied that we would try. Later a communication was received from Mr. Conger telling me that after a consultation with the English and Russian ministers and military officers it had been decided to instruct me to take the enemy's barricade in my front. The Russians were to send five more men with an officer and the English about twenty. The details were of course left to me. These men arrived between 2 and 3 a. m., and as the Chinese had almost finished their tower and were amusing themselves throwing stones into our barricade, I at once made the dispositions for the advance. The Russians were directed to take the inside of the wall, keeping close to the parapet, and dislodge the enemy from their position at the head of the ramp. The English and Americans, on the left and center, were to go over barricade and, once across, to break to the left and follow, if possible, the Chinese wall in the bastion around to the rear to their position. These plans were completely successful, the Chinese being routed with considerable loss, and retiring some hundred yards down the wall to the next barricade.

A number of rifles and some ammunition were captured and turned over to the commander in chief. I regret to state that two of the best men in the guard, Privates Turner and Thomas, were killed, and one Englishman and one Russian wounded. Private Turner's body was picked up well inside the Chinese barricade, showing that he had evidently, in the darkness, gotten ahead of our line. Being slightly wounded myself, I sent for Captain Hall to relieve me, and went below into the legation. The next day, as the wound had gotten worse, I accepted the kind offer of the first secretary of the Russian legation and was moved into his quarters, retaining the command, however, until the 21st of the month. Captain Hall's report up to this date is appended.

6. I respectfully commend to the consideration of the commander in chief the conduct of Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, who not only performed all his professional duties thoroughly, but upon two occasions took a purely military part. The first of

these occurred when the captain of the Colt gun crew, having misunderstood orders, was taking his piece to the wrong position. Dr. Lippitt followed under a heavy fire and assisted in bringing the piece back and guiding it to the place originally assigned; the second, when he helped to take the Austrian 1-pounder on the wall and place it in position.

I have also to recommend the following enlisted men:

Gunner's Mate (First Class) Joseph Mitchell, U. S. S. *Newark*, who operated the Colt gun with the utmost courage and skill under the heaviest fire; he also, with the assistance of Mr. Squiers, put in working order and later used successfully an old brass cannon which had been dug up inside our lines; he also captured a flag under peculiarly hazardous circumstances, on which I will later make a special report. Hospital Apprentice R. H. Stanley, of the *Newark*, who volunteered and took a message to the English legation when it was necessary to use the street down which the Chinese were firing. Sergeant Walker, Corporals Hunt and Dahlgren, who at all times cheerfully performed their duties with courage and fidelity. The conduct of the guard, with one or two exceptions, was excellent.

7. The following papers are appended:

- (1) Report of Captain Hall, July 3 to July 21.
- (2) List of killed and wounded, compiled by Dr. Lung.
- (3) Copy of letter from United States minister.
- (4) Copy of resolutions passed by American missionaries.
- (5) Copy of report of Dr. Velde, the civilian in charge of the hospital, of total casualties during siege.

8. I can not close this report without expressing for myself and the men under my command our appreciation of the uniform kindness shown us and the active assistance rendered by the United States minister and his staff.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. MYERS,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

D.

PEKIN, CHINA, August 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following daily report for your information, during the time that you were confined to your room with your wound, but retained command of the United States detachment on guard at the United States legation in this city from July 3 to July 21, 1900. I was called about 2.30 a. m., July 3, 1900, and informed that you were wounded, and went on the wall and took command until relieved by Captain Von Strauss about 3.30 or 4 a. m. At his request I took charge of the old barricade, making a passage through it for the men, and strengthening the rear side (Ha-ta-men side) of the barricade. I remained on the wall until ordered down by you at 11.30 a. m. It was raining continuously, and heavy fire from the enemy during the entire time. The American, Russian, and British marines were at work on the barricade that you took and the old barricade, the Chinese laborers being afraid to work under the enemy's fire.

July 4.—Intermittent and slack fire by the enemy during the day. Occupied in building barricades. Private Woods was wounded at the head of the east ramp by a stray bullet.

July 5.—Very little firing; nearly all done by the enemy. Some sniping from the American barricade at the head of the west ramp.

July 6, 7, 8, and 9.—Same as 5th.

July 10.—Sniping by the enemy; very little firing by us.

July 11.—Desultory firing by the enemy.

July 12.—Sniping on the part of the enemy. I was ordered to build a barricade at the far end of the first bastion on the Ha-ta-men side about 100 yards from our barricade; built about half of it during the night; almost no shots fired by the enemy; a few volleys fired by us, on request of the German commanding officer, at the enemy's barricade on the wall in the rear of the German legation. About 12.30 p. m., at the request of Baron Rahden, the Russian commanding officer, I sent one corporal and four privates to protect his men while they were occupied in tearing down some burned buildings and went with them. There was very little firing by us, as the enemy did not open fire upon the Russians until they had finished working and were coming back to their legation.

July 13.—Continuing work at the barricade; enemy sniping all day at the barricade.

July 14.—Continuing work on the barricade; enemy firing at the barricade continuously.

July 15.—I was informed that the barricade was not far enough along the wall and was requested to build another. At my request, Mr. H. G. Squiers, first secretary to the United States legation, went on the wall with me to show me the exact place at which it was desired to build the barricade—the far end of the bastion about 100 yards from our last barricade and 250 from the enemy's barricade. I took Private Daly with me about 9 p. m., and went out to reconnoiter the bastion with the understanding if we were not attacked the coolies were to come out with sand bags, under charge of Privates Carr and Upham ten minutes later. As the coolies did not come at the appointed time, Private Daly asked permission to remain in the bastion while I returned for the coolies. I did not wish to leave one man in the bastion as there were stray shots flying along the wall from the front and rear and the Joss temple west of the legation. Finally, feeling sure that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the coolies, I left Private Daly and returned to the barricade for the coolies and found out that the interpreter first sent up with them could not understand English and that Mr. Dossberg, secretary of the Belgian legation had just arrived and was starting for the bastion in which I had left Private Daly. I sent out Privates Carr and Upham with the coolies and went back to our first barricade to send the rest of the men to the barricade built on the night of the 12th.

July 16.—An armistice was made with the enemy. Sick. Private Fisher killed about 9.30 a. m.

July 17 and 18.—Sick.

July 19.—Quiet. A few stray shots during the day.

July 20.—Same as 19th.

July 21.—Same as 19th and 20th. I relieved you in command about 5 p. m., on account of illness.

I respectfully invite the attention of the commanding officer to the courage and fidelity of Daniel Daly, private, U. S. Marine Corps, at all times, and to his conduct on the night of the 15th of July, 1900, when he volunteered to remain alone in the bastion under the fire of the enemy while I returned to the barricades for the laborers.

The command is very much indebted to Mr. E. H. Conger, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America for his many kindnesses, placing his house at our disposal for shelter, and for doing everything in his power for their health and comfort.

Messrs. Pathig, Cheshire, and Dossberg rendered valuable assistance in directing the Chinese laborers at work on the barricades.

Very respectfully,

N. H. HALL,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.

J. T. MYERS,
*Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding United States Detachment,
Guarding United States Legation, Peking, China.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES,
Peking, China, September 7, 1900.

Forwarded.

By command of Major Biddle.

DAVID D. PORTER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

E.

AUGUST 26, 1900.

1. Muller, Martin Louis M., private, born New York, N. Y., November 29, 1874. Enlisted at Mare Island, Cal., April 3, 1897. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, on June 25, while going to his post on great wall was shot by hostile Chinese. Bullet struck end right little finger and passed through upper third left thigh. Deep flesh wound. Was on sick list in British legation hospital about thirty days. At this date has fully recovered and performing duty.

2. Moody, Fred D., private, born Zanesville, Ohio, December 20, 1873. Enlisted Mare Island, Cal., January 11, 1897. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, on July 4, while on guard on great wall near ramp, was shot by hostile Chinese. Bullet passed through left leg, just below the knee to outer

side of head of tibia. Was treated in hospital of British legation about eleven days. At this date is well and performing duty. He complains of some local tenderness over old wound of entrance.

3. Gold, Harry, private, born Providence, R. I., January 13, 1876. Enlisted Newport, R. I., February 15, 1897. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty, June 25, was wounded by hostile Chinese. Bullet made flesh wound left thigh, middle third; was on sick list about twelve days. At present is well and performing duty.

4. Kehm, Herman, private, born Louisville, Ky., August 29, 1874. Enlisted Mare Island, Cal., November 23, 1896. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While making a charge on great wall against Chinese was struck by piece of shrapnel, producing slight abrasion in back, to right of spine, and about level of tenth rib. Was on sick list about six days. At present well and able to perform duty.

5. Hall, Thomas Francis, private, born San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1877. Enlisted September 19, 1899, at San Francisco, Cal. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, was wounded in right knee while building barricade on wall near American legation on July 1. Bullet passed from a point immediately below the patella, under that bone, and emerged about 2 inches above it. Was sick about six days. At present date well and able to perform duty.

6. Lippitt, Thomas McCormick, assistant surgeon, U. S. N., born Berryville, Va., January 18, 1873. Appointed from Virginia June 17, 1898. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. Patient was surgeon attached to marine guard at American legation, Peking, China. Was shot by hostile Chinese June 29, while walking about the grounds of the legation. Bullet entered middle third and front of left thigh, going backward and downward, fracturing femur. Bullet lodged in tissues. Has been treated by civilians. Has been operated on twice with view of removing bullet and fragments of bone. Pus forms in considerable quantities. Counter opening made some time ago, which has closed. Leg retained in posterior metal splint. Large sinus leading down to diseased tissues still open. About 2 inches shortening of leg and slight deformity—slight outward curvature of femur. Plaster splint applied August 31.

7. Myers, John Twiggs, captain, U. S. Marine Corps, born Weisbaum, Germany, January 29, 1871. Appointed from Georgia September, 1887. *Vulnus punctum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, morning July 3, about 2 a. m., while leading a charge of marines against hostile Chinese, who were behind a neighboring barricade, was wounded by iron-pointed spear on the inner side and immediately below right knee. Went on sick list at Russian legation and attended by civilian. Septicemia commenced, producing constitutional symptoms. Considerable quantity of pus discharged from counter opening made about 4 inches below original wound. About July 29 able to hobble about with aid of crutch. About that time patient taken down with typhoid fever. Wound entirely healed.

8. Silra, Francis George, private, born Haywards, Cal., December 16, 1875. Enlisted San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1899. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, July 1, while assisting in building a barricade on great wall was wounded by hostile Chinese. Bullet passed through left elbow and grazed chest left side of sternum. Has been in English hospital under care of civilian physician. At this date wound entirely healed. Affected elbow somewhat stiff, complete extension being impossible. Wasting of muscles of hand and partial loss of sensation.

9. Schroeder, John Henry, private. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, shot by hostile Chinese in right arm, just below elbow, June 30, while on great wall. In English hospital, under care of civilian, until August 17. Then Army field hospital (United States) until August 21, then sent to Tientsin.

10. Mitchell, J., gunner's mate. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty was shot by hostile Chinese night of August 14, about 2 a. m. Wounded in middle of right humerus, which was fractured. Under civilian's care in English hospital until August 17, then to United States Army field hospital. August 21, sent to Tientsin.

11. Tutecher, J. W., private. June 24 wounded in right knee. See No. 3, list of killed.

KILLED.

1. King, C. B., private. Shot, dying instantly, between 9 and 12 a. m. June 24, by hostile Chinese. Bullet entered forehead, emerging at occiput.

2. Fanning, J., sergeant. Shot, dying in a few minutes, about midnight June 25, while sharpshooting on great wall. Bullet entered behind left ear, probably lodging at base of skull.

3. Tutecher, J. W., private, while on duty on great wall was shot in head just above nose, producing marked protrusion of eyeball. Died instantly June 30.

4. Kennedy, J., private, while on great wall July 1, about 4 p. m., was shot, dying instantly. Bullet entered region of occiput.

5. Turner, A., private, while charging enemy July 1, about 2.30 a. m., along with Captain Myers, was shot, dying instantly.

6. Thomas, R. E., July 1, about 2.30 a. m., while aiding Captain Myers in charging enemy, was shot in abdomen to the left of umbilicus, dying instantly.

All of the above buried in the grounds of the Russian legation, Peking, China.

7. Fisher, Harry, private. *Vulnus sclopeticum*. In the line of duty. While performing duty, killed on great wall, July 16, at one of the barricades. Buried in Russian legation.

G. A. LUNG,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

F.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, U. S. MARINES,

Tientsin, China, July 30, 1900.

SIR: 1. It has been suggested by Colonel Meade that I make a report to you covering the operations of our men since my last report, and up to the capture of Tientsin city, including an expedition under my command on July 16. On July 3 a small party of our men, subsequently increased to 80 in all, went under the immediate command of Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, joining a battalion under the command of Colonel Bower, of the British service, to capture a gun that had been annoying us considerably. The gun had been moved to the opposite side of the river and that part of the expedition was unsuccessful. Two villages were captured after sharp hand-to-hand fighting. When ordered to retire some of the Wei hei wei regiment (British-Chinese) were unable to fall back because the fire was too hot. Lieutenant Butler asked and received permission to support these men. He deployed the marines, advanced at the double to the position, opened fire by volleys, and permitted the Chinese regiment to fall back in comfort. He then fell back by sections in fine order and without casualty. I have before mentioned the fine qualities of Mr. Butler, his control of men, courage, and excellent example in his own person of all the qualities most admirable in a soldier. Colonel Bower sent his thanks for the services of our men and expressed his admiration for their training and fine discipline.

2. We were shelled each day until the 9th, the Chinese fire being very accurate; our barracks were struck three times and the adjoining houses five or six times each. The British officers who had been in the siege of Ladysmith state that the shelling here was far more severe. On the 9th an attack was made, in two columns, on the west arsenal and along our west flank, the Chinese having spread around our flank on that side and threatened the river communication. I had command of the right column, consisting of our men and Japanese sailors, joined later by Sublieutenant Kennedy, of the royal navy, with a Maxim gun. We were shelled heavily by the Chinese, but fortunately without casualty, although frequently covered with dust and stung by stones and gravel thrown up by bursting shell. The left column hotly engaged the enemy and had them on the run in about thirty minutes. Some of the retreating enemy fled to the westward, while others retreated into the arsenal, too far out of range for me to reach them. The Chinese guns mounted in a mud fort to the westward of the arsenal were silenced by the Japanese and British mountain batteries and my column rushed into the arsenal, the action up to this point lasting about three hours. The Japanese cavalry had charged the retreating Chinese, killing many and capturing a field battery, four guns, and many standards. Proceeding to the first part of the arsenal, about 1,500 yards from the walls of Tientsin, we were met by a heavy rifle fire. My men were deployed and placed lying on the roofs of the huts, while the Japanese deployed on our right. We cleared the plain between the arsenal and city of the enemy, but the fire from the wall was very heavy. Fortunately we had no casualties. The arsenal was destroyed and our troops ordered to withdraw to the European city. Observing that the bridge crossing the canal from the arsenal to the main road would be under a heavy fire from the city walls and the outside villages, I took my men across and deployed them along the mud wall, located the enemy, and when the wounded and artillery came to the bridge opened fire by section volleys. This fire kept down the enemy, and all the wounded, the Japanese and British mountain batteries, the British, Indian, and Japanese infantry passed without casualty. The Russian infantry relieved me to protect the passage of their troops and, I learn, had three or four casualties. In the afternoon

of the same day I received, through the Japanese chief of staff, a present from Major-General Fukushima of one of the field guns captured by his cavalry. The present was accompanied by the following note:

"CONSULAT DU JAPON,
"Tientsin, le 10 juillet 1900.

"MON CHER MAJOR: Je fais envoyer à votre quartier général un des quatre canons que l'on a pris hier sur l'ennemi. C'est un souvenir du succès que nos forces réunies ont remporté dans cette même journée.

"Agréez mon cher Major, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués,
"Y. FUKUSHIMA."

The same evening I received a letter from Vice-Admiral Seymour, commander in chief of the British forces, and another from Lieutenant-Colonel Bower, commanding the Hongkong regiment. Copies follow:

"TIENTSIN, July 9, 1900.

"SIR: I beg leave to thank you for having been good enough to send out a force to cooperate in the action to-day. The steadiness of your men and the way in which they entered the arsenal was much admired. The actual command of the expedition was, as you know, under the Japanese general, with our general, Brigadier-General Dorward, assisting; but as being myself present, I desire to thank you for your valuable assistance, and to assure you that we are always happy to have your officers and men associated with ours.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"C. H. SEYMOUR, *Vice-Admiral.*"

"TIENTSIN, July 10, 1900.

"DEAR MAJOR WALLER: The officers who were with the detachment of my regiment that were dragging the guns yesterday have asked me to write and thank you for the support you gave them yesterday by keeping down the enemy's fire while they were crossing an exposed place. Their opinion is that had it not been for the action taken by you and your men they would have had a good many casualties. Please accept my most sincere thanks and believe me,

"Yours, sincerely,

"P. BOWER."

I sent the following letters in acknowledgment:

"TIENTSIN, CHINA, July 10, 1900.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and flattering letter of yesterday's date relative to the services rendered by my officers and men. While I think, sir, that you overestimate these services, the opinion of one in such a high position as Vice-Admiral Seymour is most grateful to us.

"I hope, sir, that we may be able to retain the good opinion you have so gracefully expressed.

"I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

"Major, U. S. Marine Corps.

"The COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BRITISH FORCES,

"Tientsin, China."

"HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

"Tientsin, July 10, 1900.

"SIR: On the part of my Government, myself, officers, and men, permit me to express to you our grateful thanks for the token of appreciation of the work done during the present expedition by the men under my command.

"I assure you, sir, that nothing could be more appreciated by us than the gun you have so gracefully presented.

"If you will permit me to say it, I should be glad to express my humble opinion of the troops under your command. I do not believe that there exists to-day a better body of men, as to discipline, training, courage, and ability to adapt themselves to surrounding conditions.

"Hoping, sir, to have the honor to serve under your command and direction, and with the assurance that for the purposes of this expedition you may call on me, my officers, and men at any time,

"I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

"LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

"Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding United States Forces.

"The COMMANDING OFFICER, JAPANESE FORCES."

"TIENTSIN, CHINA, *July 10, 1900.*

"DEAR COLONEL BOWER: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note relative to the attack on the Chinese right on yesterday and to the assistance rendered by us to your regiment at the bridge.

"We did what I am sure you would have done under the circumstances. I hope you will feel that we feel toward you as comrades in arms, always ready to do any service at any time.

"Please express the thanks of my officers and men to your officers for their good opinion. It is very grateful to us.

"Sincerely yours,

"LITTLETON W. T. WALLER."

At the same time I sent the following letter to Vice-Admiral Seymour, inviting his attention to the admirable work done by Sublieutenant Kennedy with his Maxim:

"TIENTSIN, CHINA, *July 10, 1900.*

"SIR: Please permit me to express my thanks through you to Sublieutenant Kennedy, R. N., for the valuable assistance rendered by him and his men in yesterday's attack on the West Arsenal.

"Lieutenant Kennedy volunteered and courteously placed himself under my orders, performing excellent work with his Maxim against the retreating enemy.

"I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,

"Major, U. S. Marines.

"The COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BRITISH FORCES,
"Tientsin."

The shelling of the European city continued until and during the 13th. On that day we attacked the Walled City in force. The report of our part of it is, I believe, covered by the report of Colonel Meade. I wish particularly to mention, however, the conduct of Private S. D. Sugar, my orderly. On two occasions I found it necessary to send orders to Captain Long, who was about a thousand yards in our right rear protecting our flank and rear from a considerable body of the enemy. I sent Private Sugar, and each time he walked quickly over the field that was swept by bullets, delivering his message and returning promptly to the firing line. I think promotion to sergeant is not a great reward for his conduct.

On the morning of the 15th, at request of Brigadier-General Dorward, commanding the British forces, I took command of a detachment of mounted infantry composed of our own men and men of the Royal Welsh Fusileers. There were twenty-five men in all and four officers—Captain Gwynne and Lieutenant Flower, of the Fusileers, and Lieut. A. E. Harding, my adjutant. Our orders were to scout to the west of the Walled City and look for the enemy, supposed to be in a fort near there. We made the fort and rushed it without opposition, securing eight guns, many standards, arms, carts, ammunition, etc.

I can not speak too highly of the conduct of the officers of the Fusileers. This battalion has been by our side since June 23. They have responded to my orders with the greatest alacrity and willingness, all the officers and men ready to go anywhere. Captain Gwynne and Lieutenant Flower have been thrown more with me than the others; the first, because he commanded the battalion, with the latter as his adjutant. I have thanked General Dorward officially for their services and invited his attention to their courage and fidelity. I hope they may receive the promotion they so richly deserve.

On the 15th I took a part of my battalion to guard the American quarter of the Walled City, the place having been divided into four quarters—English, Japanese, American, and French. I found in the yamen of the salt commissioner, then under our guard and on fire, a couple of vaults of silver, amounting in all to about \$800,000 silver. The estimated value is, I believe, \$376,000. I think that a little low. After several days' hard work this was secured and is now in the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank under our guard, awaiting the disposition of the Washington Government. This, I believe, closes the military operations to date. I am under orders to move forward and have been ready for two days. General Chaffee arrived to-day and assumed command of the forces in China. We are therefore under his orders on shore.

Major Biddle has arrived at Tongku and reports that he expects to arrive here to-morrow. While I am glad to see Major Biddle I am sorry to lose command of the men. I have led them always until now. I suppose I must bow to the fortunes of war and a complication unforeseen by anyone.

Very respectfully,

L. W. T. WALLER,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES,
CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 17th instant I have the honor to report that the First Regiment United States Marines, China relief expedition, left Tientsin the afternoon of August 4, 1900, as part of your column. The following was the composition:

Maj. W. P. Biddle, commanding; Maj. George Richards, commissary; Capt. W. B. Lemly, quartermaster; First Lieut. D. D. Porter, regimental adjutant; Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. N.; P. A. Surg. G. D. Costigan, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, U. S. N.; Sergt. Maj. J. F. Lawler, regimental sergeant-major; Quartermaster-Sergt. Robert Johnson; Hospital Apprentices Thomas Ball and G. D. Stillson, U. S. N.

First Battalion.—Maj. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; First Lieut. A. E. Harding, adjutant.

Company A.—First Lieut. S. D. Butler, commanding; First Lieut. R. F. Wynne, Second Lieut. C. C. Carpenter; 74 enlisted.

Company C.—First Lieut. R. L. Dunlap, commanding; Second Lieut. F. M. Wise, Second Lieut. W. C. Harilee; 74 enlisted.

Company H.—Capt. P. M. Bannon, commanding; First Lieut. J. F. McGill, First Lieut. William Hopkins; 73 enlisted.

Second Battalion.—Capt. F. J. Moses, commanding; First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, adjutant.

Company D.—Capt. C. G. Long, commanding; First Lieut. A. J. Matthews, Second Lieut. W. McCreary; 73 enlisted.

Company I.—Capt. W. C. Neville, commanding; Second Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, Second Lieut. D. W. Blake; 87 enlisted.

Company F.—Capt. H. B. Fuller, commanding; First Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Second Lieut. L. McC. Little; 68 enlisted.

Strength of regiment leaving Tientsin, 29 commissioned, 453 enlisted; total, 482.

In the engagement of Piet Sang, which occurred on the 5th, the United States forces did not come under fire. On the 6th the battle of Yang-tsun took place, a report of which is hereto appended, marked "A." Reports of the engagements around Peking on the 14th and 15th are also appended, marked "B" and "C," respectively. The distance marched was about 80 miles from Tientsin to Peking. On the night of the 4th the command bivouacked at Shihko, the night of the 5th at Piet Sang, the 6th and 7th at Yang-tsun, the 8th at Tsai-tsun, the 9th to the south of Ho-shi-wu, the 10th at Tshien-ping, the 11th at Dshang-dshai-wan, the 12th at Tung-chou, and the 13th at Thing-fu-dsh.

Though the distance covered daily was not great the men suffered severely from the effects of the sun and extreme heat; but at Matow, about two-thirds of the way, when the order came to leave all men behind who were incapable of marching further there were but 4 marines who were unfit to proceed.

I wish to commend my two battalion commanders, Maj. L. W. T. Waller and Capt. F. J. Moses, who at all times showed great judgment in the handling of their respective battalions in action and had their men under excellent control. I also wish to commend my regimental adjutant, First Lieut. D. D. Porter, who was at all times most zealous and efficient in carrying out my orders. Surg. G. A. Lung, P. A. Surg. G. D. Costigan, and Assist. Surg. J. C. Thompson were alert and zealous in caring for those overcome by the heat and the wounded. Commissary and quartermaster, Maj. George Richards and Capt. W. B. Lemly, worked hard under many difficulties, and succeeded most admirably in keeping their supplies up with the regiment. All officers and men performed their duties well.

The following were sent back sick, were missing, or were detached during the march:

First Battalion.

Detached	162
Placed on junks	24
Sent to hospital	16
Missing	4
Total enlisted	96
Commissioned	2
Grand total	98

Second Battalion.

Detached	158
Placed on junks	² 21
Sent to hospital	6
Missing	11
Dead	1
Total enlisted	97
Commissioned	3
Grand total	100

The strength of the regiment to-day in Pekin is: Maj. W. P. Biddle, commanding; Maj. George Richards, commissary; Capt. W. B. Lemly, quartermaster; First Lieut. D. D. Porter, regimental adjutant; Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. N.; P. A. Surg. G. D. Costigan, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, U. S. N.; Sergt. Maj. J. F. Lawler, regimental sergeant-major; Quartermaster Sergt. Robert Johnson; Hospital Apprentice Thomas Ball, U. S. N.; Hospital Apprentice G. D. Stillson, U. S. N.

First Battalion.—Maj. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; First Lieut. A. E. Harding, adjutant.

Company A.—First Lieut. S. D. Butler, commanding; Second Lieut. C. C. Carpenter; 45 enlisted.

Company C.—Second Lieut. F. M. Wise, commanding; Second Lieut. W. C. Harlee; 40 enlisted.

Company H.—Capt. P. M. Bannon, commanding; First Lieut. J. F. McGill; First Lieut. William Hopkins; 40 enlisted.

Second Battalion.—Capt. F. J. Moses, commanding; First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, adjutant.

Company D.—Capt. C. G. Long, commanding; First Lieut. A. J. Matthews; Second Lieut. L. McC. Little; 69 enlisted.

Company I.—Capt. W. C. Neville, commanding; Second Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson; Second Lieut. D. W. Blake; 69 enlisted.

Total strength of regiment, 24 commissioned, 267 enlisted; total, 291.

In addition to the number that marched out with the regiment from Tientsin, there were left in Tientsin as guards and in the hospital 6 commissioned, 2 surgeons, and 177 enlisted; total 185.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BIDDLE,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES,
China Relief Expedition, Pekin, China.

A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 17th instant I respectfully submit my report of the operations against Yangtsun August 6, 1900.

The marines acted as a support to Riley's battery throughout the day. During the early advance we came under the fire of both small arms and artillery. At one stage of the fight the enemy's cavalry was discovered on our right front and were put to rout by several well-directed volleys. We then advanced on a village in line of skirmishers, throwing out scouts to the front, and taking said village with little or no opposition and without loss. After a short rest we advanced and drove the enemy out of another village. Owing to frequent changes of direction, flank movements, and excessive heat many of the men were overcome.

In this engagement Corporal Brophy died from heat and Private Pruitt was wounded.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BIDDLE,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES,
China Relief Expedition, Pekin, China.

¹ And two officers,

² And one officer.

X
B.HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 17th instant I beg leave to submit my report of the operations against Pekin August 14.

The marines advanced to a position near the north gate of the city under a slight fire and halted while a platoon from two companies was sent to the top of the wall to stop sniping and protect the artillery, which was successfully accomplished.

The casualties of the day were three wounded: First Lieut. S. D. Butler, slight wound in chest; Private G. P. Farrell and Private F. W. Green. We bivouacked for the night just outside the walls of the Tartar City.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BIDDLE,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES,
China Relief Expedition, Pekin, China.

X
C.HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, U. S. MARINES,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 17th instant, I beg leave to submit my report of the operations against Pekin, August 15, 1900.

On the morning of the 15th the advance was made against the Imperial City with the marines leading. We took position on the Chien-men gate and cleared away the barricades, in order that the artillery might take position. Two companies of the first battalion were posted in the second story of the pagoda, while the second battalion took position along the wall, both battalions firing volleys at ranges of 900 yards at the first gate of the Imperial City, where the enemy were in force. During this period we were under a heavy small-arm fire and some artillery fire. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, were driven from their position, and the marines were left to hold the Chien-men gate, the artillery withdrawing.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BIDDLE,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES,
China Relief Expedition Pekin, China.

X
D.HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES,
Pekin, China, August 20, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report: This battalion, with the portion of the regiment forming a part of the United States forces of the Pekin relief expedition, left Tientsin, European concession, during the afternoon of August 4; bivouacked for the night at a point near the Shi Ku Arsenal. On the morning of the 5th the Japanese troops engaged and defeated the enemy at Pietsang, but our troops were not engaged. On the morning of the 6th the column moved in three separate columns, Russo-French, English, and Americans. Our route lay along the left side of the railroad track, the Fourteenth Infantry leading, with a battalion of the Ninth Infantry on the right, marines in center, and two battalions Fourteenth on the left, with the Fifth Artillery, Reiley's battery, between advance and main column. The enemy's lines were developed near Yanytsun in concave form. The Fourteenth and English attacked the right, and on the left side of the road embankment. The Ninth, with marines in support, attacked a position on the left of the enemy's position, Reiley's battery shelling the enemy's guns. The enemy's artillery fire was very accurate. The marines, First Battalion on the line, Second in reserve, were deployed to support artillery. Numerous changes of direction and objective tired the men, and the great heat and the steady movement through high corn began to tell, the men dropping out of the line, overcome by heat. Reaching a point near the enemy's position we were subjected to a sharp rifle fire, but did not

reply, moving on until the enemy's villages could be seen. A few volleys sent them out. About the same time we discovered the enemy's cavalry about 800 yards away. Several well-directed volleys put them to flight. The artillery followed the retreating cavalry with shrapnel. The villages in our front were carried with little or no opposition. Our casualties were 1 dead, 1 wounded. The death was caused by heat. One entire company failed to move forward on the last village, being nearly prostrated by the heat in the cornfield. This was Company H, Captain Bannon. We remained at Yanytsun on the 7th, bivouacked at Tsai-tsun on the 8th; Ho-shi-wu on the 9th; Tshienping on the 10th, a short distance from Matow; Dshang-dshai-wan on the 11th; Tung-chou on the 12th; Thing-fu-dsh on the 13th; all being uneventful but fatiguing days. On the 14th we advanced on Peking. At about 12.30 p. m. I was directed to send men to the wall near the north gate, Tung-chou road, to protect the artillery from the enemy's fire. A part of A and H Companies were sent, silencing the enemy's fire. Lieutenant Butler was slightly wounded in the chest while getting the men of A Company on the wall. Our casualties for the day were 3 wounded. We bivouacked for the night just outside the walls of the Tartar City, near the legations. These people had been relieved and had joined us during the afternoon.

On the 15th we marched to attack the Imperial City, the marines leading. We took a position over the Chien-men gate, clearing the barricades to permit the artillery to come into action on the pagoda. The guns fired at the enemy on the west gate. I was ordered by the commanding general to capture a number of flags mounted on the enemy's position at the west gate. This order was revoked, the enemy opening a heavy fire from the gate to the north, the second gate leading into the Forbidden City. The First Battalion, especially Companies A and C, did excellent work in this fire. Two pieces of artillery were turned on this gate and the enemy driven out after a stubborn resistance, but not until they had killed Captain Reiley. A braver soldier, a truer friend never breathed than this admirable and lamented officer. He died at my side, touching me at the moment of the blow. He died without murmur or groan.

The marines held this position and the west gate, taken on the 16th, until the 19th, when we moved into a position in the Tartar City. The flags were captured for the commanding general on the 15th by Lieuts. A. E. Harding and David D. Porter. I wish to mention the admirable work done by Lieutenants Butler and A. E. Harding on the 14th and 15th. Lieutenant Porter does not belong to my battalion, but served, as always, with great courage. Lieutenant Butler had just recovered from his wound received at the battle of Tientsin, but marched with his men, bearing the hardships and fatigue, and always ready to jump to any call of duty. Lieutenant Harding, on this as on all other occasions, was ever ready to expose himself to set a good example to the men.

Very respectfully,

The COMMANDING OFFICER.

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Battalion.

E.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT, U. S. MARINES,
CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
Yang-Chun, China, August 7, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report:

2. At about 10 a. m., August 6, the Second Battalion followed the First over the railroad embankment and was immediately separated from it. Upon separation we came under the fire of an enemy's battery stationed on our front and right, the first shell passing over our heads and falling about 20 yards beyond. It did not explode.

3. Marching parallel to the railroad embankment, we took position by your order in a ditch in rear of the Fifth United States Artillery. We remained in this position for a short time and were then ordered to support the advance of the First Battalion, which was advancing to attack a village to the east of us.

4. As soon as the battalion was deployed orders were received to take position on the left of the First Battalion. Before the movement was completed the battalion was ordered to the left to form on the left of the Fifth United States Artillery, which had moved its position to the left and front. While moving to this latter position I received notice that the battery had moved to your left, and was ordered to move up on a line with you and to your left. This latter movement being completed, the enemy was shelled and the battalion advanced with the First to the attack. The

village was found deserted, and, after a short halt, an advance was made to a village beyond. The second village was not attacked by the infantry, but at 2.30 p. m. we were directed to proceed to the site selected as a camp.

5. Half of the battalion was sent to the new camp, and the other half returned over the battlefield to take in those who had fallen out from heat prostration.

6. Owing to the intense heat and long march, one officer, First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, adjutant, and about 40 per cent of the men became overcome by the heat and were not able to advance beyond the first village.

7. During the first part of the battle the battalion was under both artillery and infantry fire, the fire of the former falling short and that of the latter going beyond us.

8. Both officers and men showed, individually and collectively, such commendable fortitude and spirit, many of them just dragging themselves along in order to be in the attack, it is impossible to discriminate.

9. Corpl. Thomas Brophy, U. S. M. C., of Company I, died at about 2.50 p. m. from heat prostration, and Private Norman Pruitt, U. S. M. C., of Company D, was wounded in the head.

Very respectfully,

F. J. MOSES,

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Second Battalion.

The COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST REGIMENT U. S. MARINES.

H.

HDQRS. SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

MARINE BARRACKS,

Washington, D. C., September 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of the School of Application, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1901.

1. The school was formally opened on November 5, 1900, and consisted of the following commissioned officers, all of whom had but recently been appointed to the corps from civil life: First Lieut. H. C. Snyder, Second Lieut. T. H. Brown, Second Lieut. R. C. Dewey, Second Lieut. H. D. South, Second Lieut. J. K. Tracy, Second Lieut. B. W. Sibley, Second Lieut. William Brackett, and Second Lieut. W. L. Redles. Owing to the detail of officers attached to the school as recorders and members of boards, etc., about six weeks were lost.

2. During the year theoretical instruction was carried on in the class rooms three times daily excepting Saturdays, when but two recitations were held.

3. During the term parties of student officers were sent out to make military maps of the neighboring country, and the resulting reports and sketches showed a thorough comprehension of the principles that govern the making of field sketches and the recording of the notes necessary for military operations. During the year visits were made to the gun shops at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

4. Every opportunity was taken to give the student officers the benefit of practical exercises in forming advance and rear guards, outposts, and in forming the battalion for attack, scouting, etc.

5. Lectures in first aid to the wounded and military hygiene were delivered by the medical officer attached to this post.

6. For military instruction we have now four 3-inch fieldpieces, and battery drill and drill at the 6-pounder Hotchkiss and Driggs-Schroeder were one of the practical exercises of the year.

7. In good weather dress parade and guard mounting was held every morning, and review and inspection was held every Monday morning. Drills were held every week day, and the officers were thoroughly instructed in practical signaling.

8. Each student officer was required before the end of the scholastic year to write an essay not exceeding 1,000 words on a military topic. The results were highly creditable.

9. It is recommended that the present course be extended to include a short course in international law.

10. It is also recommended that officers appointed from civil life, who are graduates from the School of Application, be designated by a star or other appropriate symbol in the Navy Register.

11. The programme of studies pursued is appended, marked "A." The term ended May 11, 1901, and the examinations were conducted by a board of officers appointed by you for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

B. R. RUSSELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

A.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

Infantry.—Drill Regulations for Infantry, U. S. N.; Manual of Guard Duty, U. S. N.; Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U. S. A.; Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U. S. Marine Corps; United States Rifle Pamphlet; Batchelor's Infantry Fire in Battle; Manuel of Physical Drill, U. S. N.

Artillery.—Gunnery Drill Book, U. S. N.; Ordnance and Gunnery, Ingersoll; Drill Regulations for Artillery, U. S. N.; Method of Plotting Target Practice at Sea, U. S. N.; Explosives.

Administration and sea service.—Pamphlet, Administration and Sea Service; Accountability Instruction; United States Naval Regulations; United States Army Regulations.

Law.—Winthrop's Military Law; United States Navy Regulations; Lauchheimer's Forms of Procedure.

Torpedoes.—Pamphlet, Whitehead; Pamphlet, Naval Defense Mine; Pamphlet, Mines and Countermining.

Engineering.—Beach's Field Engineering; Root's Military Topography; Beach's Map Reading; Signaling and Telegraphy; Instruction to General Signal Book; Hygiene (lectures).

Military art.—Wagner, Organization and Tactics; Wagner, Security and Information; Troops in Campaign.

I.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to target practice in the Marine Corps for the year ending December 31, 1900:

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

1. The instructions which were issued by you, April 1, 1900, and which modified the previous instructions so far as pertains to the percentages required for classification in record firing, were mailed by this office early in June to all posts in the corps, and later on, September 28, 1900, to all ship's detachments. The practice, therefore, during the year has been in accordance with the revised instructions. I have, however, to invite your attention to the fact that paragraph 12 of the revised firing regulations above mentioned seems to have been misconstrued by commanding officers generally, as skirmish practice, as therein provided for, was not conducted at any post except Portsmouth, N. H. The commanding officer of marines at Portsmouth carried out the provisions of paragraph 12 literally and concluded his record practice by skirmishing, thereby considerably lowering the average percentage for his command. In view of the fact that this command (Portsmouth) was the only one which had skirmish firing, and of the further fact that to consider the record made in skirmish in computing the percentage for classification would discriminate against said command and place it at a disadvantage, I had the honor to recommend, verbally to you, that this office be authorized to omit the skirmish record for said command, so far as pertained to individual classification, and the recommendation having been approved by you, the classification has been made accordingly. In this connection I have to recommend that the commanding officers of all posts and ship's detachments be informed that at all record firing, where there is a range to include 600 yards, skirmish practice is obligatory.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE RIFLE.

2. Since my last annual report was submitted the Lee 6-millimeter rifle has been superseded by the United States magazine rifle, and, naturally, this had some effect in reducing the percentages on the record practice for the year, as the men had to familiarize themselves with the new arm, and also on account of the improper sighting of the rifle as furnished by the Army. It is the opinion of this office, however, that with the new sight, which is to be issued shortly, the new arm will be a success. In this connection attention is respectfully invited to the report of the inspector of target practice on the subject of sights, dated November 12, 1900, based upon personal observation made while he was acting as range officer at Ordway, Md., and Creedmoor, N. Y.

RANGES.

3. Rifle ranges have been completed during the year at Portsmouth, N. H., Agana, Guam, and Sitka, Alaska, to include 600 yards; also a range near Norfolk, Va., to include 300 yards. Permission has been secured from the Treasury Department to construct a range on the light-house reservation near Annapolis, and the same will be constructed in time for use during the current target year. This office is at present in correspondence with the commanding officers, marine barracks, navy yards, Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., in relation to the construction of complete rifle ranges at each of these stations, and it is thought that at these posts there will be completed, in time for record practice this year, a range to include 600 yards. A report from the commanding officer of the first Marine Brigade, Cavite, P. I., recently received, states that a gallery for rifle and pistol practice has been completed at that station, and that an outdoor range will be completed in time for record practice this year.

BLANK RECORD BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

4. I have to report that subsequent to my last annual report there have been completed by this office and mailed to all posts and ship's detachments new record books for rifle and revolver practice, also new forms for classification reports, which will materially aid this office in the compilation of the annual individual classification.

TABULATED STATEMENTS—INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION.

5. From the inclosed tabulated statement of rifle practice, it will be seen that out of 2,142 men who qualified in gallery to go upon the range only 612 fired complete scores for record. This small percentage firing for record was caused largely by the fact that a great number of men were transferred to the Far East after qualifying in gallery and before they had fired on the range, and therefore had there been rifle ranges at each post the number firing for record would have been greatly augmented. It will also appear from the report of individual classification that about 11 per cent of the number firing for record qualified as sharpshooters, as against 35 per cent last year. This is accounted for in three ways: (1) The raising of the standard for qualification; (2) the issue of the new rifle; (3) the transfer of experienced soldiers to the Far East, leaving, for the most part, recruits, who were naturally inexperienced in the use of the rifle.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

6. It will be noted from the inclosed tabulated statement of revolver practice that twelve posts and the detachments from two receiving ships fired for record during the past year, as against four posts and one ship's detachment for the target year of 1899; also, that out of 750 men firing 386 qualified as first class, or about 51 per cent. This increase of interest taken in revolver practice by the various commanding officers is a source of great satisfaction to this office, as the question of revolver practice for the corps is an important one.

SHARPSHOOTERS AND MARKSMEN.

7. Inclosed herewith are individual classification reports of those who qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen, together with certificates.

SHARPSHOOTERS—PRESENT STATION.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.—First Lieut. St. John L. Caffery; Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Shields; Sergts. James D. Cropper, Charles A. Norton, Joseph Kennedy, Simeon A. Doucet; Corpls. James W. Aitken, Charles O. Barcalow, Charles

W. Turner, Frank J. Connelly; Privates Joseph L. Hayes, Horace C. Akers, John Mahoney, Charles F. Carr, Archie Lovelace, Simon H. Scott, John B. McNeil, Johnson S. Ponton, William A. Galloway, George W. Weber, Charles H. Berger, Albert Gittings, Edward Ray; Trumpeter Edward McReady.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.—First Lieut. J. M. Salladay; Gunnery Sergt. Frank Pierpoint; Sergts. George McCutchen, George H. Rau, James R. Wells, Charles Goertzhain, William F. Kusterer; Privates William R. Chenell, William Leese, John S. Wortman.

Marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I.—Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr.; Sergt. Joseph W. Barkley.

Marine barracks, naval station, Bremerton, Wash.—Privates Robert Dunbar and Joseph H. Schneider.

Marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P. R.—Capt. L. C. Lucas.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—Private John W. Fenton.

Marine barracks, Washington, D. C.—Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes, Gunnery Sergts. John B. Ingraham and Richard C. Howard, Sergt. William J. Boyd, Corpl. William Sauer.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, District of Columbia.—Second Lieut. Edgar Hayes, Private James J. Moore.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y.—First Lieut. R. S. Hooker, Corpl. Harry V. Shurtleff.

Marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.—First Lieut. Henry L. Roosevelt.

U. S. R. S. Independence.—Gunnery Sergt. John F. Welch, Corpl. William C. Leamy; Privates Rasmus M. Christensen, James Grant, Frederick Parker.

U. S. F. S. Kearsarge.—Privates John G. Wuest, Charles Fite, Herbert R. Smith.

U. S. S. Massachusetts.—Privates Charles Defalco, William H. Fury.

U. S. S. Wisconsin.—Capt. Henry C. Davis.

U. S. R. S. Franklin.—Private James McMahon.

Marine barracks, naval station, Cavite, P. I.—First Lieut. Herbert J. Hirshinger.

MARKSMEN—PRESENT STATION.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Sergt. Maj. Arthur Rice, Sergt. Carr Waller; Corples. Walter Vincent, Joseph Morency, William Heyworth; Privates George Warner, Roy L. Beaver, Harry N. Stewart, William W. Kellow, John L. Randall.

Marine barracks, Washington, D. C.—Second Lieuts. B. W. Sibley, W. L. Redles; Corples. Charles S. McReynolds, Fred J. Dionne; Privates George H. Ackney, Mire Frinkle, John Smith, William Gibson.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.—Privates Harry E. Wiswell, John Carr, Milton E. Colvin, Lewis Jacobs, William T. Doyle, Louis Eickley, William F. Dunn.

Marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I.—Corpl. Michael Lynch, Private Brown L. Barkley.

Marine barracks, naval station, Bremerton, Wash.—Sergt. James C. Burns, Privates Alva A. Campbell and James Clark.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y.—Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle, Privates Joseph Poe, Frederick A. Sescosca and James Kennedy.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—Second Lieut. Theodore Monell, Privates Percy Giles and Patrick Shaughnessy.

Marine barracks, naval station, Sitka, Alaska.—Sergt. James Duffy.

Marine barracks, naval station, Agaña, Guam.—Private Charles A. Trundy.

Marine barracks, navy-yard, District of Columbia.—Private Willie A. Smedley.

U. S. R. S. Independence.—Sergt. Thomas S. Sullivan, Corpl. Frank Deeds, Privates Jens Jensen, Edward Russell, Charles H. Dangerfield, John Hayes, George Reynolds, Harry D. Wilkinson and Ronald H. Hart.

U. S. F. S. Kearsarge.—Private Charles Gorkum.

U. S. S. Iowa.—Gunnery Sergt. Douglas Smith, Sergts. John L. Horton and Ira A. Nicholson.

U. S. S. Wisconsin.—First Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, Sergts. Thomas A. Lonsdale and Jean L. La Foret.

8. The following-named men having left the service subsequent to their qualification as sharpshooters, their certificates are inclosed herewith for such action as you may deem proper, viz:

Discharged.—Sergt. Charles French, Corpl. John C. Benson and Private Reginald A. Richardson.

Deserted.—Sergt. Samuel R. Barnes and Private Leonard E. Ross.

BADGES

9. The following-named men are entitled to the sharpshooters' "bar," each having qualified as a sharpshooter during the years 1897, 1899, and 1900. Attention is respectfully invited to paragraphs 452 and 453, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U. S. A., 1898, viz: Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes, Sergt. James D. Cropper, Gunnery Sergt. Richard C. Howard, Sergt. Charles A. Norton, and Sergt. Joseph Kennedy.

10. The following-named men are entitled to the sharpshooters' badge, this being their first qualification as such, viz: First Lieuts. Herbert J. Hirshinger, Henry L. Roosevelt, St. John L. Caffery, Jay M. Salladay, Richard S. Hooker, Second Lieuts. Edgar Hayes, Rupert C. Dewey, Thomas Holcomb, jr.; Gunnery Sergts. Frank Pierpont, John F. Welch; Sergts. William F. Kusterer, Joseph W. Barkley, William J. Boyd, Charles French, Charles Goertzchain; Corpls. John C. Benson, William Sauer; Privates William A. Galloway, Herbert R. Smith, William Leese, Joseph H. Schneider, George W. Weber, John S. Wortman, Charles H. Berger, Albert Gittings, Edward Ray, Charles Defalco, John G. Wuest, Joseph L. Hayes, John Mahoney, William R. Chenell, Charles F. Carr, Simon H. Scott, Rasmus M. Christensen, James Grant, John B. McNeil, Johnson S. Ponton, Reginald A. Richardson.

11. The following-named men are entitled to marksmen's pins, this being their first year of qualification as marksmen, viz: Second Lieuts. Theodore Monell, Burton W. Sibley, William L. Redles; Gunnery Sergts. Douglas Smith, James Boyle; Sergts. Carr Waller, James C. Burns; Corpls. Charles S. McReynolds, Walter Vincent, Joseph Morency, William Heyworth, Michael Lynch; Privates James Clark, William F. Dunn, George Reynolds, Harry D. Wilkinson, Frederick A. Sescosca, James Kennedy, William Gibson, Ronald H. Hart, William W. Kellow, John L. Randall, Percy Giles, Patrick Shaughnessy, Jens Jensen, Brown L. Barkley, Harry E. Wiswell, John Carr, Lewis Jacobs, Edward Russell, Charles A. Trundy, Charles Gorkum, George H. Ackney, George Warner, Willie A. Smedley, Roy L. Beaver, Joseph Poe, John Hayes, Alva A. Campbell.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,

*Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector,
Inspector of Target Practice.*

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington D. C., March 18, 1901.

Subject: Annual report of target practice for the year 1900.

1. Respectfully forwarded to the Brigadier-General Commandant U. S. Marine Corps, with the remark that the object of paragraph 12, Revised Firing Regulations, referred to in the within communication, was to require that skirmish firing should be had wherever the character of the range would permit, and that in any instance where such firing was had an average of 72 per cent of both skirmish and known-distance firing, up to 600 yards, should constitute the qualification for a sharpshooter, but it was not intended to bar any man from such qualification who had made an average of 90 per cent at known-distance firing alone up to 600 yards. In other words, it was intended that where a man made an average of 90 per cent in known-distance firing, up to and including 600 yards, he had fulfilled the requirement for a sharpshooter, and also that skirmish firing should be had on any 600-yard range wherever it was practicable to do so, and though a man might fail to make an average of 90 per cent in his known-distance firing at 600 yards, yet if in his record of known-distance and skirmish firing together he should make an average of 72 per cent that this should qualify him as a sharpshooter.

2. With this view computation was made and it was ascertained that an average of 90 per cent known-distance firing up to 600 yards was equivalent to an average of 72 per cent at such known distance, including skirmish firing.

3. Paragraph 23, Small-Arms Firing Instructions, was intended to receive a like interpretation. It was also intended that wherever it was practicable to have skirmish firing under these instructions it should be had, this feature of target firing being deemed of very great importance, and it is earnestly recommended that this be required at all posts where the character of the range will admit.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

J.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report bearing upon the part taken by the U. S. Marine Corps in the competition for the Hilton trophy at Sea Girt, N. J., on the 2d instant.

1. It having been decided to have the corps represented by a team in the above-mentioned competition, the records of this office were consulted and there were submitted to you the names of the officers and enlisted men who, being available on this coast, had made the highest scores in the firing under the Small-Arms Firing Instructions for the corps.

ASSEMBLING OF DETACHMENT FROM WHICH TEAM WAS SELECTED

2. As soon as the range, which was constructed near Annapolis, Md., was reported ready (about July 20, 1901) about 20 officers and men were assembled there, from which the team was to be selected. Firing was conducted at the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges and daily scores were kept, and it was soon found that quite a number of those originally selected would not fulfill the requirements and others were chosen and sent to Annapolis to compete for places on the team. As a result of this practice 2 officers and 14 enlisted men were selected to go to Sea Girt for final practice and from which the team of 12 men was finally selected for the competition.

3. Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., under orders from your office, proceeded to Sea Girt on August 15 for the purpose of arranging with Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, National Guard, New Jersey, for the necessary preliminaries to the competition. In accordance with his recommendation he was directed to return to Sea Girt on August 20, and the team, in charge of Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. M. C., was sent there on the 21st. The undersigned proceeded to Sea Girt on August 24, 1901, and upon his arrival took charge of the team, relieving Captain Lucas.

CAMP, TENTS, EQUIPAGE, AND SUBSISTENCE OF TEAM AT SEA GIRT.

4. The enlisted men of the team were comfortably provided for in Sibley tents and the officers were quartered in wall tents, all tents and other equipage being furnished by the State of New Jersey, and both officers and men were thus very comfortably located on the range. A contract was made with Messrs. Mount & Allen, who were in charge of the restaurant on the grounds, by which the men were subsisted at the rate of 75 cents per diem from the 21st to the 27th of August and thereafter at the rate of \$1 per diem, and this subsistence furnished by Mount & Allen, in accordance with the contract above referred to, was entirely satisfactory.

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE ON RANGE AT SEA GIRT.

5. On August 22, 1901, the 2 officers and 14 enlisted men began firing on the Sea Girt range under the conditions which were to prevail at the competition. The firing on the 200-yard range began at 10 a. m. and that at 500 yards at about 2 p. m., and immediately following at 600 yards, each man firing a string of seven shots at each range. Daily records of this practice was kept and each man's shots platted in order that at the proper time the team of 12 men could be selected in accordance with the records made at this practice. This daily routine was continued up to and including Friday, August 30. No firing was done on Saturday, the 31st, or on Sunday, the 1st of September. From the results of this practice the following-named officers and men were selected to compose the team:

Personnel of team.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. L. C. Lucas. | 7. Sergt. Charles A. Norton. |
| 2. Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr. | 8. Sergt. William J. Boyd. |
| 3. Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes. | 9. Sergt. Joseph W. Barkeley. |
| 4. Gunnery Sergt. John B. Ingraham. | 10. Corpl. Frederick Wilson. |
| 5. Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle. | 11. Private James Markey. |
| 6. Gunnery Sergt. Richard C. Howard. | 12. Private Archie Lovelace. |

COMPETITION AND PERSONNEL OF ALL TEAMS COMPETING.

6. The competition commenced at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, 11 teams having entered, and this was the greatest number of teams which had ever participated in this match. There were teams from the District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, Ohio, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States Marine Corps.

7. The weather on the day of the competition was overcast and cloudy, with a strong wind blowing across the range at 10 o'clock. Each man was allowed three pool shots at each range, upon pool targets, before firing for record. At the 200-yard range the firing was conducted standing and the 500 and 600 yard ranges prone, with the head of the firer toward the target. The men were permitted to use their slings at these latter ranges. The firing was concluded about 6 p. m., and the trophy was won by the District of Columbia, the Marine Corps team standing sixth on the list of competitors. The standing and the aggregates made by the several teams was as follows:

1. District of Columbia	1, 098
2. New York	1, 093
3. Dominion of Canada	1, 077
4. Pennsylvania	1, 053
5. New Jersey	1, 037
6. United States Marine Corps	1, 014
7. Massachusetts	996
8. Maine	945
9. Maryland	940
10. Rhode Island	886
11. Ohio	826

8. The individual scores of the Marine Corps team at each range is hereto appended, marked "A," an examination of which will show that the aggregates made at the 200 and 500 yard ranges were very satisfactory. At the 600-yard range, however, the work done on the day of the competition was not satisfactory, nor was it up to that which had been done during the preliminary practice. This is accounted for by the fact that the light was extremely poor and a strong cross wind blowing. The standing of the team and the aggregate made by each member is as follows:

1. Sergt. Joseph W. Barkeley	93
2. Gunnery Sergt. Richard C. Howard	92
3. Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr	90
4. Private James Markey	88
5. Capt. L. C. Lucas	87
6. Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes	86
7. Corpl. Frederick Wilson	83
8. Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle	82
9. Gunnery Sergt. John B. Ingraham	81
10. Private Archie Lovelace	79
11. Sergt. William J. Boyd	78
12. Sergt. Charles A. Norton	75

9. While the team representing the Marine Corps did not make as satisfactory an aggregate as it should have done, owing to the scores at the 600-yard range being below that which it should have made, attention is invited to the fact that the aggregate score made by the team was four points greater than that with which the District of Columbia won the trophy in 1896. I am of the opinion that the material composing the Marine Corps team was equally as good as that which composed the teams which made higher aggregates, the difference in the work done being, in my opinion, due to the fact that many of the other teams had previously and repeatedly fired in this competition and had been working together as teams for some time, while the Marine Corps team had been gathered together only a short time previous to the competition, had never before fired as a team, and consequently was defective in team work. I am of the opinion that the greatest drawback, however, was the ammunition furnished the team.

AMMUNITION.

10. The question of the ammunition is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a most important one and is in a great degree responsible for the results obtained by our team, and as this matter of the quality of the ammunition is not only important so

far as refers to subsequent team competition, but is also of great importance to the service at large, I deem it proper to specially invite your attention thereto. The Marine Corps team was furnished ball cartridges, caliber .30, manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the powder being that of Laffin & Rand and the primer being 2½ W. The packages were waterproofed and repacked at Frankford Arsenal and were marked as having a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet. Under this caption there plainly appears the original inspection marks of this ammunition, which shows the date of inspection to have been November 20, 1899, thus making our ammunition nearly two years old and containing powder which was made at a time when the manufacture of smokeless powder had not reached that state of efficiency which it has at the present time. In fact, from a personal investigation I learned that the powder manufactured at that time was of a very poor quality and this was fully demonstrated by the action of the ammunition as noted upon the range, the charges apparently not being uniform in their action, and the result being that the members of the team were unable to adjust their sights with any degree of uniformity from day to day or from shot to shot. This irregularity being noted in our ammunition, I made an investigation as to the ammunition used by the teams of New York, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, and found that those teams were using specially prepared hand-made ammunition, which was made and inspected at the Frankford Arsenal during the month of August, 1901. The team from New York used ball cartridges, caliber .30, manufactured by the Frankford Arsenal, containing Laffin & Rand W. A. powder, primer H-48, which had a muzzle velocity at 53 feet of 1,960 feet, and was inspected August 14, 1901. The bullets were three grooved and lubricated. New Jersey used exactly the same ammunition, which was inspected August 8, 1901. The District of Columbia team used similar ammunition, which had been inspected August 20, 1901. Representatives from each of the above-mentioned teams, after investigation, impressed upon me the inferiority of our ammunition and the absolute impossibility of making a proper showing with the same. The powder in one of our cartridges was compared with that contained in the ammunition of the District of Columbia, and it was found to be of a much inferior quality. General Spencer kindly offered to exchange with me a sufficient quantity of the specially hand-made ammunition for that which had been furnished our team, to use at the time of the match, and although I realized the risk of changing ammunition at the eleventh hour, especially as the men had been conducting their practice with the ordinary material, yet, after a conference with several of the experts on the subject, I decided to accept General Spencer's offer and exchanged with him 380 rounds of our ammunition for an equal amount of the specially prepared, with most gratifying results, as shown by the aggregate which was made at the time of the competitive firing, this aggregate, in my opinion, being considerably greater than it would have been had we used the ammunition which had been furnished to our team. I have dwelt upon this matter at length in view of the importance of the question in general, and especially on account of the relation which the quality of the ammunition bears to the quality of the work done by the firer. This matter should receive our earnest consideration, not only in relation to the next team which is to compete for the trophy, but also in relation to the general question of the purchase of large quantities of ammunition for the corps and its consequent deterioration before being used in the field. Specimen pieces of the tops and sides of the boxes in which the ammunition used by the New York, New Jersey, and Marine Corps teams was packed are herewith appended, marked "B," "C" and "D."

RIFLES USED BY THE VARIOUS TEAMS.

11. The rifles used by the various teams were as follows:

American magazine.—District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and the Marine Corps.

Springfield.—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Ohio.

Lee-Enfield.—Dominion of Canada.

The pieces used by the Marine Corps team were selected from twenty rifles furnished by the Ordnance Department of the Army, and it was presumed that, in view of the request of these headquarters, the pieces were specially selected and the sights tested; but, from our actual experience on the range, we found that the pieces were very badly sighted, differing more than 100 yards in the elevation for the same range. One piece was sighted at 325 yards for the 500-yard range. I learned that the other teams carefully examined the pieces furnished them and that from their experience the percentage of those accepted from those furnished was small. In view of this fact, I have the honor to recommend that at the proper time, during the coming

year, the rifles which are to be used by the team to be selected by you be carefully examined in an artificial rest and the errors, if any, be noted and corrected.

12. It may be gratifying to you to know that it was the opinion of the experts gathered at Sea Girt that, considering the fact that this was the first time the Marine Corps team had competed for this trophy, that they had been gathered together such a short time before the firing, and that the ammunition used was defective, the team made a very fine showing, and I feel assured that if this team be kept together and an opportunity be given them to practice as a team under proper conditions during the coming year the record which they will make next year will be considerably better and meet your anticipation. I have therefore to recommend that, if the exigencies of the service permit, the team be kept at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., in order that at the proper time they, together with others to be selected, may compete for places on the team.

13. I take great pleasure in stating in this connection that Lieutenant Holcomb was selected to compete for a place on the international team and that his record was most excellent. Quite a large number competed for places on this team, the first ten being selected, Lieutenant Holcomb standing number 11.

14. I desire to invite your attention to the fact that during the entire time the team was at the range near Annapolis for the preliminary practice Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes was in charge, and the good work of the team is largely due to this careful attention to the details of the work.

15. I would not be doing my duty if I did not acknowledge to you the courtesies extended to the team and myself by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and the authorities at Sea Girt. Everything which could possibly have been done for our comfort was done, every facility was afforded us, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony that the competition was conducted as fairly and impartially as could possibly have been done. I again desire to refer to the courtesy of General Spencer in the matter of the exchange of the ammunition, and I trust that the Brigadier-General Commandant will make proper recognition to him for this as well as for the uniform courtesy above referred to.

16. For your information I have to state that not only was I appointed a range officer, but, as an additional compliment to the Marine Corps, I, as its representative on the ground, was selected as adjutant of the international team which competed with the Canadians for the Palma trophy.

17. I deem it not only my duty but a great pleasure and personal gratification to bring to your attention the exemplary conduct and military bearing of the enlisted men who composed the team. Not a single offense was committed and no necessity arose for even warning any of them. The temptations surrounding them were great, and even though they were granted every liberty, not a single case of abuse thereof was noted. I felt assured that it would be gratifying to you to have me report this fact, and also the further fact that the military bearing and appearance of our team was the subject of most favorable comment on all sides, and I consider it an honor to have had charge of a team composed of such men.

18. The telescope, which was kindly loaned by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, was a most excellent one and aided materially in the coaching of the team, and I suggest that the commandant of the corps make proper acknowledgment of the same.

19. Under your direction I propose during the coming year to give all questions connected with the next team my earnest consideration, and I trust that when I again have the honor of reporting to you in relation thereto many of the obstacles which were this time encountered will have been overcome and the result of our work more gratifying.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector,
Inspector of Target Practice.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS.,
Headquarters.

K.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION,
U. S. FLAGSHIP KEARSARGE (1ST RATE),
Menemsha Bight, Marthas Vineyard, Mass., July 18, 1901.

Squadron Special Order No. 2.]

1. The commander in chief desires to express his great appreciation and satisfaction at the very efficient work done by the officers, seamen, and marines of the

squadron at Nantucket. To land a battery of two 5-inch guns, two 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders, and to mount these guns upon serviceable platforms at an elevation of 30 feet above sea level in twelve hours is believed to be unprecedented.

2. The commander in chief desires to commend particularly the zeal and enthusiasm shown by the officers, seamen, and marines as they toiled through the night under searchlight at their arduous undertaking. To the marine battalion encamped on shore praise is due for the celerity with which the camp was formed and the efficiency of its discipline and defense.

3. The commander in chief hopes that in the future operations of the squadron that the same dash and generous rivalry will be maintained, and desires to call the attention of the officers, seamen, and marines to that valuable saying of Admiral Farragut that "Whatever is to be done will have to be done quickly."

FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON,

Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

L.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the Brigadier-General, Commandant.

2. Since my last report the following stations have been inspected: New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; League Island, Pa.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; navy-yard, District of Columbia; marine barracks, District of Columbia; the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, Pa.; the marine camp of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Portsmouth Grove camp of the marine detachment under special instruction at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I. The general condition of these different commands has been found very satisfactory, and the exemplary conduct and the proficiency in drill of the Buffalo, N. Y., detachment brought forth expressions of the highest commendation from the authorities at the exposition.

3. In addition to the inspections above mentioned the assistant adjutant and inspector, as a member of the board of inspection and survey, has, in connection with that board, inspected the guards of all ships going into and out of commission on the eastern coast of the United States. Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Dry Tortugas, Fla., and the stations on the Pacific coast still remain to be inspected, as well as the stations at San Juan, P. R., Guam, and those in the Philippine Islands. Although the stations at Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines have been established since 1898, no inspection of them has been made, and it is deemed a matter of importance that this should be done in the near future. The inspection of stations and troops of the army in the Philippines has been deemed of such moment as to call for the personal inspection by the Adjutant-General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, and the Surgeon-General, and it is recommended that the different stations in our foreign possessions be inspected by the undersigned in order that a report may be made to you of their present condition and future necessities.

4. Until within the past two or three months the principal stations of the Marine Corps in the Philippines have been comprised of Cavite, Olongapo, Subig, and Isabela, but recent information from the commander in chief of the naval force on the Asiatic Station shows the establishment of six additional stations in those islands to be garrisoned by marines, which has increased the permanent stations in the Philippines to be garrisoned by marines to at least ten, in addition to a number of small light-house stations which are guarded, as a rule, by sergeants' guards. In view of these six additional stations reported to have been established, a further increase in the number of officers and enlisted men in the Marine Corps would seem to be a matter of necessity in the very near future.

5. The report of the work of the specially instructed marine detachment at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., shows the advantage and practical utility of their brief course at this station. The detachment joined the torpedo station May 12, 1901, and although the length of time they were under instruction was only about half that originally intended, and only two weeks of which were devoted to work in the field at Portsmouth Grove, the progress made and the results accomplished in this time were such as to plainly show the advantage of such practical instruction, and to encourage further effort in this respect during the coming year.

6. At the date of my last report, September 25, 1900, there had been detailed for service on shore, outside of the United States, 84 officers and 2,091 enlisted men, and since that time there have been detailed for such service to Cavite 6 officers and 150 enlisted men; to Guam 3 officers and 50 enlisted men, and to Porto Rico 1 officer and 38 enlisted men—making in all a total of 97 officers and 2,329 enlisted men who have been transferred from the United States for service on shore in our foreign possessions, of which number 68 officers and 1,777 enlisted men are still serving on shore in those possessions at the present time. There are serving on shore in the various stations in the United States 95 officers and 2,294 enlisted men, and there are attached to ships in commission 34 officers and 1,577 enlisted men.

7. Within the past year there have been appointed into the Marine Corps 8 second lieutenants—6 from civil life and 2 from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps—and the strength of the corps at the present time is 197 officers and 5,648 enlisted men, including the band, showing a deficiency from the strength provided by law of 15 officers and 414 enlisted men.

8. Though chapter 396, section 1, U. S. Stats. at L., act approved March 2, 1899, provides that there shall be at least one appointment into the Marine Corps from the graduating class of the Naval Academy each year, there has been no such appointment into the Marine Corps for the past two years.

9. The entire force of marines recently operating in China have been withdrawn, that portion taken from the Philippines for such purpose having returned to their station at Cavite.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TROOPS ON SHORE.

10. The pressure that existed for additional quarters for both officers and enlisted men within the United States at the time of my last report has been, in a considerable measure, relieved by the enlargement of the accommodations for enlisted men at New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H., and marine barracks headquarters, District of Columbia, as well as by the construction of new barracks at League Island, Pa. The addition of new barracks and officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md., now under process of construction, will afford when completed a much needed addition to the accommodation for both officers and enlisted men, besides those enumerated above. There are still, however, no quarters for the accommodation of commanding and other officers at League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and Sitka, Alaska, and insufficient accommodation for junior officers at marine barracks headquarters, District of Columbia; Newport, R. I., and navy-yard, Puget Sound.

11. In the interests of discipline and efficiency the importance of officers being quartered with the commands to which they are attached can scarcely admit of any question, and it is earnestly hoped that provisions to meet such requirements at all the different stations in the Marine Corps, where a deficiency in this respect now exists, will be made at the earliest practicable moment.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

12. The substitution of the .30 caliber American magazine rifle for the new navy 6-millimeter arm has been completed, with the exception of a few guards on board ships at sea, and it appears to have given general satisfaction.

CLOTHING.

13. The current year's issue of clothing appears to be unusually satisfactory both as to fit and quality, few, if any, complaints having been received in regard thereto, except in some articles of rubber goods which are reported to be, in some instances, of an inferior quality.

SAVINGS FROM RATIONS AND COMPANY FUND.

14. Within the past year, although the principal component parts of the rations remain practically the same as heretofore, the following substitute articles have been provided:

For 20 ounces of fresh beef, 14 ounces of dried fish, 18 ounces of pickled fish, or 16 ounces of canned fish.

For $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of beans, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of peas.

For 16 ounces of potatoes, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of potatoes and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of onions; or $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of potatoes and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of canned tomatoes; or $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of potatoes and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of fresh vegetables not canned.

For $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of prunes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of apples, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of peaches.

For $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of vinegar and $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of cucumber pickles.

RANGES AND TARGET PRACTICE.

15. During the present year every effort has been made to conduct gallery and range firing, as outlined in the instructions relative to small-arms firing for the corps. The same difficulty which has been experienced during previous years has again been met with, i. e., the lack of proper ranges at or near the posts. I am pleased, however, to be able to report that this disadvantage is becoming less and less each year, and it is hoped that before long there will be available for each post of the corps a range, up to at least 600 yards, to which the men who qualify in the gallery may be taken for record firing.

16. The accompanying annual report of the inspector of target practice shows that out of 2,142 men who qualified in the gallery only 610 were able to fire complete scores for record on the range. This small percentage of those firing for record was caused largely by the transfer of a great number of men to the stations in the Philippines after qualifying in the gallery and before getting an opportunity to go on the range. The individual classification develops the fact that of the number who fired on the range 69 qualified as sharpshooters, 56 as marksmen, 152 as first-class men, 151 as secondclass men, and 184 as third-class men. A comparison between these numbers and those who qualified during the preceding year gives a percentage in favor of the previous year, and this is accounted for as follows: (1) The standard for qualification has been considerably raised; (2) the men have been firing with the new rifle, with which they are not thoroughly familiar; (3) the transfer of the older soldiers to the Far East, leaving those who have had an opportunity to qualify made up mostly of recruits.

17. During the present year a range up to 600 yards has been constructed on the light-house reservation near Annapolis, Md., and with its two sliding targets will be found sufficient for the command at Annapolis. This range fully meets the requirements of the situation and if the corps could have, at or near its various posts, similar ranges it would be a matter of great advantage to the service.

18. The range which has been constructed at Berkley, Va., for the use of the command stationed at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., has been moved to Ocean View, Va. It was found that absolute safety could not be secured at the former place, whilst it can be secured at the latter place, as the men fire into sand dunes. A good camping ground has also been selected close by, and from reports received the men at this station were thoroughly comfortable whilst qualifying on the range.

19. The command at New York, N. Y., used the Creedmor range, and that at Boston the range at Walnut Hill, Mass., and all other posts, except those of Philadelphia and Washington, have their own ranges and have fired thereon. It is hoped that the men from the posts at Washington who have qualified to go on the range may be able to go to Annapolis to fire upon the range there.

20. The inspector of target practice has made a full and complete report of a safety range to be constructed upon the marine reservation at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., which report has been approved by the undersigned, and it is hoped will receive the favorable consideration of the commandant.

21. During the past year revolver practice has been held at twelve posts and the detachments from two receiving ships. The report of the inspector of target practice shows that of 750 men firing, 386 qualified as first class, which is considered a very good showing, and especially is it gratifying to note the increased interest taken in the question of revolver practice.

22. During the year new record books for rifle and revolver practice, also new forms of classification reports, have been prepared and transmitted to the various commands. This makes the records of target practice practically complete.

23. The inspector is invited to the report made by the inspector of target practice upon the work done by the team selected by you to compete for the Hilton trophy at the annual meeting at Sea Girt during the early part of September. The work done by this team, when consideration is given to the disadvantages under which it labored, as indicated by the inspector of target practice, is most gratifying, and it is hoped that the recommendations made by him with regard to the training of a team for the coming year may receive your favorable consideration. It is deemed important that the comments made by him, with regard to the quality of the ammunition supplied, receive your earnest consideration, not only on account of its effect as manifested in target firing, but also on account of the more serious importance in its general use in the service.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

24. But few of our younger officers have been available at any one time for the course of instruction at the School of Application, on account of their necessary distribution among so many different stations and over so wide a field of duty. It has

therefore been impracticable to afford those young officers to whom the School of Application has not been accessible, for the reasons mentioned, any thorough and systematic course of theoretical instruction.

25. That a wider field of operation for the Marine Corps has developed since the commencement of the Spanish-American war is manifest by the numerous demands made upon the corps for foreign service in the field and at sea, calling for a thorough knowledge on the part of officers of all ranks in the operations of war, particularly with regard to the care and subsistence of men in tropical countries and on expeditionary service, field equipment and transportation, construction of hasty intrenchments and field fortifications, the construction of magazines and gun mounts and the emplacement of guns, the establishment and operating of field telegraph and telephone lines, range finder, searchlight and signal stations, the planting of mines and countermining, etc. To this end a more extensive practical application of the theoretical instruction of the School of Application is important, as are also the advantages of the courses at the Naval War College and Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

26. Since my last report a field officer of the Marine Corps has been detailed as a permanent member of the Naval War College staff, and it is hoped that in the future as many of our officers as can be spared from other duties may receive the advantages that are sure to accrue from pursuing the War College course, particularly those officers upon whom the responsibility for the efficient execution of the duties connected with the subject above referred to would devolve.

27. With regard to the more thorough practical instruction of our officers and enlisted men, the advantages and practicability thereof are fully demonstrated by the results of the work of the marine detachment at the torpedo station, heretofore referred to, and it is believed that at stations which are easily accessible to the open country, such as Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Annapolis, Md., Mare Island, Cal., and Portsmouth, N. H., opportunity is presented for valuable practical application of the theoretical knowledge of the subjects aboved mentioned, and at all other posts theoretical instruction in such subjects would seem to be not only important but practicable.

RECRUITING.

28. In the effort to recruit the corps to its full strength allowed by law, there have been established, in addition to the main offices at Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Baltimore, Md., offices at Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., 292 Third avenue, New York City, Frederick, Md., Hagerstown, Md., Reading, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Pottsville, Pa., Lebanon, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Bridgeton, N. J., Cleveland, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, a number of which before the end of the past fiscal year had to be discontinued on account of the lack of sufficient funds to maintain the same. Recruiting for the past four months has been unusually slow, and to some extent the class of recruits obtained at some of these stations has not been all that could be desired. The lack of naval surgeons for this duty has necessitated the employment, almost entirely, of civil medical examiners, and the large number of discharges of recruits on account of physical disability within a very short period after their enlistment, and the numerous applications of parents for the discharge of minors, would seem to indicate the desirability of the employment of surgeons of the regular service wherever it is possible for the same to be obtained. To such an extent have these two causes for discharge prevailed as to, in a great measure, neutralize the efforts that have been made to recruit the corps to its full standard, and to these two causes are also due a very large percentage of the vacancies that have occurred in the enlisted strength of the corps during the past year.

29. I am of the opinion that the establishment of a certain number of permanent recruiting stations in different parts of the country, from which itinerant parties could be sent out into districts not otherwise reached from the permanent stations, would be advantageous. This method has been pursued in recruiting for both the Army and Navy and has been found to be successful.

30. Whilst by the personnel act the enlisted strength of the corps was practically doubled, and the number of officers increased from 75 to 211, the increased demand upon the corps by reason of our outlying possessions, the additional ships going into commission, and the establishment of an additional station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., the requirements for marines for duty at the several stations within the United States has been such as to afford but little relief from the arduous guard duty as it existed prior to such increase, and which compared with that of the Army is excessive, and it is believed is one of the causes that operate to the dissatisfaction and discontent of the enlisted men—particularly the recruit.

COOKS.

31. Attention is invited to the necessity for the selection and detail of enlisted men for special instruction in cooking, with a view to their serving as chief cooks at the various stations. I am more than ever convinced that such action would result in the better preparation of the food as well as in the more economical use of the ration provided. It has been found necessary to make provision for the special instruction of cooks in the Army by the act approved July 7, 1898, and it is believed that if the provisions of this act could be made applicable to the Marine Corps much benefit would result therefrom.

32. The importance of the proper and wholesome preparation of the food supplied to the service in the field, as well as in garrison, is found to be an emphasized fact in connection with the service of our marines in our newly-acquired possessions.

IN REGARD TO UNITS OF ORGANIZATION.

33. Considering the demands which have been made upon the Marine Corps for officers and enlisted men for service on shore on distant stations within the past three years, necessitating the assembling, organization, and equipment, upon short notice, of companies and battalions for foreign service, it would seem advisable that in anticipation of like demands in the future steps should be taken to meet such possible emergencies in the most expeditious and efficient manner, by providing and storing at some convenient point a complete and entire outfit for expeditionary field service sufficient to equip one or more battalions. By so doing the necessity under which we have so often labored of having to apply to the War Department, in emergency, for the necessary supplies in the way of camp equipage, mess gear, etc., would be obviated and the certainty of such equipment insured in case of necessity, and in connection with such provision I would also recommend the definite organization of a certain number of the enlisted men at each of the larger posts, having sufficient time to serve to render them liable for sea or foreign service, into a separate company or companies to be especially instructed with a view to such service and to their availability at a moment's notice. This, it appears to me, would not only conduce to their more expeditious and efficient organization into battalions, but would largely avoid the necessity of hastily collecting from the various commands small detachments who have had little or no association with each other and their sometimes hurried organization for such purpose.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR THE RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

34. No appropriation by the Government being available for the establishment of gymnasiums and other means of athletic exercises, nor for the maintenance of indoor amusements, such as billiard rooms, bowling alleys, reading rooms, and other means of diversion for the enlisted men, and which so materially conduce to their comfort and satisfaction in the service, the proceeds of the post canteen has afforded the principal means for such purpose, as well as being the source from which a large part of the means for the betterment of the enlisted man's table fare was derived.

35. That proper facilities for the amusement and diversion of the enlisted men in barracks have much to do with their contentment and satisfaction with the service can scarcely be questioned, and to the lack of such facilities are, in my opinion, largely due many of the minor offenses committed in garrison, as well as the more serious offense of desertion. It therefore seems to me a matter much in the interest of the service that the Government should, where no other means are available, provide the necessary funds for the construction of proper buildings and the acquiring of proper facilities for the promotion of athletic sports and other means of amusement and diversion of the enlisted men, which at the present time, with the exception of an occasional billiard table and baseball outfit, are almost entirely lacking at the various posts in the Marine Corps.

The following-named officers have been advanced or brevetted for distinguished service since my last report:

Col. Robert L. Meade, appointed brigadier-general by brevet.

Maj. George Richards, appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, advanced two numbers and appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

Capt. Charles L. McCawley, appointed major by brevet.

Capt. Allan C. Kelton, appointed major by brevet.

Capt. John T. Myers, advanced four numbers and appointed major by brevet.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, appointed major by brevet.

First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, advanced two numbers and appointed captain by brevet.

Capt. Henry Leonard, advanced two numbers.

First Lieut. James E. Mahoney, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Charles G. Long, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Albert S. McLemore, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. William N. McKelvy, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. George C. Thorpe, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. David D. Porter, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Charles G. Andresen, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. William G. Powell, appointed captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding, appointed captain by brevet.

Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, appointed first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, appointed first lieutenant by brevet.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Maj. William F. Spicer, promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1901.

Capt. George Barnett, promoted major, March 3, 1901.

From civil life.

Woodell A. Pickering, appointed second lieutenant, October 21, 1900.

Franklin S. Wiltse, appointed second lieutenant, October 22, 1900.

Howard H. Kipp, appointed second lieutenant, December 3, 1900.

William D. A. Junkin, appointed second lieutenant, December 3, 1900.

Henry H. Scott, appointed second lieutenant, December 3, 1900.

Hilary A. Herbert, jr., appointed second lieutenant, December 5, 1900.

From Marine Corps.

John W. McClaskey, appointed second lieutenant, December 5, 1900.

Fred A. Ramsey, appointed second lieutenant, December 5, 1900.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps to whom medals of honor have been awarded, or to whom commendatory letters have been written by the Secretary of the Navy, for services in the Spanish-American war, the campaign in the Philippines, and the campaign in China.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, in battle of Pekin, August 14, 1900: Private Daniel Daly.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, in battles on the 13th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour: Gunnery Sergt. Peter Stewart, Corpl. Reuben J. Phillips, and Private Harry W. Orndoff.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, in the advance on Tientsin, June 21, 1900: Privates Thomas W. Kates, Albert R. Campbell, Charles R. Francis, and Clarence E. Mathias.

For distinguished conduct in battle July 13, 1900, Tientsin: Private James Cooney.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, in battle near Tientsin July 13, 1900: Sergts. John M. Adams, Alexander J. Foley, and Corpl. Harry C. Adriance.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, assisting to carry a wounded officer from the field under heavy fire at the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900: Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle with the Eighth Army Corps on the 25th, 27th, and 29th of March and the 4th of April, 1899: Corpl. Thomas Francis Prendergast, Privates Howard Major Buckley, and Joseph Melvin.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Benictican February 16, 1900: Sergt. Harry Harvey.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Samoa April 1, 1899: Sergts. Michael J. McNally, Bruno A. Forsterer, and Private Henry L. Hulbert.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Pekin, June 20 to July 16, 1900: Sergt. E. A. Walker, Corpl. John O. Dahlgren, and Privates Martin Hunt and Frank A. Young.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in erecting barricades under heavy fire at Pekin July 21 to August 17, 1900: Privates Erwin J. Boydston, William C. Horton, Albert Moore, Herbert I. Preston, David J. Scannell, and Oscar J. Upham.

A medal of honor also to be sent to the heirs of Private Harry Fisher, who was killed while participating in the work of the above-mentioned marines.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin July 21 to August 17, 1900: Drummer John A. Murphy, Privates William I. Carr, Henry W. Davis, Louis R. Gaienne, and William Zion.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin June 28 to August 17, 1900: Private France Silva.

For gallant conduct in signaling under fire at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 14, 1898: Sergt. John H. Quick.

For gallant conduct under fire and cutting cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898: First Sergt. Philip Gaughan, Privates Joseph T. Scott, Frank Hill, Oscar W. Field, Joseph J. Franklin, Michael L. Kearney, Edward Sullivan, Daniel Campbell, Herman W. Kuchmeister, James Meredith, Pomeroy Parker, and Walter S. West.

For gallant conduct under fire and extracting shot from gun on board U. S. S. *Brooklyn* at Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898: Private Harry L. Macneal.

For life saving: Sergt. John H. Helms and Private John F. Crimmings.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott and his force, for conduct in an engagement at Novleta, P. I., October 8, 1899.

Cpts. Charles G. Long, B. H. Fuller, and Philip M. Bannon, and First Lieuts. John F. McGill and Robert F. Wynne, with the men under their respective commands, merit and receive the commendation of the Department for their gallant, meritorious, and courageous conduct in the battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900.

For their work in assisting on barricades in Pekin, China, July 21 to August 17, 1900: Privates John O. Amman, Robert M. Barratt, Gottlieb Brosi, Edward J. Donovan, William F. Donovan, Henry C. Galligher, Harry Gold, Thomas F. Hall, James J. Lavin, Jacob C. E. Martin, and Frederick J. Tinkler.

OFFICER RETIRED.

Capt. Ralph E. Walker, February 15, 1901.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

First Lieut. Raymond E. Sawyer, October 12, 1900; Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, July 31, 1901.

ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments.....	1,981
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	138
From Army.....	21
Total	2,140
Discharged, deserted, died, and retired	2,580

OFFICERS DIED.

Maj. Horatio E. Lowry (retired), May 22, 1901, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Maj. Henry A. Bartlett (retired), August 9, 1901, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Capt. Herbert L. Draper, September 20, 1901, at Hongkong, China.

First Lieut. St. John L. Caffery, June 4, 1901, at marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

36. I respectfully call attention to the following recommendations contained in my last year's report, and which I have the honor to herewith renew:

DETAIL OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR CLERICAL DUTY.

"The character of the services performed by the Marine Corps necessitating so great a number of small bodies as guards of ships calls for a larger proportion of noncommissioned officers to privates than that required for a like number of enlisted

men organized into companies, battalions, and regiments whose services are performed on shore alone, as in the case of the Army. It is impossible at the present time to meet adequately the demands for noncommissioned officers for service on board ships, on shore in the newly acquired possessions, and still have at stations within the United States a sufficient number of sergeants and corporals to meet the requirements for company and battalion organization for the purpose of drills and instruction and to perform guard duty with a fair degree of comfort to those doing this duty; and it is, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance that Congress at its next session should provide for an additional number of noncommissioned officers. In this connection I desire to invite attention to a practice prevailing, to a greater or less extent at all the posts, of selecting from the most intelligent, reliable, and competent of the command men for detail for clerical duty and promoting them to the grade of sergeant or corporal as a means of obtaining for them a merited increased compensation, since the law does not, in such cases, authorize a per diem allowance. This practice not only considerably reduces the number of noncommissioned officers available for the performance of military duty, but renders practically unavailable for such duty a great many of our most competent noncommissioned force. It would seem that, for the best interests of the service, there should be some provision of law whereby a per diem compensation could be given to the class of enlisted men detailed for clerical duty at the different posts, in lieu of the promotion above referred to."

CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to again invite the attention of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, to the constantly increasing work of the adjutant and inspector's department consequent upon the large increase in the strength of the Marine Corps and the insufficiency of the present clerical force to promptly and adequately meet the demand made upon it in the performance of the duties of this office. Although the strength of the corps has been increased within the past three years from 75 officers and 2,600 enlisted men to 211 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, and the work of the office increased many fold, the clerical force has been increased by only a clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector and the detail of one enlisted man, and I frequently have been compelled to seek the assistance of temporary details of inexperienced men from the enlisted force of the barracks to carry on the absolutely necessary work of the office. The work of completing the card system, which when fairly established would so greatly facilitate the furnishing of information—a very important part of the duties of this office—I have been obliged to discontinue for lack of a competent clerk to do the work. In the event of the absence of any of the employees, through sickness or otherwise, their work has to be distributed among those who have already more than they can attend to with the necessary degree of thoroughness. Although for a considerable time to come the work of the adjutant and inspector's department must necessarily continue to increase by the number of enlistments, deaths, discharges, desertions, and retirements, also by the increase in the number and volume of muster rolls, descriptive lists, conduct records, and enlistment papers, as well as in applications for information in pension cases and for the Brigadier-General Commandant's office, and in the matter of general correspondence and the furnishing of blanks, books, and stationery to posts and ships in commission, and the work consequent upon the inauguration of target practice, it is with a view of meeting the present demands of the office that I have earnestly to recommend the increase in the clerical force of this office by the addition of at least one competent clerk. I am also of the opinion that it would conduce to the efficiency of this force if the detailed enlisted men were included in the classified list and the clerical force of the office constituted as follows:

	Per year.
1 chief clerk, salary.....	\$1,540
1 clerk, second class, salary	1,400
1 clerk, first class, salary.....	1,200
4 clerks, salary each	900

"This number to be exclusive of the clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector. Such an arrangement would give one additional clerk to the present force and would entail an increased expense of \$694.68, which increase would be less than the expense of one additional detailed enlisted man with the usual allowances.

"Very respectfully,

"GEO. C. REID,

"Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

"The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT."

M.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps during the past year. Following the annual practice, a schedule of accepted proposals, etc., for military stores, rations, fuel, ice, laundry work, and stationery for the current fiscal year is appended. Inclosed are reports of Maj. Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., and Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., which refer to the operations of their respective offices during the past fiscal year.

2. Following is a statement of the regular annual appropriations coming under the cognizance of this department, which were available July 1, 1900:

Provisions	\$371,071.50
Clothing.....	290,199.54
Fuel.....	30,000.00
Military stores	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting	35,000.00
Repairs of barracks	163,800.00
Forage	6,000.00
Hire of quarters.....	14,748.00
Contingent.....	61,700.00
Total	1,018,816.04

3. The unexpended balances of these appropriations to-day are as follows:

Provisions	\$148,664.82
Clothing	1,536.74
Fuel	2,408.74
Military stores	12,852.47
Transportation and recruiting	3,603.52
Repairs of barracks	32,741.87
Forage	4,470.87
Hire of quarters	554.27
Contingent.....	3,748.68

4. There are various and sundry regularly authorized and unpaid obligations which are just about equal in amounts to the appropriations. In this statement I take into account the \$20,000 under military stores, \$20,000 under transportation and recruiting, and \$28,750 under contingent which were made immediately available in the urgent deficiency bill approved March 3, 1901.

5. These provisions in the urgent deficiency bill were merged into the regular appropriations named. Therefore the balances shown above are those of the combined regular and urgent deficiency appropriations. The additional appropriations provided in the urgent deficiency bill were absolutely required to meet actual and necessary expenses arising within the United States proper and the island possessions, which were impossible to anticipate at the time estimates were submitted for the regular appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The sums were expended in the procurement of military supplies, including ammunition, accouterments, etc.; for transportation and recruiting, including rent and furnishing of newly established recruiting offices, advertising, and other expenses relating thereto, and for many supplies chargeable to contingent.

6. Besides the foregoing appropriations provided by Congress, the following allotments were made by the Secretary of the Navy to this department out of the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1901; on March 25, 1901, \$14,356 for the procurement of certain material and necessary supplies for the health and comfort of the marines stationed in the Philippines and Guam; on June 11, 1901, \$3,600 were allotted out of the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1902, with which to pay rent for the buildings leased and occupied by the marines in the Philippines for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; on June 14, 1901, \$6,000 for the procurement of camp and garrison equipage, officers' quarters, and barracks furniture required for the marine garrison at Dry Tortugas, Fla., established by order of the Secretary of the Navy under date of May 1, 1901. On August 24, 1901, \$20,000 were allotted from the emergency fund, Navy Department, 1902, to meet certain expenses for repair of

barracks; contingent expenses, including camp and garrison equipage; cooking ranges and utensils; repair of roofs; improvements to sewers, drains, pipes, and repair to barracks furniture; and for miscellaneous supplies, including lumber, paint, oils, hardware, plumbing material, carpenters', plumbers', and masons' supplies, and corrugated iron for roofs of buildings at Cavite and other places in the Philippines.

7. In the expenditures the closest economy consistent with the actual requirements of this department has been practiced, the widest possible publicity having been given to the public needs with a view to obtaining liveliest competition. Experience shows that such competition results in marked economy, and in all cases when practicable the needs of the corps are made known to all dealers in the labor and material required. But the increase in the number of posts within the United States and the establishment of six additional stations in the Philippines make it apparent that larger appropriations are absolutely necessary. During the past year, notwithstanding the economy practiced, actual requirements in many instances—in all cases to the detriment of efficiency—had to be neglected. This department was consequently embarrassed. In the estimates for the next year increases in the general appropriations—provisions, clothing, fuel, hire of quarters, repairs of barracks, transportation and recruiting, and contingent—have been recommended. The letter of this office transmitting the estimates explains in detail the necessity for such increases. With such additional sums and with strict adherence to the rule of economy now followed it will be possible, I believe, to meet requirements.

8. Numerous minor and necessary repairs and improvements have been made during the past year on all officers' and enlisted men's quarters of the corps, including the posts within the United States, in the Philippine Islands, and at Guam. Generally speaking, all the buildings belonging to the Marine Corps are in good condition. As you are aware, the character and extent of repairs and improvements are governed by the amount of the appropriations, and as the annual appropriations are small the improvements are unavoidably limited in kind and quantity.

9. The additions, alterations, etc., made on the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under contract entered into with McKenny & Manson, Portsmouth, N. H., dated October 11, 1900, for the sum of \$4,005, in accordance with plans, drawings, and specifications prepared by Mr. William A. Ashe, architect, Portsmouth, N. H., and referred to in my last annual report, were satisfactorily completed and accepted January 2, 1901. Owing to possible danger by the severe winter weather and frosts experienced in that locality, the exterior painting provided for under the contract was deferred until the following spring. This was satisfactorily completed in April last. In view of the inadequate accommodations at this station for officers and enlisted men, I have submitted an estimate of \$12,000 for the next fiscal year with which to construct additional rooms for officers, to be connected with the left wing of the barracks, and an additional story to be added to the rear wing of the barracks. Such improvements will provide additional quarters for the men, which are much needed, and permit plumbing fixtures now located in an outbuilding to be placed in the main building.

10. At the navy-yard, Boston, minor repairs have been made to the woodwork, plumbing, also walls of officers' quarters, fences, roofs, gutters, and down spouts. Granolithic walks have been extended and the men's kitchen improved. The principal item of expense at this station, which has been borne out of the regular appropriation of "Contingent," is the thorough overhauling of the steam heating apparatus. It was found upon investigation by a board of survey that one boiler for heating purposes did not meet the requirements and that it was necessary for the health and comfort of the command either to connect the barracks with the navy-yard heating plant or install an additional steam heating boiler. The latter course was pursued, and the additional boiler will be ready for use the latter part of this month. It appears from reports on file in this office that extensive repairs at Boston are needed to put the water-closets in thoroughly sanitary condition. The room in which the water-closets are located also requires concrete floor, modern urinals, etc., with an improved system of ventilating and lighting. It being too late to incorporate a recommendation under this head in the regular appropriations submitted for the next fiscal year, your attention will later be invited to the subject, with the suggestion that Congress be requested to incorporate the item in a deficiency bill. The proposed repairs are deemed essential to the health and comfort of the enlisted men at that station, and I am of the opinion that they should be made at the earliest practicable date.

11. At the naval training station, Newport, R. I., minor repairs have been made to the buildings.

12. Camp Higginson was established at the torpedo station, Newport, during the summer, and was supplied with the necessary tents, camp equipage, and other stores

for special instruction of the detachment of marines ordered to the torpedo station for the purpose. The purpose of this camp was cooperation of the marines with the North Atlantic fleet in special maneuvers in the vicinity. The marines on this duty were fitted out with campaign uniforms, khaki tents, and all modern implements and equipage issued by this department for field service. The equipment and stores used by the camp have been transferred intact to the commanding officer, marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I., for preservation and future use.

13. Important repairs and improvements are now in progress in the officers' and enlisted men's quarters and the guardhouse, marine barracks, navy-yard, New York. The work of placing a third story over the central portion of the barracks executed under contract dated August 15, 1900, with Herman Probst, at an expense of \$13,622, and in accordance with plans, drawings, and specifications prepared by Messrs. Boring & Tilton, architects, 32 Broadway, New York, has been completed in conformity with the terms of such contract. This work was accepted and final payment made under the contract November 7, 1900. Under act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, \$17,500 were made available for improvements and repairs to buildings, sewerage, plumbing, prison cells, and other necessary expenses at this station. Itemized invitations were issued to contractors after due publicity, requesting proposals for furnishing the necessary labor and material for the improvements and repairs contemplated, and on June 14, 1901, the proposals received were publicly opened in this office. The three bids received were as follows:

Herman Probst, No. 10 West Twenty-second street, New York	\$21,981
L. Wechsler, No. 1133 Broadway, New York	24,180
A. Pasquini, No. 1123 Broadway, New York	28,040

All the proposals received were in excess of the appropriation: therefore it was necessary to revise the plans and invite new proposals. In due course revised proposals were received, and award was made to the lowest bidder, Herman Probst, No. 10 West Twenty-second street, New York, on the 29th of June, 1901, for furnishing the necessary labor and material for the erection and satisfactory completion of two additions to the guardhouse for the sum of \$12,800; also for the necessary steel cell work, ventilating pipes, window guards, etc., for \$2,970, and placing new hardware on all windows and doors of the present guardhouse for \$90. The total sum of the contract was \$15,860. This work is nearing completion. It is being executed under the supervision of Second Lieut. F. F. Robards, detailed for the duty by your orders.

14. In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, \$28,000 were appropriated for the addition of a third story over two wings of the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, and the installation of steam in said building. The work was divided under two heads—construction work and steam heating. Proposals were invited in the usual manner, and four bids were received to do the construction work and six bids for the steam-heating apparatus. The lowest bidder for construction work was George Hildebrand, No. 1368 Broadway, New York, the amount of his proposal being \$14,802. The lowest proposal received for steam heat was that of Blake & Williams, Nos. 211 and 213 West Twentieth street, New York, the amount of their bid being \$10,607. Contracts have been entered into with the firms named for the work referred to, the date of the contracts being the 23d instant. All work is to be completed within sixty working days. The result will be much-needed living quarters for enlisted men in the barracks and provision will be possible for convenient storerooms, armory, and repair shops. Such conveniences have long been required at the New York station. The introduction of steam in the building will add materially to the health and comfort of the enlisted men, also to the safety of the barracks which was formerly heated by stoves.

15. In addition to the foregoing improvements contracted for at the New York station, requisitions have been approved authorizing repairs to plumbing, walls, ceilings, stairs, etc., in the junior officers' quarters. More extensive repairs are required on these quarters, but the condition of the appropriation will not warrant a greater expenditure than that authorized. These repairs will be given attention at the earliest practicable date.

16. The quarters of the commanding officer, marine barracks, New York, have been extensively overhauled and are now in very good condition. On December 11, 1900, a contract was entered into with Tolmie & Kerr, No. 205 West Thirtieth street, New York City, for furnishing the necessary labor and material for making the required repairs on such quarters for the sum of \$2,232. Under contract with Dayton & Montgomery steam heat has been installed in the same quarters at an expense of \$876.

17. In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, the sum of \$75,000 for a barracks and \$10,000 for a junior officers' quarters were provided, the provision being an

addition to the sum appropriated in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, \$50,000 for barracks, \$9,000 for commanding officers' quarters, and \$14,000 for junior officers' quarters, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. On July 15, 1901, bids were publicly opened in this office to construct and complete the barracks and quarters. The lowest bid received was in excess of the appropriation. The plans, drawings, and specifications of the buildings were revised and new proposals were invited. The firm submitting the lowest revised proposal was the Charles McCaul Company, of Philadelphia, the amount of that company's bid being \$113,500 for the barracks. No bid was received to erect the officers' quarters which was within the appropriation. A contract was entered into with the Charles McCaul Company to construct the barracks, and the work of excavation has commenced. The building is to be completed within one year from the date of the contract. The character, size, etc., of the structure was described in my report of last year. The plans of the officers' quarters are again being revised with a view to decreasing the cost thereof and making it possible to erect the quarters within the sum authorized by Congress. It is confidently expected that both barracks and quarters will be ready for occupancy within one year from the present time.

18. The new fireproof barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., for the construction of which Congress appropriated \$100,000 in the act approved June 7, 1900, has been occupied by the men who were temporarily quartered on board the U. S. S. *Yankee* at that station. The transfer took place on August 1, 1901. The amount of the contract for the building was \$92,845. The contractor was Charles McCaul, of Philadelphia. With the exception of a few minor details to be completed, the building has been finished in accordance with contract requirements. Second Lieut. F. F. Robards, U. S. Marine Corps, supervised the work of construction. The building is a modern fireproof structure. It will comfortably accommodate about 350 men.

19. In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, \$50,000 were provided for the construction of a fireproof building for offices for headquarters of the corps. In due course, plans, drawings, and specifications for a suitable structure were prepared by Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, architects, No. 1509 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Proposals for the erection and completion of this building have been invited, to be opened on the 15th proximo. The construction work will be commenced at the earliest practicable date. The plans provide for a modern fireproof office building with ample facilities for all the offices of headquarters. The building will be two stories in height, and constructed of gray brick and stone. It is to be erected on the site of the old office structure located in the northeast section of square No. 927, Washington, D. C.

20. The act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, provided an appropriation of \$4,500 for the erection of a building for the band of the Marine Corps and enlisted men's quarters. This building was erected and completed by day labor under the supervision of Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. The building is two stories high, constructed of red brick, and is located in the southeast corner of square No. 927, occupied by the headquarters of the Marine Corps, between Eighth and Ninth and G and I streets, S. E., Washington, D. C. The first floor of the building is used as a band room, and has a floor space of 92 feet 4 inches in length by 22 feet in width, exclusive of two bay windows. The building is well lighted and ventilated, and is provided throughout with both gas and electricity. The building is heated by stoves. The second floor has a floor space of 98 feet in length by 22 feet in width, which affords comfortable and commodious quarters for the enlisted men.

21. At the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., minor repairs, such as painting, repairs to woodwork, plumbing, etc., have been made to the officers' and men's quarters.

22. At the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., numerous repairs have been made to the officers and men's quarters, including improvements to plumbing, porches, and exterior paint work.

23. Formerly few and minor repairs had been made on the barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. That building has been condemned by a board of survey, which carefully considered its condition and reported in effect that the building was unstable owing to defective foundation and the presence of quicksand. The rear wall of the building is bulged out of plumb about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and although it has been strengthened by rods it is still in such condition, according to official reports on the subject, as to be liable to collapse in case of strong winds, heavy loads on floors, etc. In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have inserted item of \$100,000 for a modern fireproof barracks and \$42,000 for officers' quarters at this station. In view of the expert reports on the condition of the present barracks it seems most unwise that the enlisted men should continue to occupy the building.

24. By direction of the Navy Department a training station for seamen is to be established at Port Royal, S. C., at an early date. Owing to this fact only minor

repairs have been made at this post. Recently requisitions were approved for the necessary labor and material for making necessary sewer connections, etc., with building No. 19.

25. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy a marine garrison was established at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., and a detachment of marines was transferred to that station on April 11, 1901. The detachment consisted of 2 officers and 27 enlisted men. Camp and garrison equipage and officers' quarters and barracks furniture were procured by the assistant quartermasters at Philadelphia and Washington and forwarded by steamer to Tortugas. Pursuant to your order, Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, preceded the detachment for the purpose of inquiring into the conditions and requirements and securing necessities for the officers and men. This duty Captain Radford performed in a prompt and satisfactory manner. In a report on the result of his inspection Captain Radford stated that more or less extensive improvements and repairs are required at Tortugas, and I have submitted to you and you have forwarded to the Bureau of Yards and Docks a recommendation that that Bureau incorporate in its annual estimates for the next year the sum of \$15,000 for repairs to roofs, porches, painting, woodwork, plumbing, etc.

26. In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, \$15,000 were provided for the construction of a modern barracks and set of officers' quarters at the naval station, Algiers, La. Preliminary steps have been taken toward the construction of these two buildings, and in the early spring it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy. At present there are no barracks or quarters at the Algiers station.

27. Numerous repairs have been made to the marine barracks and officers' quarters, Mare Island, Cal. Improvements to the sewer system, made in accordance with plans prepared by Civil Engineer R. C. Holliday, U. S. N., representing the Bureau of Yards and Docks, have been completed at an expense of \$4,200, authorized by Congress under the act approved June 7, 1900. The exact amount of the contract was \$3,586 for the general improvements. Subsequent minor improvements costing \$500 were authorized and completed. The work was completed in a satisfactory manner, and the sewer system at this station may now be regarded as an excellent one. In the act mentioned Congress authorized \$15,000 for "increasing the size and capacity of the naval prison, Mare Island." As no officer of the quartermaster's department was available for assignment as superintendent for such improvements to the prison named this office recommended that the work of preparing the plans and specifications and the supervision of work thereunder be performed by a representative of the Bureau of Yards and docks, Navy Department. You approved that recommendation, and in due course the duty was turned over to the civil engineer stationed at Mare Island. The appropriation for the purpose, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, was credited to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This office is without information as to the progress of the work.

28. By your direction, under date of March 27, 1901, Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, was ordered to establish an office at San Francisco, Cal. By virtue of the same direction Major Richards was to act as assistant quartermaster. Suitable rooms have been rented in the city by Major Richards, and that officer on frequent occasions acts as representative of this office, and I beg to add that he shows commendable zeal and good judgment in such transactions. Owing to the fact that San Francisco is a place of departure and arrival for and from the Philippines the presence of an assistant quartermaster at that city is important to the prompt, efficient, and economical administration of the duties of the quartermaster's department. Practical experience has demonstrated this to be true. This office has in contemplation arrangements under which various and sundry military supplies now purchased in the East and shipped to San Francisco may be procured in that city and forwarded direct and without delay to the detachments serving in the Philippines and at Guam. Reports from Major Richards indicate that economy will be the result of the adoption of such arrangements; also that expedition in shipment will follow.

29. Excepting the expenditure of \$450 for painting the exterior of the barracks and officers' quarters at Bremerton, Wash., the expenses at that station have been quite light. From communications received from that station it appears that at no distant date it will be advisable, if not necessary, for the Marine Corps to give up its present site there, turn the site over to the Navy, and occupy another and preferably a much larger site. Your attention to this matter will be invited in due course.

30. In the act of Congress approved June 7, 1900, an addition of \$1,000 was made to the unexpended appropriation of \$2,500 authorized by Congress June 10, 1896, for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska. No contract for these quarters has been entered into. Invitations for bids to construct the quarters were publicly advertised for, but on the date set for the opening of bids, the 18th ultimo, only one bid was received. The amount of this bid was in excess of the appropriation, and

new bids will be solicited. It appears that the price of labor and material has advanced considerably at Sitka, and it will probably be necessary to modify the plans and specifications of the quarters so as to bring the cost within the sum available.

31. Expenditures on repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds in the Philippine Islands amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000 have been authorized. The repairs and improvements made have been on the roofs of buildings, sewers, interior plumbing, and grounds adjoining buildings occupied by officers and men. No detailed report has been received by this office showing the character and extent of repairs and improvements to buildings. From reports which have been received it is evident that more or less extensive repairs are required in this quarter. The marines there are on duty at fourteen stations, and the public buildings which these occupy require not only improvements, but additions. Detailed information as to the requirements in this direction are expected at an early date. When received your attention will be invited to the contents, and such recommendations will be submitted as seem to be feasible. By reference to the communication of this office transmitting the annual estimates of the quartermaster's department for the next fiscal year, it will be observed that an increase in the appropriations, \$25,000 under provisions, \$25,000 repairs of barracks, and \$30,000 under contingent, has been urgently recommended. Recent reports and messages by cable from the authorities at Cavite show that these increases are absolutely required for the health and comfort of the marines on duty in the Philippines.

32. By virtue of your order of April 19, 1901, a model camp was established at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. The name given the camp was "Camp Heywood." The site was especially selected by yourself. The detachment consisted of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 58 men. It was quartered in khaki tents, wooden floors being provided for their comfort. All camp and garrison equipment like the standard samples of the corps were issued to the camp. In addition, an exhibit of clothing and equipment issued to the corps was placed in a large glass case and located in a building set apart for the naval display. This exhibit was complete, and from reports received on the subject, was highly creditable. The exhibit was collected by Maj. Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia. It was arranged for display by Quartermaster-Sergeant Maxwell, ordered by you to the exhibition for the duty. You have inspected the camp and exhibit, and of course are familiar with the appearance of both.

33. The substitution of the .30-caliber rifles for the 6-millimeter rifles has practically been completed. Ordnance supplies are now chiefly furnished the Marine Corps through the Navy. The appropriation for the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has been increased by Congress to the extent of \$100,000 for this purpose. Under the provisions of law, marines serving on shore duty are provided with the army ration, except when it is not practicable or when the expense is found greater than would be the expense of furnishing the navy ration. In Executive order, dated March 26, 1901, the President of the United States authorized the modification of the army ration. The order in the case was adopted by the Marine Corps and is now in force.

34. Only a few changes have been made in clothing and camp and garrison equipment issued from the Philadelphia depot. A better quality of knives, forks, and spoons has been procured. These are made of what is known to the trade as Mexican ware. The material is of white metal. It is the same inside as outside, and wear does not give it an objectionable appearance. The khaki tents, which have been in use for upward of a year, have given entire satisfaction. The material is probably the best procurable as to color. It stands the wind, rain, etc., without discoloring. It is practically mildew proof. Khaki suits are now very generally issued, not only to the detachments in the Philippines and Guam, but to men serving in San Juan, Dry Tortugas, Pensacola, and the vessels comprising the North Atlantic and Asiatic fleets. Domestic material is used for these suits, and its character and quality are satisfactory. Perspiration discolors the material somewhat, but the material recently received from the manufacturers is better in this respect than that first issued.

35. During the past year twenty-three recruiting offices have been established and maintained as long as deemed necessary. These have been located in various cities and towns, according to the recommendations of officers detailed by you on recruiting duty.

36. The duties of the quartermaster's department have very materially increased with respect to both the character of the responsibility to be discharged and the amount of labor to be performed. The number of assistant quartermasters is inadequate for the requirements, and I have the honor to respectfully and urgently recommend that the number of such officers be increased by three. At present the

department consists of one quartermaster with the rank of colonel, two assistant quartermasters with the rank of major, and three assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain. The duties of the quartermaster have very much increased in importance, and it is impossible for one officer to promptly and efficiently perform the duties that devolve upon that grade. An assistant quartermaster should be on duty in the office of the quartermaster.

37. The division of accounts of the office has become one involving much labor and responsibility. An assistant quartermaster should be in charge of this branch of the office. He could render additional services, and, being familiar with the duties of the office, he could, in the absence of the quartermaster, temporarily take charge of the quartermaster's responsibility.

38. The manufacturing depot in Philadelphia has grown in importance and it is to-day an exceedingly busy depot. There all the uniforms of the enlisted men are manufactured and from there issued to all the posts of the corps and vessels in commission having marines on board. The present situation is that the officer in charge of the depot receives all supplies, inspects and issues the same. The conditions are unusual, and for the best administrative reasons there should be one officer at the depot to receive and inspect supplies and another officer to issue the same. Now there is no check of any character, and while the utmost confidence may be placed in an officer assigned to the charge of the depot, it would be wiser if he had an assistant. This because of the importance of the office and its many varied duties and because of the administrative reasons given. Besides, in addition to that which has been stated it is submitted that it is of great importance that the Philadelphia depot should not at any time be without one officer of this department. It is not reasonable to expect that one officer in charge of that office should constantly be there for duty. It has occurred not infrequently in the recent past that the only officer there has been ordered away on temporary duty. On several occasions the office has been without an officer for several days at a time, the duties of the office devolving upon a civilian clerk, who, while a competent and trustworthy man, is not a bonded commissioned officer.

39. Under existing arrangements—and it is probable that no change in such arrangements will occur in the near future—there are available for duty in the Philippines, under the most favorable circumstances, only four assistant quartermasters. This statement assumes that this office is without an assistant and that the assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia has no assistant. Two of the five assistant quartermasters are now sick in hospital in the Philippines, one probably seriously so. It is unlikely that his services may be called upon in the near future. Another assistant quartermaster has been ordered to the Philippines to perform the duties of the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers for the brigade of marines on duty in that quarter. This responsibility is too much to repose on one officer, but as there remains for duty only one additional assistant quartermaster it is impossible under the circumstances more satisfactorily to arrange matters.

40. From the foregoing it must be evident that the number of assistant quartermasters is too small for the prompt and efficient transaction of the business of the department. To make it possible to put all public property, etc., in charge of a bonded officer it is respectfully submitted that there should be at least three additional assistant quartermasters, and it is earnestly advised that a recommendation to this effect be forwarded to Congress for consideration.

41. One reason for such recommendation, which it is expected you will look upon as important, is that much construction work in the nature of improvements and repairs to old buildings is annually carried on through this office. Recently there was completed at Philadelphia a barracks costing \$100,000. A barracks and four sets of officers' quarters are in course of construction at the Naval Academy. The estimates for the next fiscal year contemplate the building at Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco, Cal., of barracks and quarters aggregating in cost about \$172,000. For obvious reasons I deem it highly important that an assistant quartermaster should be detailed as superintendent of construction work of this extent. In the corps there are several officers who are expert civil engineers and who have had more or less extensive experience as architects. If such an officer were available for temporary assignment to this office there would be no necessity for architects' fees, etc., in the preparation of plans, drawings, and specifications of buildings to be erected or improved.

42. Attention is invited to the recommendation appearing in the report of Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., with respect to the increasing importance of that depot and the advisability of purchasing a site in Philadelphia and erecting thereon a fireproof building for clothing and camp and garrison equipage. This is a matter to which early subsequent reference will be

made, as it appears evident that the corps will soon require a building similar to that to which Major McCawley refers in his report.

43. The personnel of the quartermaster's department is at present distributed as follows:

The quartermaster is on duty at these headquarters.

Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, is sick in hospital in the Philippines.

Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, is in charge of the manufacturing depot in Philadelphia.

Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, is en route to Cavite under orders to assume the duties of brigade quartermaster there.

Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, is sick in hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, is in charge of the depot, Washington, D. C.

44. I beg to commend all of the officers mentioned for their zealous services during the past year. They have been markedly attentive to all duties and faithful in the performance of the same.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

N.

U. S. MARINE CORPS, DEPOT OF SUPPLIES,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, August 23, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

2. On September 19, 1900, I relieved Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, in charge of the office, that officer having been ordered to the Philippines as brigade quartermaster. I had previously been on duty at the office since July 1, 1900.

3. Tables marked "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F," are submitted herewith, which show in detail the work done here and it is requested may be made a part of this report.

4. Comparison with similar tables submitted by my predecessor last year will show the great increase in the volume of work, which in the case of garments manufactured amounts to 54 per cent, 106,927 articles of uniform having been made as against 69,374 for last year. This means an expenditure of \$63,000 for this purpose alone, or 57 per cent increase over that of last year, and it is thought the coming year will show still further increase. All this involves additional labor, and has necessitated the employment of temporary employees, designated as laborers, who must be permanently retained and the number added to unless conditions change. Increased storage capacity for all this material is also a matter demanding serious consideration, and the time has now arrived when new quarters for this depot must be thought of. Immediately upon assuming charge here, the undersigned saw that more space was an urgent necessity, and his application for it was granted, and two rooms in the building adjoining to the south, used as stores, were rented to the Marine Corps, at an additional annual expense of \$700, doorways being cut, and the rooms fitted for occupation as offices by the lessor. One is used by the officer in charge and the other by the clerks, and the space formerly occupied for these purposes in the main building has been turned over to other uses and somewhat relieved the strain and added greatly to the comfort of the officer and his clerical force and to the more efficient transaction of public business. A further addition to the space now occupied has been made by the owner of the premises, who has at my urgent solicitation turned over a large room and hall way in the rear of the building, making proper connections with the main building. The pressing immediate necessity for more room was forcibly represented to Mr. Robbins, and he was told that there was no money available with which to rent the same, and he therefore at once consented to the demand for this space without any increase in his annual rental of \$4,000, and has gone to some expense in the fitting of the property. He has been most courteous in the matter, and I feel greatly indebted to him for his ready acquiescence with my request. In spite of the above, however, the undersigned is reluctantly forced to admit that there is still not enough room here for the purpose, as the building is far too crowded for either

safety of the goods stored therein or their prompt handling, and much time and labor are lost by constant shifting and repacking of materials and many things must again be placed in heavy, cumbersome boxes and stored on the floors because there is a paucity of shelving, although every inch of available space is occupied, greatly to the exclusion of light, necessitating on dark days the use of artificial light to enable the men to carry on their work properly. At the time in May last when a large purchase of stores for the posts in the Philippines was made it was utterly impossible to place it in this building while it was being assembled for inspection and repacking, and the renting of a storehouse at \$75 per week became necessary, and this will happen on all future occasions unless more space is granted. Another, and very important, feature is the lack of security from fire, as the building is not proof against that element of danger, and while all proper precautions are taken by the distribution of extinguishers, fire buckets, axes, hand grenades, and hose, and all the force of the depot have stations in case of fire and are frequently drilled at them, and there is a watchman on duty day and night, the building would be a quick prey to the flames should they once attack it.

5. I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend the purchase of a site and the erection of a fireproof building at an estimated cost of \$150,000, and request that this matter be given earnest consideration.

6. On June 30, 1901, at a time when the stock is at its lowest point, the value of the same was \$236,177.53 and at other times during the year this value amounts to nearly \$300,000, a sum of money it would seem economy to properly protect from fire, particularly as under the regulations no insurance is possible. Another point in favor of the ownership by the Government of its own building is the annual rental paid, viz, \$4,000, which at the current interest rate of 6 per cent, which real estate is supposed to produce in gross, represents a property value of about \$68,000, so that the Marine Corps has already paid \$16,600 for this depot which it does not own.

7. The present location is a most convenient and advantageous one, being immediately opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station, entailing a great saving in drayage, and when large shipments are made cars are placed on the tracks just outside of the side door of the depot. If possible, I should like to see the present site purchased, and it is known that the owner would willingly sell at any reasonable offer, to be determined upon by a board of officers, or in any other manner. During construction other quarters could be rented, and if the above recommendation is approved the annual rental of building should be left in the appropriation act.

8. Khaki campaign uniforms for the enlisted men have been adopted since last year and about 12,700 suits manufactured and sent to the troops serving in the island possessions and the various posts in the United States where authorized, and also to the guards of vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron which were recently landed for field maneuvers and camping experience. It is thought that these uniforms as well as campaign hats should be issued to all guards of vessels to be used in case of landing. In fact, it would seem of advantage and a necessity to have the guards of vessels fully equipped for field service in any climate, even to a field range and tents, as the service marines are now called upon to perform seems to demand this. The quality of khaki has greatly improved since the first issues, and recent reports from the Philippines speak highly of it both as to durability, appearance, and workmanship, although it has not yet been satisfactorily determined that this material will absolutely withstand the perspiration of the body when coming actually in contact with it, although the manufacturers claim that the last deliveries made will not show the white streaks which so marred the appearance of the suits after being thoroughly wet with perspiration, but as yet there has not been time to receive reports in substantiation of this claim.

9. There is kept on hand here a supply of khaki serge, made from the sea-island cotton from which uniforms for officers have been made in large numbers, nearly every officer ordered to the field having provided himself with several, and they have been much admired as to fit, material, and workmanship, and not a single complaint received. A large number of the new style white linen uniforms for officers have also been made, with gratifying results. In fact, it can be confidently asserted that this office is in a position now to make any style of uniform required by officers at greatly reduced expense. The value of marine clothing transferred to the United States Navy for the use of navy bands and naval militia during the year amounted to \$2,710.69.

10. Following the practice now in vogue in the Army, an expert inspector is now employed and stationed in the factory of the contractor for shoes, and he carefully inspects all the material of which the shoes are made, accepting such only that complies with the specifications and standard. He also supervises, critically, the manufacture of these shoes. The out and in soles and heels are stamped with his name as a guide for the other inspector employed at this depot, as, of course, it is impossible

for the factory inspector to see every pair of shoes. The greatly reduced percentage of rejections in the first deliveries and the high class of shoes received, which, it is believed, are the best ever made for the Marine Corps, shows the great benefit derived from this system, and I urgently recommend that it be further extended, as is done in the Army, and the employment of these experts authorized for next year for some of the woolen, rubber, cotton, and other mills and factories where our materials are manufactured, as it is felt that far better results will be obtained in deliveries, and that there will be fewer rejections than now obtain, all of which require extra time, labor, and money in this office.

11. The Army has experienced very satisfactory results from this system, as it is not to be supposed that an officer detailed in charge of a depot such as this can be an expert in the examination of every article of the hundreds presented for acceptance, no matter how much study and attention he devotes to his work. If this recommendation meets with approval, provision should be made in the coming estimates for these inspectors at such compensation as may be determined. The shoe inspectors receive \$5 per diem, and it is thought that this is a reasonable sum for the others, though it may be better not to restrict it, paying rather what the men are worth in each individual case.

12. During the year the Fifth Battalion of Marines, consisting of 500 men and destined for service in China, was fully supplied with all clothing, equipage, and public property necessary for field service; and a large supply of winter clothing, as well as other necessary articles, such as camp stoves, etc., for the 1,200 marines serving in China, was also forwarded from this depot in anticipation of an extended winter campaign in that country. It is presumed that all these things are now stored at Cavite, where they may be called for again in case of sudden emergency.

13. A new post at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., having been established, it was fitted out from this depot with necessary supplies of clothing, equipage, and public property, and complete sets of furniture were also purchased and shipped for use in the officers' quarters.

14. Clothing, equipage, and public property were also forwarded to the detachments encamped at the War College, Newport, R. I., and "Camp Heywood," Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

15. A complete exhibit of clothing, uniforms, accouterments, arms, equipage, etc., was prepared and shipped from here to the above exposition, where it was placed in a glass case (purchased here under the authority of the Navy Department and forwarded at the same time), under the direction of Quartermaster-Sergeant Maxwell, who was ordered from this office for that purpose. Many of the above-mentioned articles were shown at the World's Exposition at Paris last year, where the Marine Corps exhibit received the highest award for its class. It is hoped the one at Buffalo may be similarly regarded.

16. Since the last annual report all standard samples shown to intending bidders on supplies at Washington, Brooklyn, and Boston were sent here at my request, and with those on hand in Philadelphia, carefully revised and renewed, and in some cases, when improvements were necessary, new ones adopted, as contractors had complained, and rightly, too, that the standards did not agree at the various places, which caused much trouble when the supplies were delivered here and inspected by the standards on file in Philadelphia. The two new sets prepared and neatly placed in boxes and cases are identical in every particular, there being no variation whatever. In accordance with directions from headquarters new sets to replace those formerly on hand at Brooklyn and Boston barracks were omitted, as hereafter the samples are only to be shown at headquarters and here. Since then, however, instructions have been received to send a limited set, excluding articles of clothing, to the acting assistant quartermaster on duty at San Francisco, to guide him in purchases made there, and it is now being prepared and will soon be forwarded. It will be necessary to again revise the samples before next year, as there are a number of essential changes to be made to make them identical with the specifications, and some new standards should be adopted in place of the present ones, as it is believed that improvements can be effected. Proper recommendations will be made in this matter at another time.

17. These standards should receive constant attention and be renewed from time to time as the articles become old and shabby from handling, and new standards should be adopted whenever it can be shown that improvement to the service will result from the change. At present, though, the standards are in far better condition than ever before, and all bidders have so commented. The discontinuance of the Brooklyn and Boston sets it is thought was a most excellent change.

18. The new uniform regulations having abolished white linen chevrons, they have been dropped from the articles issued from this depot and an additional quantity of

brown linen ones procured to replace them. Light-weight cotton socks have been added to the articles of clothing now furnished the troops, their use having been found desirable in the Tropics.

19. Vinegar bottles, platform and counter scales, fitch brushes, steel stamps and branding irons to mark "U. S. M. C.," and new tableware of white metal have been added to the supplies furnished the posts. A new arrangement of paint and varnish brushes has also been made, which it is believed will be better, the sizes of the former now being 2-0, 5-0, and 8-0 instead of 4-0, 6-0, and 8-0, and the latter 2-0 and 5-0 instead of 4-0 and 6-0, as formerly. The old ones will be issued until the supply is exhausted. The new tableware is a great improvement, being known as Mexican silver, and having no plating, its appearance will not be marred by frequent cleaning.

20. Changes have been made in the manner of making blue kersey trousers and undress coats, the canvas having been taken out of the bottom of the legs of the former and the "spring" reduced, while the coats are now lined throughout, and the pattern has been slightly altered to prevent the gaping at the bottom of the front of the coat, which has been reported upon by the assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. Marine Corps. Much of this latter trouble is due more to the lack of care shown in the issue of the coats to the men than in the pattern, as it is well known that clothing sergeants force recruits to take any article without any regard to its fit, and men have been frequently seen by the undersigned wearing sizes of clothing which should never have been issued to them. If more care and attention were given to the matter by the officer who by regulations is required to witness the issue of clothing, and if men were allowed to try on several garments before a final selection was made, it is thought that this entire difficulty could be avoided. There are fourteen sizes of coats divided in seven sizes each of "long" and "short," and it seems hardly possible for a man not to be able to secure a properly fitting garment, but if such is the case, then recourse can readily be had to a "special requisition." There is a marked difference in the "long" and "short" coats of the same size, which it is thought is not fully appreciated. Another cause for ill-fitting garments is the improper alteration made in them by poor tailors, who are frequently ignorant of the proper manner of correcting a fault.

21. The white linen now being received is of a very good quality, and as a much larger supply has been contracted for this year it is hoped that the past trouble regarding the filling of requisitions for uniforms made of this material, due to the delay in receiving it from abroad, where it is all manufactured, will be obviated. All the posts and ships are now well supplied, and this year's linen has not yet been touched, so there will be an ample stock on hand for next year, and for the first time we will not be embarrassed in this regard and will be a year ahead. All posts and ships are now very well stocked, and requisitions receive the promptest attention. The stock on hand at this depot of all articles is larger now than it has been before at this time of the year, and if hopes are realized there will soon be at least one year's surplus supply of everything on hand, which will enable any emergency to be met without embarrassment.

22. In addition to freight shipments reported in Table A, nearly 76,000 pounds were sent through the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, the cost of which can not be ascertained, as much of the travel was over bond-aided and land-grant railroads. The aggregate weight of goods handled by the employees at this depot, while it can not be accurately given, is considerably in advance of the amount named last year, which was estimated at 1,500 tons, the estimate being based on the fact that all goods are handled at least twice. The weight of rejected goods can not be obtained, and it is considerable, as such articles as khaki, underwear, crockery, woollens, etc., are very heavy.

23. I have the honor to urgently recommend a change in the present method of settling vouchers emanating from this office, owing to the great dissatisfaction resulting amongst dealers, due to the length of time they are obliged to wait for their money after the delivery of the materials, which is generally from three to four weeks. As many of these dealers are obliged to pay cash for the supplies in order to make a bid that will have any chance of being accepted, it is manifestly unjust to require them to lose their interest on this money for such a period of time, for it is well known that in these days of active competition the quick turning over of money is the only hope that the business man has of making profits. There is such a marked contrast between the system here and that in vogue in the office of my colleague in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in this city that unfavorable comment amongst business men is heard. The officer in charge of the Army depot has large sums of money placed to his credit at the United States Treasury, on which he draws whenever necessary to settle the obligations of his office, and in this manner the people with whom he has dealings obtain their money almost simultaneously

with the acceptance of their materials, or within a few days thereof, while the man who deals with the Marine Corps must wait nearly if not quite a month for his check. The officer in charge of this depot already has placed to his credit thousands of dollars with which to pay in cash the hundreds of operatives who make the various garments, and why should not his credit be further extended and allotments made to him from necessary appropriations that all vouchers prepared in his office may be settled by check drawn by him? He is a bonded officer and the Government would be amply protected in the matter, and why should this apparent discrimination in these matters be continued toward officers of the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps? The control of the money could still be in the hands of the quartermaster, as the disbursements of the assistant quartermaster could be restricted to those authorized by approved requisitions and contracts, as well as those payments necessary for the civilian employees now paid by the quartermaster. This would involve a great saving of time and labor in the quartermaster's office now devoted to the examination and preparation of vouchers, and it is believed that if dealers know they will be paid cash for their goods the Marine Corps will obtain far better prices than now prevail under the present antiquated system.

24. The amounts estimated for clothing, equipage, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, are as follows: The figures are based on the actual allowances of the enlisted men and posts of the corps prescribed in the annual general order and current contract prices and allow little margin. They could easily be increased 20 per cent, and better efficiency would result by having a large stock on hand:

Clothing.....	\$308,812.64
Contingent.....	19,332.94
Military stores.....	1,299.50

25. Table F shows a list of the various articles purchased in the open market by this depot during the year for various purposes specified, but does not include many things procured in a similar way from time to time for the marine barracks, League Island, Pa.

26. Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, was on duty under instruction at this depot from July 9, 1900, to May 1, 1901, and during that time was most attentive to all matters relating to the inspection of supplies received and evinced a commendable desire to learn all that was possible, so that at the time of his detachment he was well equipped in knowledge.

27. Recommendation must again be made for an increase in the clerical force of the office, and attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the present force is the same in size—viz, one clerk and one messenger—as it was when the corps only had 2,000 men and not one-tenth of the business now transacted. This in itself is enough argument for additional men. If dependence was had only on this allowed force the business would be in a sad state of neglect, and it has resulted in the employment in the office of a number of enlisted men who are thus taken away from their other work in the depot and civilian laborers have been substituted for them. At least two more efficient clerks should be provided for at salaries of \$1,400 and \$1,200, respectively, and the messenger's salary should be raised to \$840 a year instead of \$1.75 per diem, as at present.

28. The chief clerk's salary should be increased to \$1,600 per annum, as the character of the work performed by him and reference to his efficiency reports will show ample warrant for it. The present incumbent, Mr. Daniel Kirby, has been attached to this depot for many years, and is a most faithful, trustworthy official, and his devotion to duty, embracing as it does constant working after office hours, often far into the night, in order that his work may not fall behind, merits commendation and recognition; and I urgently request that the recommendation in his case, as well as for the other clerks, may be incorporated in the estimates for the coming year.

29. I can not close this report without mention of the entire working force of this depot, enlisted men and civilians, who throughout the entire year have shown interest, zeal, and aptitude, and have performed their various duties, often very arduous, being frequently called upon to labor after hours, in a manner most satisfactory to me and creditable to the department. They are faithful and willing, and the performance of their duties in such a manner makes the work of the officer in charge far more pleasant than it otherwise might be.

Very respectfully,

C. L. McCawley,

Major, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

A.—Public property transferred from this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Four thousand five hundred and ninety-six boxes, bales, tierces, etc., aggregating 752,686 pounds, entailing correspondence, etc., as follows:

Invoices made and forwarded	2, 211
Vouchers made and forwarded	1, 676
Letters, indorsements, etc., written and forwarded	4, 886
Letters, telegrams, invoices, etc., received	4, 900
Weekly and quarterly returns, etc	302
Shipments by freight (railroad and express)	556

The freight shipments entailed the making out of duplicate receipts for shipping and entries in the packing book in detail, and a large number (impossible to estimate) of inspection reports, etc., of goods received at this depot.

Cost of freight and express..... \$1,781. 61

A number of shipments were made through the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., of which no record can be obtained of the cost.

Cost of transportation of marines.....	\$2, 993. 06
Cartage	\$630. 00
Pay rolls made out and forwarded	84. 00
Operatives' pay sheets made up and balanced	297. 00

These sheets aggregated \$63,000, paid out in small sums weekly.

Garments manufactured:	
Stock sizes	105, 789
Special measures	912
For officers	226
Total	106, 927

B.—Statement giving number of garments manufactured at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and total cost of manufacture.

	Quarter ending—				
	Sept. 30, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Mar. 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.	Total.
Full-dress coats.....	141	326	603	851	1, 921
Full-dress coats, band	1	3	7	1	12
Full-dress coats, field music	6	30	34	36	106
Undress coats.....	3, 174	3, 651	2, 324	3, 313	12, 462
Undress coats, band	1		18		19
Linen coats.....	1, 943	2, 049	1, 611	2, 996	8, 599
Khaki coats	2, 156	4, 919	3, 194	2, 432	12, 701
Overcoats	1, 041	1, 920	506	262	3, 729
Noncommissioned officer's woolen trousers.....	232	383	68	382	1, 065
Wetted woolen trousers	141	140	124	135	540
Plain woolen trousers	3, 338	3, 085	958	2, 265	9, 646
Band woolen trousers			5	6	11
Linen trousers	1, 550	2, 121	2, 329	4, 569	10, 569
Khaki trousers	3, 161	3, 585	4, 326	1, 573	12, 645
Flannel shirts	2, 072	5, 838	1, 766	1, 214	10, 890
Pairs noncommissioned officer's stripes	200	200	200	8	608
Pairs silk chevrons, first sergeant's	50	50			100
Pairs silk chevrons, sergeant-major's	10				10
Pairs silk chevrons, quartermaster-sergeant's	12		30		42
Pairs silk chevrons, gunnery sergeant's	145				145
Pairs silk chevrons, sergeant's	339	250	91	326	1, 006
Pairs silk chevrons, corporal's	481	562	237	326	1, 606
Pairs silk chevrons, service	102		750	552	1, 404
Pairs silk chevrons, drum major's				1	1
Pillowcases, muslin	477	2, 500	1, 350	2, 725	7, 052
Bed sheets, muslin	312	2, 228	3, 700	2, 002	8, 242
Campaign coats, brown linen	289				289
Campaign trousers, brown linen	1, 278				1, 278
Saddlecloths			2		2
Boat cloths			1		1
Amount paid for manufacture	\$14, 573. 60	\$19, 845. 71	\$13, 326. 85	\$15, 253. 84	\$63, 000. 00

C.—Statement of "goods for manufacturing purposes" received, expended, and remaining on hand at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received during year.	Total.	Expended during year.	On hand June 30, 1901.
sky-blue kersey yards.	10,841	11,274	22,115	20,833	1,282
dark-blue coat cloth do.	173	3,307	3,480	3,013	467
scarlet cloth do.	252	541	793	565	228
scarlet flannel do.	1,741	10,229	11,970	10,496	1,474
Brown linen duck, 28-inch do.	10,886	1	10,887	10,887	
dark blue flannel, for jackets do.	10,393	9,899	20,292	20,292	
dark-blue flannel, for shirts do.	7,232	10,469	17,701	17,701	
15-ounce white linen do.		29,704	29,704	29,252	452
Wadding sheets.	4,316	2,882	7,198	7,198	
Cotton ticking, 36 inches wide yards.	200		200	200	
Unbleached drilling, 30-inch do.	5,578	3,330	8,908	8,908	
Unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide do.	370	1,092	1,462	1,020	442
white lining (jean) do.	6,444	4,140	10,584	10,584	
drab lining (jean) do.	20,589	14,332	34,921	34,921	
padding do.	123	2,460	2,583	1,864	719
Silesia, black, 1 yard wide do.	5,319	1,011	6,330	4,276	2,054
Italian cloth do.	4,423	4,917	9,340	9,340	
white cloth do.	5	11	16	16	
Light canvas, 25 inches wide do.	11,349	8,117	19,465	18,161	1,304
Tape, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	941	1,285	2,226	1,767	459
Linen baling cloth do.	169		169	80	89
Unbleached muslin, for pillowcases do.	310	7,134	7,444	7,444	
Unbleached muslin, for sheets do.	878	20,414	21,292	21,292	
Khaki suiting, 8-ounce do.	20,820	127,255	148,075	82,431	65,644
Khaki for tents, 12-ounce do.		30,657	30,657	30,657	
Khaki for tents, 10-ounce do.		15,037	15,037	15,037	
Khaki for shelter tents, 8-ounce do.	855		855		855
Khaki for sod cloth, 8-ounce do.		3,094	3,094	3,094	
Khaki for leggings, 15-ounce do.	2,689		2,689	2,689	
Khaki serge, 36 inches wide do.	3,025		3,025	642	2,383
Mohair braid do.	573		573	65	508
Yellow silk lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	2,651	11,827	14,478	8,208	6,270
Worsted lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	713	2,000	2,713	1,239	1,474
Yellow worsted lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	216	300	516	118	398
Leather, black pieces.	967	1,200	2,167	2,039	128
White metal corps devices pairs.	54	150	204	19	185
Hooks and eyes, large gross.	89	142	231	208	23
Hooks and eyes, small do.	110	233	343	293	50
Coat buttons do.	222	372	594	499	95
Jacket buttons, 28-ligne do.	241	1,163	1,404	1,404	
Jacket buttons, 25-ligne do.	190	190	380	279	101
Vest buttons do.	166	985	1,151	1,124	27
Small buttons (for shirts) do.	3	526	529	529	
Trousers buttons and eyelets, large size do.	375	250	625	625	
Trousers buttons and eyelets, small size do.	229	162	391	391	
White bone buttons (for trousers), large do.	52	576	628	588	40
White bone buttons (for trousers), small do.	90	300	390	368	22
Suspender buttons, brass do.	321	384	705	705	
Fly buttons, brass do.	228	214	442	442	
Navy buttons:					
Coat, 35-ligne do.	37		37	9	28
Jacket, 28-ligne do.	56		56	14	42
Jacket, 25-ligne do.	49		49	5	44
Vest, 23-ligne do.	51		51	11	40
Button rings do.	67,711	133,307	201,018	201,018	
Trouser buckles gross.	195	117	312	280	32
Sewing silk (750-yard) spools.	1,059	2,160	3,219	2,807	412
Twist (10 yards each) quills.	2,251	7,110	9,361	9,361	
Basting cotton (200-yard) spools.	4,986	2,160	7,146	6,365	781
Thread ounces.	1,140	6,001	7,141	7,141	
Linen thread, No. 70; 400-yard spools spools.	4,996		4,996	1,375	3,621
Cotton, 6-cord, No. 30 do.	35,205	23,136	58,341	42,486	15,855
Fly buttons, iron gross.	287	1	288	288	
Suspender buttons, iron do.	175		175	175	
Lyres, gilt pairs.		14	14		14
Lyres, white metal do.		2	2		2
Trouser clasps gross.		140	140	3	137

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1900, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1901.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	On hand June 30, 1901.
Rubber ponchos		55	55	-----
Full-dress hat, drum major.....		1	1	-----
Blankets:				
Woolen	238	4,001	3,686	553
Rubber	486	1,636	1,775	347
Band:				
Undress caps		133	133	-----
Full-dress coats	1	13	13	1
Full-dress coat, second leader		1	1	-----
Undress coats	1	20	20	1
Full-dress coat, drum major		1	1	-----
Full-dress wool trousers	1	14	12	3
White cotton aiguillettes	1	103	18	86
Shoulder knots	128	103	83	148
Boots, rubber	220	1,001	1,001	220
Brass figures	126	900	901	125
Brass letters	240	800	901	139
Coats:				
Unlined undress	500	1	60	441
Full-dress	1,051	1,922	1,656	1,317
Undress	3,815	12,474	11,573	4,716
Field music, full-dress		107	107	-----
Linen	1,939	8,605	8,555	1,689
Campaign	1,116	342	1,457	1
Rubber	393	1,204	1,040	557
Khaki	29	12,701	9,210	3,520
Caps:				
Undress	3,601	8,423	8,703	3,321
Muskrat	416	1,601	1,521	496
Cap covers, white.....	15,909	2,013	6,380	11,642
Chevrons, silk:				
Sergeant-major's	55	12	21	46
Quartermaster-sergeant's	218	44	28	234
First sergeant's	26	101	104	23
Sergeant's	10	1,007	913	104
Corporal's	157	1,608	1,689	76
Service	861	1,481	1,550	792
Chevrons, white:				
Sergeant-major's	31	41	71	1
Quartermaster-sergeant's	57	101	157	1
First sergeant's	80	302	380	2
Sergeant's	415	1,001	1,415	1
Corporal's	720	1,501	2,220	1
Chevrons, campaign:				
First sergeant's	34	149	82	101
Sergeant's	74	715	657	132
Corporal's	165	899	846	218
Collars, linen	22,587	66,642	23,798	65,431
Russet shoes	790	9,721	3,370	7,141
Drawers:				
Heavy	15,780	2,202	8,982	9,000
Light	11,030	22,547	10,792	22,785
Gloves:				
Cotton	12,491	66,667	27,328	51,830
Wool	1,368	2,313	3,645	36
Helmets:				
White	516	5,740	2,047	4,209
Black	651	4,501	2,030	3,122
Helmets, spare parts of:				
Brass spikes	229	4,007	1,985	2,251
Brass bases	547	4,007	1,996	2,558
Chain chin straps	1,033	2,673	1,955	1,751
Side buttons, hook	1,291	2,673	1,943	2,021
Side buttons, eye	1,406	2,673	1,943	2,136
Devices	1,121	2,673	1,803	1,991
Ventilators	428			428
Hats:				
Campaign	312	6,498	6,416	394
Rubber	585	1,002	741	846
Leggings (pairs)	1,333	8,457	8,324	1,466
Ornaments	633	9,336	8,463	1,506
Overcoats	510	3,730	4,048	192
Socks:				
Woolen	6,097	15,333	14,396	7,034
Cotton	9,149	32,001	28,506	12,644

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	On hand June 30, 1901.
Shoes:				
Leather	5,609	12,269	15,162	2,716
Arctic	1,530	1,669	2,909	290
Noncommissioned officer's stripes	365	608	715	258
Suspenders	1,983	4,001	4,425	1,559
Shirts, flannel	4,391	10,891	12,962	2,320
Shoulder knots	617	2,001	1,505	1,113
Trousers:				
Noncommissioned officer's, wool	431	1,074	1,110	395
Wetted, wool	301	542	605	238
Plain, wool	3,586	9,667	10,241	3,012
Linen	3,917	10,575	12,839	1,653
Campaign	52	1,324	1,375	1
Campaign chevrons:				
Sergeant-major's	19	33	41	11
Quartermaster-sergeant's	27	80	66	41
Undershirts:				
Heavy	15,922	2,201	9,024	9,099
Light	12,265	21,231	10,095	23,401
Gunnery sergeant's:				
Silk chevrons	45	148	153	40
White chevrons	72	437	508	1
Campaign chevrons	9	253	187	75
Khaki trousers	13	12,658	10,049	2,609
Gold aiguillettes		1	1	
Shoulder knots, drum major's		2	2	
Chevrons:				
Drum major's, camp		6	6	
Sergeant-major's, gold		3	3	
Quartermaster-sergeant's, gold		1	1	
Drum major's, gold		2	2	
Drum major's, silk		2	2	

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1900, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; amount received from all sources, issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1901.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	On hand June 30, 1901.
Axes, cast steel	18	153	143	28
Ax handles	12	345	256	101
Brooms:				
Carpet, No. 2	902	2,701	2,475	1,128
Stable	564	1	36	529
Pavement scrub, No. 2	2	194	125	71
Whisk	227	181	167	241
Broom handles	51			51
Folding cots		45	45	
Guidons and markers without spear or lance	22			22
Pot hooks	30		15	15
Brushes:				
Stove	39	182	83	138
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{3}{8}$	30	102	43	89
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	3	97	68	32
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{4}$	26	99	77	48
Varnish, $\frac{3}{8}$	76	53	36	93
Varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$	78	50	37	91
Painter's wall	14	96	67	43
Scrubbing	295	1,221	708	808
Whitewash, No. 10	24	186	105	105
Whitewash, No. 12	25	186	109	102
Kalsomine	46	68	32	82
Bowls:				
Chopping	31	25	22	34
Oyster	3,811		1,303	2,508
Sugar	120	1	107	14

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	On hand June 30, 1901.
Brush handles, 12 feet	24			24
Paint brushes, $\frac{3}{8}$		6	4	2
Brush handles, 14 feet	27			27
Paint brushes, $\frac{3}{8}$		6	4	2
Buckets, horse	58	277	232	103
Chairs, barrack	327	492	502	317
Mattress covers, felt mattress	2,157	4	1,039	1,122
Camp colors	32		3	29
Coffee mills	20	12	13	19
Can openers	108	81	86	103
Cleavers	34	1	15	20
Cups:				
Coffee		4,032	2,865	1,167
Tin	55		55	
Varnish brushes, $\frac{3}{8}$		6	4	2
Dippers	81		42	39
Dusters, painter's	52	66	36	82
Dishes:				
Vegetable	150	384	520	14
Pickle	422		143	279
Vinegar bottles		4	4	
Saddlecloths		2	2	
Boat cloth		1	1	
Stands for caps and trousers		9	9	
Flags:				
Post	18	37	33	22
Storm		96	80	16
Flag halyards, garrison and post	26	19	23	22
Flag halyards, recruiting	1	17	8	10
Funnels	60	3	31	32
Forks:				
Carving	38		34	29
Meat	44	13	26	31
Table	1,845	1,200	2,741	304
Graters	29	13	18	24
Gravy boats	96	258	292	62
Guidons and markers	67	36	15	88
Hatchets	56	105	124	37
Pepper boxes	270	181	313	138
Irons:				
Hand	81	75	116	40
Leg	58	61	104	15
Carving knives, large	15	1	3	13
Kettles, camp	18	20	38	
Knives:				
Bread	38	37	29	46
Carving, small	57		29	28
Chopping	3		3	
Meat	36	37	28	45
Table	1,605	1,416	2,904	117
Lanterns, complete	13	104	92	25
Ladles, soup, large	54	13	36	31
Ladles, soup, small	64	1	53	12
Meat choppers	11	19	18	12
Mattresses	366	587	468	485
Mattress covers	1,952	1	1,827	126
Mops	832	661	1,029	464
Mop handles	170	105	271	4
Mats, cocoa	127	2	125	4
Forms, full bust		5		
Nippers	27		18	9
Pans:				
Dish		88	84	4
Frying	21	73	54	40
Roasting, 24-inch	49	101	78	72
Roasting, 18-inch	77	65	69	73
Mess	154	4	27	131
Sauce	39	85	53	71
Dust	180	193	247	126
Plates:				
Dinner	1,427	2,978	4,050	355
Meat	161	53	123	91
Soup	1,422	4,481	3,672	2,231
Forms, half bust		6		
Pillows	763	1,256	1,894	125
Pillowcases, muslin	6,729	7,052	6,271	7,510
Agate cups		150	150	
Agate basins		75	75	

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1901.	On hand June 30, 1901.
Pots, mustard.....	50	236	184	102
Pitchers:				
Water.....		333	262	71
Sirup.....	116	97	73	140
Pickaxes.....		137	103	34
Pickax handles.....	1	225	147	79
Mosquito bunk nets.....		2, 942	2, 392	550
Mosquito head nets.....		500	62	438
Scales, spring balance.....	1		1	
Fitch brushes.....		6	6	
Scuttles, coal.....	175	42	96	121
Sash tools, No. 5.....	19	99	99	19
Sash tools, No. 8.....	19	98	93	24
Scoops, flour.....	58	4	19	43
Saucers.....	63	5, 052	3, 122	1, 993
Shovels, long handle.....	13	145	98	60
Shovels, short handle.....	38	147	143	42
Spades.....	56	67	58	65
Stencils, sets.....	29	1	8	22
Sheets, muslin.....	4, 837	8, 242	6, 648	6, 431
Steels, butchers'.....	29	17	28	18
Sifters, flour.....	19	30	34	15
Spoons:				
Basting.....	25	49	26	48
Mustard.....	74	276	186	164
Table.....	2, 223	840	2, 747	316
Tea.....	2, 028	1, 788	1, 392	1, 824
Stools, camp.....	46	145	190	1
Skimmers.....	49	1	24	26
Saltecellars.....	266	44	310	
Saws, meat.....	61	2	21	42
Saw blades, meat.....	68	24	26	66
Tents, complete:				
Common.....	2		2	
Wall.....	75		75	
Tent pins, 16-inch.....		6, 048	6, 048	
Conical wall-tent poles.....		126	126	
Conical wall-tent plates and chains.....		126	126	
Tumblers.....	2, 280	2, 984	3, 209	2, 055
Tripods for tents.....		35	35	
Fire pots, complete.....		400	400	
Battalion silk flags.....		6	5	1
Mats, leather.....		125	41	84
Steel stamps, U. S. M. C.....		4	3	1
Branding irons, U. S. M. C.....		4	3	1
Letters and numerals, sets.....		4	3	1
Table forks, Mexican metal.....		300		300
Table knives, Mexican metal.....		300		300
Tablespoons, Mexican metal.....		300		300
Teaspoons, Mexican metal.....		300		300
Garden rakes.....		6	6	
Washstands, comprising washbasin, water pitcher, slop jar, soap dish, and towel rack.....		30	30	
Scales, platform, Howe, No. 826.....		4	2	2
Scales, counter, with brass scoop, Howe, No. 324.....		4	2	2
Miniature bed, with mattress and pillow.....		1	1	
Camp bunks.....		175	175	

F.—The following articles of public property were purchased in the "open market" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and were transferred to the stations as indicated hereon, viz:

JULY 21, 1900.—FIFTH BATTALION.

Soap (1,000 fresh and 1,000 salt).....	pounds..	2, 000
Navy candles.....	do.....	360
Flake camphor.....	do.....	161
Provision scale.....		1
Metal clocks.....		3
Bracket lamps.....		48
Extra chimneys for same.....		24
Wire nails (100 each 6d, 8d).....	pounds..	200
Carbolic acid, crystals.....	do.....	50

Galvanized-iron buckets	48
Dish towels	200
Wicks for lamps	gross 4
Manila rope (each $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 inch)	coils 3
Vaseline	pounds 50
Beeswax	do. 2
Sail needles	paper 1
Sewing palms	2
Tacks, boxes	gross 1
Screws, assorted	do. 1
Padlocks and keys, brass	12
Glue	pounds 20
Military compass	1
Safety matches	gross 12
Washboards	24
Soldering outfit, complete	1
Axle grease	boxes 6
Glue pot	1
Filters (Nos. 10 and 12)	2
Copper boilers, 30-gallon	3
Oil cans	4
Copper boilers (nest of 3)	6
Agate wash basins	150
Hammers	2
Nail pullers	2
Brass faucets	4
Solder	pounds 20
Charcoal	barrel 1
Grindstone, mounted	1
Handcarts	4
Iron wheelbarrows	2
Hand truck	1
Signal oil	gallons 200

AUGUST 9, 1900.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Copper boilers (6 30-gallon and 6 50-gallon)	12
Screws, assorted	gross 100
Tacks, assorted	boxes 50
Staples, assorted	pounds 25
Yale padlocks	25
Agate basins	150
Zinc, 36 by 84	rolls 10
Canvas duck, 12-ounce	yards 500
Solder	pounds 100
Hinges, assorted	pairs 100
Safety matches	gross 60
Candles	pounds 500
Fresh-water soap	do. 250
Sapolio	do. 100
Tin, 14 by 20	boxes 8
Pitchforks (6 each long and short handle)	12
Steel hoes	12
Mosquito bunk nets	500
Portland cement	barrels 6
Flake camphor	do. 1
Nails, assorted	pounds 1,000
White lead	do. 1,000
Red lead	do. 250
Mixed paints	do. 200
Iron pots, 6-gallon	18
Garbage cans	12
Handcarts	4

AUGUST 9, 1900.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Copper boilers, 50-gallon	2
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DECEMBER 3, 1900.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Instanto water-closet, complete, with extra parts.....	1
Five-foot Corinthian porcelain-lined bath, complete, with extra parts.....	1

JANUARY 10, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Jewett water filters and coolers (1 No. 164, 2 No. 165)	3
Gate City water filters, No. 9.....	3
Eddy refrigerators, No. 15	5
Five-foot Lenox bath and legs, complete, with extra parts	10

JANUARY 17, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, SITKA, ALASKA.

Ripsaw, No. 107, cast steel, $\frac{7}{8}$	1
Expansion bit, Clark No. 2, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 3 inch	1
Set Pugh's brace bits, No. 13	1
Saw files (2 6-inch and 2 flat 14-inch bastard)	4
Claw hammers, Hammond No. 0 and No. 2	2
Nosing planes, one-half round, 1 by 1½ inch.....	2
Rabbet plane.....	1
Wood rasps, one-half round, 8-inch	2
Two-foot rule (brass bound)	1
Saw, crosscut, 10 points, No. 7, 28-inch (Disston's).....	1
Back saw, Jackson's, 14-inch.....	1
Spirit level, 30-inch, brass tipped.....	1
Branding iron, U. S. M. C., for wood, one-half-inch letters.....	1
Tape measure, 50 feet, Chesterman steel	1
Sickles, English, No. 2.....	2
Wrench, double, Stillson, 14-inch.....	1
Thermometers, wood back, 8-inch.....	2
Wash basins, gray agate, peerless enameled, No. 32.....	20
Sandpaper, assorted.....	quires 6
Emery cloth, assorted.....	sheets 25
Steel stamp, U. S. M. C., one-half-inch letters	1
Set steel dies, letters and numerals, one-half inch.....	1
Griddle, large flat iron plate, 24 by 18	1
Hoes, No. 30, S. Harper	2
Steel garden rakes, 14 straight teeth	2

APRIL 4, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.

Signal oil.....	gallons..	100
Box tin, 14 by 20		1
Iron wheelbarrow		1
Handcart		1
Hand truck		1
Salt-water soap	pounds..	120
Sapolio.....	boxes..	2
Galvanized-iron buckets		12
Agate basins, large		12
Flake camphor	pounds..	25
Four-ounce boxes tacks, assorted	gross..	1
Padlocks, brass.....		12
Brass spigots.....		2
Tinner's shears.....		1
Sail twine	pounds..	5
Corkscrews		2
Beeswax	pounds..	1
Sewing palm		1
Sailmaker's needles, assorted.....		12
Solder	pounds..	10
Washtubs, galvanized		3
Washboards		6
Brass candlesticks		6
Solid oil cans, 1-gallon.....		2
Soldering outfit:.....		1
Box chisel		1
Nail puller, Giant		1

Large rat traps	4
Large mouse traps	4
Counter scale, with brass scoop	1
Platform scale, portable	1
Carbolic acid, crystals	pounds 50
Copper boilers, nested	3
Charcoal	bushels 2
Copper coffee boiler	1
Lamp wicks	dozen 9
Dish towels	50
Stand lamps	4
Seth Thomas eight-day clocks	2
Navy candles	pounds 60
One-half inch Manila rope	coil 1
Vaseline	pounds 10
Axle grease	cans 6
Fresh-water soap	pounds 100
One-inch Manila rope	coil 1
Safety matches	gross 3
Bracket lamps, complete	12
Grindstone, mounted	1
Lamp chimneys	52
Lamp shades	10
Refrigerator	1
Hoes	3
Rakes	3
Jewett filters (1 large and 1 small)	2
Iron beds	36

APRIL 11, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Tins Nice's best black ins. paint	gallons 12
Solder	pounds 100
Hinge hasps, assorted	dozen 6
Tins Nice's best white enamel	quarts 24
Steel screws, assorted	gross 100
Brass screws, assorted	do 50
Sapolio (9 dozen)	boxes 3
Red Seal lye	cans 144
Babbitt's soap	boxes 4
White cotton waste	pounds 100
Sandpaper	reams 4
Spirit levels, No. 16, 27-inch	2
Alcohol (20-gallon)	cans 4
Flat files, assorted	36
Round files, assorted	36
Half-round files, assorted	36
Angle files, assorted	36
Strap hinges	dozen 6
Tailors' tape measures, 60-inch	2
Pendant lamps, No. 2	36
Tin, 14 by 20, 1C charcoal	boxes 2
Wire nails (3 6d, 4 8d, 3 10d)	kegs 10
Nickel stand lamps, 12-inch, complete, "Juno"	12
Lamp globes, extra, "Juno"	18
Lamp chimneys, extra	24
Standard telephone wire	feet 5,000
Steel wire, No. 6	do 200
Copper wire, No. 10	do 500
Vulcan matches	gross 12
Wood lathe, foot power	1

JUNE 7, 1901.—PAN-AMERICAN GUARD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Galvanized-iron buckets, 14-quart	12
Babbitt's soap	boxes 1
Carpenter's hand hammers	2
Screw-drivers (1 large and 1 small)	2

Iron planes (1 jack and 1 smooth)	2
Wire nails (10 pounds each 6d, 8d, 10d)	pounds 30
Screws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	144
Handsaws (1 crosscut and 1 rip)	2
Manila rope (1 each $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch)	coils 2
Navy candles	pounds 60
Push cart	1
Solid steel hoes	2
Garden rakes, extra heavy	3

JUNE 19, 1901.—TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, R. I.

Jacks (Millers Falls, No. 5)	4
Sledges, 10 pounds (Germantown, New England pattern)	4
Monkey wrenches (2 each 10-inch and 15-inch Coe's patent knife handle)	4
Hammers (Germantown, No. 22)	4
Wire pullers (Lineman's Smith & Heminway's No. 8)	3
Wrought wharf spikes, 10-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	72
Wire nails (5 6d, 10 8d, 5 10d, 5 20d, 5 30d)	pounds 30
Ratchet brace (Millers Falls, No. 62)	1
Adjustable bits, 2 sizes, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches (Steer's patent expansion)	2
Three-fourths-inch cotton tape	feet 600
Handsaws, 26-inch, 8 teeth (Disston's No. 16)	2
Crowbars, 5 feet 10 inches, 24 pounds (Sweet's $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$)	3
Crosscut saw, 5 feet, with handles (Disston's Great American)	1

JUNE 5, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Lime (3 bushels to the barrel)	barrels 150
Portland cement (400 pounds to the barrel)	do 50
Kerosene oil (50 gallons to the barrel, 150° test)	do 100
Water barrels, 50 to 52 gallons	12
Raw linseed oil (52 gallons to the barrel)	barrels 2
Turpentine	gallons 50
Plaster of paris	barrels 3
Gum shellac (orange)	pounds 100
Pure white lead (Nice's or equal)	do 2,000
Pure red lead (dry)	do 1,000
Steel wire nails (100 4d, 200 6d, 600 8d, 500 10d, 200 20d, 200 40d, 200 60d)	do 2,000
Cedar tubs (20 each Nos. 1 and 2)	40
Wooden rakes, 20 teeth (Rhode's)	12
Sickles (Knowlan's patent concave)	24
Scythes, with handles (34 to 36 clipper)	6
Pennsylvania lawn mower, No. 7, with handle (high wheel)	1
Iron, 26-gauge, 24 by 96	sheets 100
Zinc, 36 by 84, No. 9 (14 pounds to sheet)	do 100
Alcohol (grain, wood-cased)	gallons 47
Black, in oil	pounds 20
French ocher, in oil	do 50
Red, in oil	do 50
Blue, in oil	do 20
Green, in oil	do 10
Drop black (dry)	do 10
Sienna, in oil	do 50
Phenyle (10 to 15 pure, in 5-gallon cans, wood-cased)	gallons 30
Mortise locks, 4-inch (brass-faced, steel keys, No. 149, Reading, with 36 pairs wood doorknobs)	36
Wardrobe hooks (36 ceiling, 36 side)	72
Plumber's force pump, $8\frac{3}{4}$ pounds (Stambach & L.)	1
Extra Japan dryer (5-gallon shipping cans)	gallons 20
Gold bronze (5-gallon cans)	do 10
Dry lampblack (1-pound packages)	pounds 20
Boxes glass (1 8 by 10, 3 10 by 12, 2 10 by 14)	6
Lanterns, assorted (Dietz)	72
Axle grease	pounds 500
Blacksmith's forges, complete (Army and Navy)	2
Galvanized iron buckets, 14-quart	500
Mirrors, 20 by 30 (German plate, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid oak frame)	15

Buzzacott oven pipes.....	joints.....	100
Screws, assorted.....		1,000
Wrought strap hinges (50 each 4, 6, 8, 10)		200
Hinges, hasps, and staples (16 each 4, 6, 8)		48
Brass Yale padlocks, No. 853, 2-inch		48
Faucets, screw bib, screw shank (18 each one-half and three-fourths inch) ...		36
Nail pullers (Hercules)		12
Mason's trowels (6 each 10 and 11 inch, Rose's)		12
Plasterer's trowels (Disston's 11-inch)		6
Steel currycombs, No. 1400		12
Horse brushes (all gray bristles, leather back, 440, Army pattern, 15 rows, sewed with thread and wire, flexible back)		12
Tacks, assorted (4 pounds iron, 4 pounds copper, 2 pounds brass) .. pounds...		10
Fittings, galvanized, for 2-inch pipe (100 Ts, 100 Ys, 50 Ls)		250
Stopcocks for 2-inch pipe		36
Galvanized-iron pipe, 2-inch, best quality	feet.....	5,000
Hard-oil varnish (5-gallon shipping cans)	gallons.....	20
Gold bronze (1-pound cans)	pounds.....	10
Gold leaf (E. E.)	books.....	10
Putty	pounds.....	100

JUNE 5, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Kerosene oil (50 gallons to the barrel, 150° test)	barrels.....	9
Lantern chimneys		240
Coal baskets, with galvanized-iron straps (split oak)		48
Scythes, clipper, with handles		6
Zinc, 3 by 7 feet, No. 9	sheets.....	12
Lead, 8 by 2 feet (40 pounds to sheet)	do.....	12
Copper, 30 by 60	do.....	12
Chloride of lime (10-pound iron cans)	pounds.....	600
Copper tacks, assorted	do.....	20
Solid steel tack hammers (Germantown, No. 70)		2
Brad's, assorted	pounds.....	20
Wall scrapers (McNice patent)		24
Steel claw hammers (adz eye No. 23)		2
Hand hammers (Germantown, No. 35)		2
Slips for sharpening gauges (Wichita, 4-ounce)		6
Padlocks, with chain (Miller's No. 6 lever champion)		12
Veneer scrapers, steel, 5 by 3		6
Nail sets (patent hollow joint)		6
Brad sets (patent hollow joint)		6
Iron Stanley planes, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	set.....	1
Ratchet brace (Millers Falls, No. 62, ball-bearing)	set.....	1
Chisels, P. S. & W., assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 inches		36
Expansion bit (Steer's patent, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 inches)		1
Twist bits ($\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 inch Pugh handmade)	set.....	1
Drills (Morse, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$)	do.....	1
Cotton chalk line, No. 12	feet.....	150
Chalks (6 dozen half-round balls, white)	box.....	1
Saw clamps (Sergeant's, No. 103)		2
Lignum-vitæ mallets (round)		2
Lamp trimmers (Challenge)		24
Iron tacks (Swede iron, assorted)	pounds.....	72
Galvanized-iron boilers, 15 gallons (24 gauge, with covers)		4
Tenon saw (Disston's No. 4, 18-inch)		1
Steel stamps, U. S. M. C., $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	set.....	1
Stencil cutters, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch (27 letters and 9 figures)	do.....	1
Roman stencil brass (27 gauge, 18 inches wide, 84 inches long)	sheets.....	24
Plumber's smelting pots		2

O.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

2. During the period embraced in this report the office has been in charge of Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, from July 1, 1900, to April 25, 1901, and from the latter date until June 30, of the undersigned.

3. There have been fitted out during the year one battalion of marines for service in China and two detachments for duty in the Philippines. With these two detachments were forwarded from this office quantities of stores, both for the troops already in the Philippines and those on the island of Guam. In addition to the fitting out of the above battalion and detachments, stores consisting of all kinds of material, tools, window shades, telephones, electric bells, etc., were purchased and shipped to Dry Tortugas, Fla., for the establishment of a garrison there, and the necessary tentage and equipments sent to the summer camps at Annapolis, Md., and Newport, R. I., together with wind vane and a complete set of sliding and other targets for the rifle range at Annapolis. Tentage and other necessary supplies have also been shipped to the model Marine Corps camp established at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., the floors, shelves, etc., for these tents being manufactured and put together here and shipped to Buffalo in that shape so as to be ready to be placed in position with the least possible delay after arriving at the exposition grounds.

4. Under plans approved by the Brigadier-General Commandant and the quartermaster there has been erected at the marine barracks here, under the supervision of this office, a two-story brick building for use as band room and enlisted men's quarters, an appropriation for that purpose having been made at the last session of Congress. The first floor of this building is used as a band room, having a floor surface of 93 feet 4 inches long by 22 feet wide, exclusive of two bay windows which increase very materially the size, light, and ventilation of the room. The upstairs room, which is 98 feet long by 22 feet wide, is used as quarters for enlisted men and is light, well-ventilated, and dry. The building is lighted throughout with both gas and electricity and is heated by large stoves in both the upstairs and downstairs rooms.

5. The floor and wainscoting of the basement of the quarters occupied by the Brigadier-General Commandant having become decayed and unsafe they were removed by the carpenters employed here and replaced with new flooring and wainscoting. Sundry other repairs, arising from time to time, have been made to the buildings at headquarters, in addition to which two windows have been cut in the lower-floor wall of the storehouse, on the Ninth street side, and grills placed over the same. This was found to be necessary on account of the extreme darkness of the room on that floor, which rendered it difficult to work therein.

6. In pursuance of instructions received from the quartermaster bids were obtained and submitted to that officer, for the lighting by electricity of the marine barracks and officers' quarters here. The wooden platform and steps leading to the room formerly used by the Marine Band, but now occupied by the men as quarters, on building at south end of parade ground at the marine barracks here were found to be in an extremely unsafe condition and this office was directed to have them torn down and replaced with iron platform and steps, which was done, and a very substantial iron platform and steps, capable of sustaining great weight, erected. Bids were obtained and contract awarded for the installation at the marine barracks, navy-yard, District of Columbia, of radiators in officers' and enlisted men's quarters, to be connected with the steam-heating system already installed.

7. During the year all of the Lee rifles, 6 millimeters, and ammunition therefor, formerly in use in the Marine Corps, were turned in to the Navy, and there were received in exchange therefor a like number of the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, together with a supply of the caliber .30 ammunition; and, upon recommendation of this office, there were issued by the Ordnance Department, United States Army, to the various posts of the Marine Corps, supplies of caliber .30 gallery ammunition, powder, reloading tools, etc., in order that gallery practice with this new arm might proceed with the least possible delay.

8. In view of the making by Congress of an appropriation for the erection of a new building for offices for the Brigadier-General Commandant and his staff, orders were issued to this office in May to transfer from the old headquarters buildings at marine barracks, to the fifth floor of the Bond Building, at the corner of New York avenue and Fourteenth street, N. W., all furniture and office fixtures pertaining to

the offices. This moving was completed in two days, June 10 and 11, and was done so expeditiously that the commandant, whose office was first moved, was enabled to resume the work of his office on the same morning that the moving was commenced. This transferring of the offices to new quarters entailed the purchase of a considerable quantity of new office furniture and the taking up, recutting, cleaning, and relaying of all the mattings in use in the old offices, all of which was done under the supervision of this office.

9. The following recapitulation shows, as far as it is practicable so to do, the amount of work performed in the office and armory shops during the year:

Letters, requisitions, etc., received	3,035
Letters, indorsements, and telegrams sent	1,500
Check letters sent	444
Requests for proposals sent	690
Orders sent for material	285
Invoices, in duplicate and triplicate	422
Invoices for stationery	438
Receipts sent, in duplicate and triplicate	79
Vouchers, in quadruplicate	500
Open purchase requisitions, in triplicate	430
Bills of lading, in duplicate	112
Drayage tickets, in duplicate	133
Duplicate express receipts	263
Requisitions for printing and binding	165

Pieces shipped by freight, 2,088, weighing 155,551 pounds. Pieces shipped by express, 284.

Manufactured in armory shops:

Card holders	710
Company boxes	1,007
Field desks	15

Due consideration must also be given to the fact that the incoming freight must have equaled, if it did not exceed, the weight and bulk of the freight shipped, and all of these stores received were unpacked, inspected, and distributed.

10. During the time the office has been under the supervision of the undersigned, the work, both clerical and in the shops, has been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS S. RADFORD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington.

P.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1901.

SIR: 1. In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 9, 1901, I have the honor to submit for its approval the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

2. The paymaster and quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, transmit letters with their estimates, explaining them in detail, and stating the reasons for the increase or decrease in the various subheads of the appropriations, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

3. The paymaster's estimates show an increase of \$4,000 for officers' mileage and \$2,800 for two civilian clerks, one for the quartermaster's and one for the paymaster's department in the Philippines, and a decrease of \$5,655 for pay of retired officers, leaving a net increase of \$1,145. The quartermaster's and paymaster's clerks for the Philippines are absolutely necessary, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, two clerks have been appointed for this duty and ordered paid from the "emergency fund, Navy Department," by direction of the President. The above-mentioned estimate is to provide for their continued employment, as the allotment from the emergency fund will cease at the end of the current fiscal year.

4. The quartermaster's estimates show a net increase over the appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$193,800.46. The details of and necessity for this increase are explained as follows:

5. An increase of \$25,000 is recommended under the head of provisions, based upon the urgent recommendation of the quartermaster, First Brigade of Marines, Cavite, P. I., who states that a more regular and systematic arrangement for the transportation of rations for the marines in the Philippines is an absolute necessity for their health and comfort. The increase asked for will permit of the chartering of a vessel to transport rations from the depot of supplies at Cavite to the posts garrisoned by marines at various places on the coast, when it is not practicable to have supplies sent by a naval vessel, and thus avoid the serious embarrassment which has heretofore resulted from the fact that it is at times impossible to secure the services of a naval vessel to transport provisions to the marine posts, although the naval authorities have always granted this privilege when it was practicable to do so.

6. The increase of \$49,800.46, under the head of clothing, is asked for to provide enlisted men of the corps with field or camp uniforms of khaki, in addition to the uniforms now issued. Experience has shown that the adoption of field or camp uniforms is essential to the health and comfort of the men. The weight of these uniforms is such as to adapt them to the conditions of field and camp life, and their color reduces the conspicuousness of the men as a target to a minimum.

7. The slight increase of \$5,000, estimated for under the head of fuel, is required by reason of the fact that the number of marine corps posts in the Philippines has been increased by six, and that a post has been established at Dry Tortugas.

8. The estimate for military stores is reduced by \$6,000, the expenses of last year showing that this reduction is practicable, with careful economy.

9. An increase of \$30,000 is estimated for under the head of transportation and recruiting. As stated in the inclosed letter of the quartermaster of the corps, even at this early date in the new fiscal year it is quite evident that the appropriation of \$70,000 provided by Congress for transportation and recruiting for this year will not be sufficient for military requirements. The corps is at present considerably below its authorized enlisted strength, and it will therefore be necessary to continue the present expenditures for recruiting or to increase the same for some time to come. There are a great many marines now in the Philippines who have nearly completed their term of service there, and who will have to be returned to this country, this in turn necessitating the sending of other men to the Philippines to take their places. These transfers will occasion large expenditures under the head of transportation. The necessity for this increase is so urgent that it is earnestly hoped that no reduction will be made in the amount asked.

10. For repair of barracks an increase of \$25,000 is recommended. This is partially based upon the report of the quartermaster, First Brigade of marines, Cavite, that \$15,000 annually will be required for repairs and improvements on buildings at the fourteen stations now occupied by the marines in the Philippines. The buildings at these posts are greatly in need of repairs and improvements, and it seems desirable that these repairs should be made at an early date to insure the health and comfort of the officers and enlisted men quartered there. The other \$10,000 of the increase requested are absolutely necessary to keep in good repair the barracks and quarters of the posts of the corps in this country. There are numerous needed repairs which can not be made unless this increase is allowed.

11. The increase of \$1,000 recommended for the rental of the depot of the assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, in Philadelphia, is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that the present building is too small to accommodate the supplies received at and issued from that depot, which is at present greatly overcrowded.

12. An item of \$3,500 is inserted in the estimates to provide for the erection of a veranda on the enlisted men's quarters at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla. This veranda is a necessity for the comfort of the enlisted men in the climate of Pensacola during the summer season.

13. An appropriation of \$12,000 is recommended to provide necessary additional rooms for officers and additional accommodations for enlisted men at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. It is intended to add additional rooms for officers at the left wing of the barracks, and to add an additional story to the rear wing of the barracks to provide the required additional living space for enlisted men as well as to permit of the installation of plumbing fixtures which are now located in an outbuilding.

14. An item of \$3,500 is included in the estimates to cover the cost and installation of electric lights for the marine barracks and quarters at the navy-yard, New York. This is in the interests of economy, as the gas pipes and fixtures are so old and rusty

as to require replacement, and as the cost of maintaining electric lights will be less than the expense for gas, it is considered desirable to install an electric lighting system.

15. An estimate of \$142,000 is submitted for the erection of a new marine barracks and quarters for one commanding officer and three junior officers at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. This estimate is based upon the report of a board of survey and a report from First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. Marine Corps, who is a civil engineer (copies inclosed), showing that the present condition of the barracks at Norfolk is such as to make any expenditure for repairs a waste of money. These reports also indicate that the barracks is now, or will become in the near future, a menace to life and limb, owing to its defective foundation and construction, bulging walls, etc. Officers at Norfolk are not now provided with quarters, and the estimate for the erection of quarters is included because this step will be in the interest of economy to the Government, as the amount now paid for "hire of quarters" more than exceeds the interest on a sum sufficient to build quarters for the officers, to say nothing of the military advantage of having the officers live within the limits of the station instead of outside, as at present.

15. The sum of \$30,000 is included in the estimates for the erection of a marine barracks and \$15,000 for the construction of a double set of officers' quarters at the new naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. This station being a new one, there are no barracks or quarters for the marines, who are now living on board a vessel which is kept at the station. The erection of this barracks and quarters is believed to be necessary to the best efficiency of the marine detachment at the station, and the quartermaster expresses the opinion that for the sums above mentioned modern frame structures of adequate size and arrangements can be constructed. The estimates are based upon a memorandum received from the commandant of the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

17. The present appropriation for forage is deemed sufficient, and no increase thereof is recommended.

18. An increase of \$6,000 is recommended under the head of "Hire of quarters." The public quarters available are not sufficient for the requirements, and the increase here recommended is necessary.

19. An increase of \$30,000 in the appropriation contingent is recommended. As stated by the quartermaster, in paragraph 16 of his inclosed letter, this increase is necessitated by the increase of the number of marine posts in the Philippines by six, the establishment of a marine barracks at Dry Tortugas, and the general increase in the demands for supplies and services at the eighteen posts of the corps within the United States proper. Practically everything that may be described as household or domestic equipment for the thirty-two posts of the Marine Corps in this country and our island possessions is purchased out of the appropriation "Contingent," and in addition the entire expense of the corps for the following items is chargeable to this appropriation: Freight, tolls, advertising, laundry service, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on extra duty, office and barracks furniture, carpenters, masons, plumbers, tools, public horses, implements for improving and maintaining parade grounds and fences, books, newspapers, and maintenance of gas and electric lights. During the last fiscal year the total sum expended under contingent was \$96,450, or \$4,750 more than the sum now asked for, it having been necessary to ask for \$6,000 under this head from the "emergency fund" of the Navy Department, and \$28,750 as a deficiency appropriation from Congress. The quartermaster, First Brigade of Marines, at Cavite, P. I., urgently recommends the allotment of \$15,000 contingent for the several posts of the corps in the Philippines, and the quartermaster of the corps states that at least \$15,000 additional are required for the home posts under this head. It is therefore obvious that the appropriation now recommended for contingent, \$91,700, will only prove sufficient for the purpose by the exercise of the greatest economy.

20. It is the endeavor of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, to administer the affairs of the Marine Corps as economically as possible, and it is hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the above estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Q.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates for the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps, for the fiscal year 1902-1903, the general objects being provisions, clothing, fuel, military stores, transportation and recruiting, repairs of barracks, forage, hire of quarters, and contingent.

2. Under the head of provisions an increase of \$25,000 is recommended. Such recommendation is based upon the earnest advice of Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster marine brigade, Cavite, P. I., who, in a report to this office, has stated that it is absolutely necessary to the health and comfort of the enlisted men garrisoning the different coast towns in the Philippines that more regular and more systematic arrangements be provided for transporting rations for the men from Cavite to such coast posts. It appears from the report of Major Prince that while the naval authorities are disposed to place means of transportation at his disposal when it is practicable to do so, it occurs not infrequently that naval vessels can not be spared from the duty on which engaged for the purpose of transporting rations. Considerable serious embarrassment has been the result and several times during the present year men at Olongapo, Subig, etc., have been on short rations because of the irregularity of the transportation service between the depot of supplies at Cavite and the coast posts. Major Prince is of the opinion that with \$25,000 it will be practicable occasionally to charter a vessel for a trip from Cavite to such coast posts and return. In view of the conditions and requirements I have earnestly to recommend that such increase under the head of provisions be authorized.

3. Under the head of clothing an increase of \$49,800.46 is recommended. Such increase is urgently required, owing to the fact that it has been found necessary to provide men with field or camp uniforms in addition to the uniforms now issued. The cost of the material for the field or camp uniforms and the manufacture of the material into garments will be \$49,800.46 annually. Experience proves that the adoption of field or camp uniforms is essential to the health and comfort of the enlisted men. These uniforms are made of khaki material, which, being light brown in color, is the least visible in the field, and the conspicuousness of the men as targets is reduced to a minimum.

4. Under the head of fuel \$5,000 have been added to the current appropriation. The slight addition to the expenditures is required owing to the increase by six of the number of the posts in the Philippines and the establishment of a new post at Dry Tortugas.

5. A reduction of \$6,000 is recommended under the appropriation military stores. The expenses of the last year show that with careful economy the sum of \$40,297 is sufficient for requirements under this head.

6. Under the head of transportation and recruiting an increase of \$30,000 under the appropriation is urgently recommended. When the last estimates were submitted it was advised that \$100,000 be provided under this head, an explanation being submitted that such sum was actually required to meet necessary expenses for the maintenance of recruiting offices, for transportation of recruits to regular posts, for transportation of troops from post to post, from posts to ships, and, more particularly, for the transportation of troops from the East, by way of San Francisco, to the Philippines and Guam, and transportation from the Philippines and Guam home. Heretofore, under the most rigid economy, the usual appropriation available for transportation has been entirely inadequate, and that fact has caused serious embarrassment to military requirements, it having been found frequently impossible to transfer men from place to place to meet the demands of the service. Even at this early date in the new fiscal year it is quite evident that \$70,000 provided by Congress for transportation and recruiting will be insufficient for military requirements. For this general object, and to make it possible promptly to move enlisted men from point to point as the exigencies of the service demand, \$30,000 additional are absolutely necessary. With the increase now proposed the requirements can be only met by the closest economy.

7. Under the head of repairs of barracks an increase of \$25,000 is recommended. Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster marine brigade, Cavite, P. I., has reported to this office, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that \$15,000 annually will be required for repairs and improvements on buildings occupied by the marines in the Philippines. As you are aware, the marines in that quarter are now garrisoned in fourteen places, which number includes six posts formerly occupied by the army

and regularly transferred to the marines last month. The buildings at these posts are much in need of repairs and improvements and the health and comfort of officers and enlisted men quartered therein seem to demand early action. Ten thousand dollars additional—added to \$15,000 making the proposed increase of \$25,000—are absolutely required for the purpose of keeping in good repair the barracks and quarters of the established posts at home. The present appropriation for general repairs is found by experience to be too small for the requirements, and not infrequently known repairs have to be neglected. Such neglect involves later greater expense, as the defects increase with time. It will undoubtedly be more economical to make the repairs when the defects are first discovered.

8. The increase of \$1,000 is recommended for the item of rent for depot of the assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. The present building is too small to accommodate the supplies received at and issued from that depot and the depot now is too greatly crowded. Damage to the material under the circumstances is inevitable.

9. The erection of a veranda on the men's quarters at Pensacola, Fla., is earnestly advised. At present the building is provided with no outside conveniences for the enlisted force, and the climate at Pensacola being exceedingly trying on the men in the summer season, the provision proposed for their comfort is necessary. For this purpose \$3,500 is recommended.

10. As you are aware, the comfort of the officers and enlisted men stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., owing to the inadequate accommodations, is seriously interfered with. The rooms for officers are too few in number and too small in size to permit of a sufficient number of officers being provided for. Additional rooms for officers at that station should be added to the left wing of the barracks. It is also most desirable that an additional story should be added to the rear wing of the barracks, to provide additional living quarters for the men and to permit plumbing fixtures now located in an outbuilding to be placed in the main building. For such improvements at Portsmouth, N. H., an appropriation of \$12,000 is recommended.

11. Electric lights for the barracks and quarters at the navy-yard, New York, N. Y., at an expense of \$3,500, including the cost and installation of fixtures, are also recommended. The barracks is now lighted by gas. The pipes and fixtures are old and rusted and should be replaced. It is deemed more advisable, however, to dispose of the gas and substitute electricity. The cost of maintaining electric lights will be less than the annual expense for gas.

12. This office is in receipt of a survey on the present barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. This report shows that the barracks is unsafe and that a new modern building is required. It appears from the report referred to that the rear wall of the barracks is seriously bulged out; that the wall has several cracks therein, and that notwithstanding periodical bracing and strengthening, the wall can not be kept plumb. The cause of this, as shown by borings and soundings, is the presence of quicksand in the stratum of clay upon which the foundation of the rear wall is built. A report just received by this office from First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. Marine Corps, who is a graduate of the Boston School of Technology and an expert civil engineer, states that owing to this defective foundation the building is unsafe and should be abandoned. Transmitted herewith is a copy of the report of Lieutenant Feland, also copy of report of board of survey on the Norfolk barracks. In view of these reports, showing that the lives of the men occupying the barracks are in danger owing to the defective condition of the building, it is urgently recommended that a new barracks be erected. Officers on duty at Norfolk are not now provided with quarters. Under the law, in the absence of quarters, they are allowed "hire of quarters." The money allowed officers for hire of quarters and the number of officers usually required at that station for duty—that is, seven—means monthly an expense of \$228 and annually \$2,736. Financially, it would therefore be a good investment for the Government to build quarters for officers at Norfolk. A more important reason for building such quarters is, if erected within the naval station, the officer would habitually be near the troops, where they undoubtedly should be. Both for financial and military reasons it is advisable that quarters for one commanding officer and three junior officers should be built. I have incorporated in the estimates an item of \$142,000 for a barracks and officers' quarters at Norfolk, Va.

13. I have included in the estimates \$30,000 for a barracks and \$15,000 for a double set of officers' quarters at the new naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. These sums are those suggested in a memorandum received from the commanding officer of that station as the probable cost under competition of the barracks and quarters. In such memorandum the officer named calls attention to the fact that the barracks and quarters are necessary to the comfort and efficiency of the marine detachment at that

station. As you are aware, the station is a new one and no buildings exist for the officers and men. Such buildings are required, and for the sums mentioned modern frame structures of sufficient size and satisfactory as to arrangements, interior comforts, etc., can be constructed. The commanding officer of the station has reported that a site has been selected for the buildings and that the location is a most favorable one.

14. The present appropriation for forage is \$6,000, and is considered sufficient for the requirements.

15. The present appropriation for hire of quarters is too small. An increase of \$6,000 is recommended under this head. This increase is necessary to provide quarters for officers and enlisted men who are not provided with public quarters, the number of public quarters not being sufficient for requirements.

16. Owing to the increase by six in the number of posts in the Philippine Islands, the establishment of a post at Dry Tortugas, Florida, and because of an increase in the demands for supplies and services to meet the requirements of the eighteen posts within the United States proper, the appropriation for "contingent" has been found insufficient with which to procure the supplies and services enumerated under that head. By reference to this appropriation it will be observed that practically all that may be described as the household or domestic equipment of the eighteen posts at home, fourteen posts in the Philippines, and the posts at San Juan, P. R., and Guam, are purchased under and transportation of the same charged to "contingent." In addition, the entire expenses of the corps for freight, tolls, advertising, laundry service, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on extra duty, office and barracks furniture, carpenters', masons', plumbers' tools, public horses, implements for improving and maintaining parade grounds and fences, books, newspapers, and maintenance of gas and electric lights are chargeable to "contingent." During the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, there were available under "contingent" and incorporated in the regular appropriation act for that year \$61,700. It was found necessary to appeal to Congress for a deficiency of \$28,750, which sum Congress provided. Besides, \$6,000 were allotted by the Secretary of the Navy out of the "emergency fund, Navy Department." The total sum expended under "contingent" for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was therefore \$96,450. The closest economy possible was observed in the expenditures, the widest public competition being had whenever possible. This \$96,450 was barely sufficient for the actual requirements of the corps. Indeed, owing to the insufficient sum available, certain supplies and services needed could not be, and were not, procured.

17. A report received by this office from Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster Marine Brigade, Cavite, P. I., urgently recommends an allotment for the several posts in the Philippines of \$15,000. He states that this sum is absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the enlisted men serving in that quarter. The report is approved by his seniors.

18. To meet the increased demands at the home stations, at least \$15,000 additional to the current appropriation is required. Consequently, the estimates for the fiscal years 1902-1903 call for an increase under "contingent" of \$30,000, making the total appropriation under this head \$91,700. It is earnestly advised that such increase be authorized. Without such increase it will be impossible to procure supplies and services actually required for the eighteen posts of the corps.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

R.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,
by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditures and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
Provisions:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore, for commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers, for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, for transportation of provisions and for ice for preservation thereof, \$396,071.50; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation therefor, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: <i>Provided, however,</i> That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commutation therefor		\$396,071.50	\$371,071.50
Clothing:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law, \$340,000		340,000.00	290,199.54
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, \$35,000		35,000.00	30,000.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; three mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, purchase and marking of medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges; for incidental expenses of the School of Application, purchase of signal equipment and stores, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, and renting ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, \$40,297		40,297.00	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service, \$100,000		100,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs of barracks:			
Repairs and improvements to barracks and quarters at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremer-ton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at such other places as the public exigencies require, and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, \$45,000	45,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing of supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5,000	5,000.00	50,000.00	24,000.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for horses of the quartermaster's department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$6,000		6,000.00	6,000.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditures and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under such head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
Hire of quarters: For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them; for hire of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspector, the assistant paymaster, and the assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$20,748.		\$20,748.00	\$14,748.00
Contingent: For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, employment of civilian labor, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, and pots, etc.; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase and repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers, purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets, wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$91,700		91,700.00	61,700.00
Total		1,079,816.50	914,016.04
PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. MARINE CORPS.			
Construction of a fireproof marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and necessary sewerage and grading, \$100,000	\$100,000.00		
Construction of one set of commanding officers' quarters, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., \$12,000	12,000.00		
Construction of three sets of junior officers' quarters, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., \$30,000	30,000.00		
Construction of a veranda on enlisted men's quarters, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., \$3,500	3,500.00		
Additions to marine barracks and officers' quarters, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., \$12,000	12,000.00		
Installation of an electric lighting plant, marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y., \$3,500	3,500.00		
Construction of a marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., \$30,000	30,000.00		
Construction of double set of officers' quarters, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., \$15,000	15,000.00	206,000.00	

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Approved September 9, 1901.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1902-1903, Navy Department.

Naval establishment.	Estimates, 1902.	Appropriated, 1902.	Estimates, 1903.	Increase of estimates for 1903 over amount ap- propriated for 1902 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1903 as compared with amount ap- propriated for 1902 for same pur- pose.	New items, 1903.
Provisions	\$371,071.50	\$371,071.50	\$396,071.50	\$25,000.00	.....	.....
Clothing	290,199.54	290,199.54	340,000.00	49,800.46	.....	.....
Fuel	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Military stores	46,297.00	46,297.00	40,297.00	.....	\$6,000.00	.....
Transportation and re- cruiting	100,000.00	70,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....
Repair of barracks	20,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa., rent Annapolis, Md. (ma- rine barracks)	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Annapolis, Md. (offi- cers' quarters)	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....	75,000.00	.....
Headquarters offices	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Algiers, La.	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
New York, N. Y. (boil- er house, etc.)	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Norfolk, Va. (marine barracks)	28,000.00	28,000.00	.....	.....	28,000.00	.....
Norfolk, Va. (com- manding officer's quarters) .....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	\$100,000.00
Norfolk, Va. (junior officers' quarters) .....	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
Pensacola, Fla. ....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00
Portsmouth, N. H. ....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
New York, N. Y. (elec- tric light) .....	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
San Francisco, Cal. (barracks) .....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
San Francisco, Cal. (of- ficers' quarters) .....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00
Forage .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00
Hire of quarters	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Contingent	14,748.00	14,748.00	20,748.00	6,000.00	.....	.....
.....	61,700.00	61,700.00	91,700.00	30,000.00	.....	.....
Total	1,122,016.04	1,092,016.04	1,285,816.50	171,800.46	184,000.00	206,000.00

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Approved September 9, 1901.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

S.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1901.

SIR: Submitted herewith are the estimates for "Pay Marine Corps" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

These estimates show an increase from the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year of \$1,145, thus explained, viz:

Increase for mileage to officers	\$4,000
Increase for two additional clerks	2,800
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	6,800
Decrease of pay of officers on retired list	5,655
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	\$1,145

Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,
by the paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.			
For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list	R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596-1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293-294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816; acts Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1004, secs. 1-26; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1042, sec. 1.	\$416,900.00	
Pay of officers on the retired list: 3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 quartermaster, 3 majors, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants		57,765.00	
For pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates as prescribed by law; and the number of enlisted men shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the U. S. Marine Corps traveling under orders		1,112,548.00	
For pay and allowance of retired enlisted men: 1 sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 4 gunnery sergeants, 8 first-class musicians, 11 first sergeants, 29 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 2 fifers, and 42 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year		37,000.00	
Undrawn clothing: Payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn		30,000.00	
Mileage: Mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops.		20,000.00	
Commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops, where there are no public quarters		8,000.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,707,649.23	\$1,706,504.23

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,
by the paymaster U. S. Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the Brigadier-General, Commandant:			
1 chief clerk	\$1,540.80		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 messenger	971.28		
In the office of the paymaster:			
1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,496.52		
1 clerk	1,257.12		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the assistant paymaster:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:			
1 chief clerk	1,540.80		
1 clerk	1,496.52		
In the office of the assistant adjutant and inspector:			
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the quartermaster:			
1 chief clerk	1,540.80		
1 clerk	1,496.52		
1 clerk	1,257.12		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	638.75		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
2 clerks additional for duty in the Philippines; 1 in pay and 1 in quartermaster's department, each \$1,400	2,800.00	\$25,436.23	
The money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.			

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1901.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1902-1903, Navy Department.

Pay Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1902.	Appropriated 1902.	Estimates, 1903.	Increase of estimates for 1903 over amount appropriated for 1902 for same purpose.	Decrease of estimates for 1903 as compared with amount appropriated for 1902 for same purpose.	New items, 1903.
Increase in mileage for officers traveling under orders without troops.						\$4,000.00
2 clerks additional for duty in the Philippines; 1 in pay and 1 in quartermaster's department, respectively, each \$1,400.						2,800.00
Total.....	\$1,706,504.23	\$1,706,504.23	\$1,707,649.23	\$1,145.00		6,800.00

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1901.

Schedule of proposals for supplying rations to the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, advertisement dated May 24, 1901.

Bidders.	Ports- mouth, N. H.	Boston, Mass.	New- port, R. I.	Brook- lyn, N. Y.	League Island, Pa.	Head- quarters, Washing- ton, D. C.	Navy- yard, D. C.	An- napo- lis, Md.
Andrew Koch		\$16.49	\$22.00	\$15.50				
W. H. Belford	\$28.00	22.00	¹ 21.17	17.21	\$21.21	\$24.00	\$24.00	
H. R. Paul	¹ 16.99			18.74				
J. Herter					18.50			
C. S. Hewlett						16.50	16.50	
A. Marx		¹ 17.50	21.90	¹ 15.90	¹ 17.65	¹ 15.90	¹ 15.90	¹² \$21.00
J. C. Ergood Co.		20.42		21.62	23.45	16.44	16.44	
J. T. Reagan	28.00	22.00	23.20	22.00	22.00			
C. A. Simonds		17.99						
J. Wells						17.73	17.73	
M. J. Doran		16.49						
P. H. Horgan			19.50					

Bidders.	Norfolk, Va.	Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mare Island, Cal.	Bremerton, Wash.	Sitka, Alaska.	Dry Tor- tugas, Fla.
F. A. Brost							\$35.00
G. L. Babcock							129.75
W. H. Belford	\$24.00						
B. Dolphip			\$25.00				
W. E. Campbell		\$35.00					
C. E. Danner & Co.		28.45					
S. Cahn			25.15				
Louch, Augustine & Co.					\$25.00		
T. V. Collins				¹ \$16.45			
A. Marx	¹ 16.00						
J. C. Ergood Co.	17.43						
F. Bauer			¹ 23.75				
C. P. Kimball					¹ 23.87½		
F. W. Scheper		¹ 28.00					
E. De C.						¹ \$42.00	
W. P. M.						44.50	

¹ Accepted.

² Advertisement dated August 7, 1901.

Accepted proposal received for ice for the Marine Corps, fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, advertisement dated May 24, 1901.

Station.	Contractor.	Per hun- dred.
Washington, D. C.	American Ice Co.	\$0.35

Statement of accepted proposals for stationery for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated May 24, 1901.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
R. P. Clarke Co.	\$40.02	R. Carter Ballantyne	\$389.48
H. C. Davison & Co.	115.50	Detre & Blackburn	846.94
J. A. Dushane & Co.	368.10	William H. Rupp	225.31
David A. Tower	349.78	John Underwood	91.80

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 3, 1901.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
Henry V. Allien	\$1,200.00	Henry T. Kent	\$33,566.00
Barton F. Blake	896.67	R. Levick's Son & Co.	1,200.00
Do	5,257.25	Morris Lissner	86.92
R. P. Clarke Co.	177.20	Joseph Loeb	1,827.50
M. G. Copeland & Co.	353.52	Manhattan Supply Co.	4,294.68
James W. Cromwell	53,400.00	John McBrearty	23,782.50
Paul J. Devitt	615.70	H. B. Nichols	722.82
Harry D. Dougherty	569.90	Ridabock & Co.	102.75
Paul J. Field	160.62	Samuel Roebuck	62.50
John Galbraith	3,456.75	James K. Shaw	822.95
R. Haffleigh & Co.	220.40	W. A. Squire	930.00
Hanlon & Goodman	284.75	Isaac Townsend	180.84
Charles W. Hayes	610.40	John Wanamaker	23,299.17
William Hodges & Co.	279.36	Charles H. Wright	2,544.45
W. H. Horstmann Co.	14,154.82	Rudolph Wurlitzer	590.00
Edward Irwin	5,700.00		

Statement of accepted proposals for supplying forage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, under advertisement dated May 24, 1901.

Station.	Contractor.	Station.	Contractor.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Herman R. Paul.	Philadelphia, Pa.	W. H. Belford.
Boston, Mass.	W. H. Belford.	Annapolis, Md.	Henry B. Meyers.
Newport, R. I.	Do.	Washington, D. C.	W. M. Galt & Co.
New York, N. Y.	Herman R. Paul.	Mare Island, Cal.	T. V. Collins.

T.

Schedule of proposals received for performing laundry work for the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated May 24, 1901.

Station.	Bidder.	Articles per hundred.				
		Bed sacks.	Mattress covers.	Pillow-cases.	Sheets.	Towels.
Portsmouth, N. H.	W. H. Belford	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$3.85	\$3.90	\$1.95
	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	W. H. Phinney	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
	J. T. Reagan	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	3.00
Boston, Mass.	D. McLellan	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	.75
	W. H. Belford	3.25	3.25	3.90	3.90	2.50
	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	W. H. Phinney	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Newport, R. I.	J. T. Reagan	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	G. A. Burleigh ²	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75
	W. H. Belford	2.90	2.90	3.95	3.95	2.50
	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. T. Reagan	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50
	City Steam Laundry Co.	13.00	13.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
	W. H. Belford	2.25	2.25	3.95	3.95	2.50
	J. P. Taaffe	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
League Island and Philadelphia, Pa.	J. T. Reagan	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50
	W. H. Belford	3.00	3.00	3.95	3.95	2.50
	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	J. T. Reagan	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50
	Barnes & Erb Co. ³	12.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	1 ⁴ 1.00
	West Philadelphia Laundry ³	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1 ⁵ 1.50
	Mercantile Steam Laundry Co. ³	10.00	15.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
	Troy Steam Laundry ³	4.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Annapolis, Md.	Laura Hoff	15.00	15.00	11.50	12.25	12.25
	W. H. Belford	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	2.00
	J. P. Taaffe	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.00
	W. H. Belford	2.25	2.25	3.95	3.95	2.25
Washington, D. C.	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	J. T. Reagan	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50
	J. D. Frazee ⁶	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
	W. H. Belford	2.50	2.50	3.75	3.95	2.00
Norfolk, Va.	J. P. Taaffe	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	C. H. Consolvo	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
	Mary A. Smith	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
	Trevor & Morris	14.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
Port Royal, S. C.	Lawrence & Borelli	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	Star Laundry Co.	5.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	.50
Pensacola, Fla.	American Laundry Co.	12.50	12.50	1.75	1.00	1.75
Mare Island, Cal.	Louise Seidel	8.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Samuel Lyttle	16.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
	Charlie Yee	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
	S. H. Vincent	12.00	13.00	1.75	1.25	1.75

¹ Accepted.

² Advertisement dated June 22, 1901.

³ Advertisement dated June 24, 1901.

⁴ Hand towels.

⁵ Roller towels.

⁶ Advertisement dated June 21, 1901.

U.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermasters' office dated May 24, 1901.

WOOD, PER CORD.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine kindling, sawed and split.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Geo. D. Boulter.	¹ \$7.00	¹ \$5.50	¹ \$7.00
Boston, Mass.	J. E. Lewis & Co.	19.00	16.00	110.50
Newport, R. I.	Pinninger & Manchester	19.00	19.00	112.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. J. Convery	14.00	14.00	15.00
	Rudolph Reiner	¹ 10.50	¹ 10.50	¹ 11.00
League Island, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	18.50	18.50	19.50
	J. J. Convery	14.00	14.00	15.00
Annapolis, Md.	H. B. Myers	14.25	4.00	15.00
	John B. Flood	5.25	13.85	5.70
Headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	J. E. Rose	4.59	3.83	6.99
	V. B. Johnson	15.45	14.69	-----
	J. B. Daish	5.50	4.40	-----
Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	15.50	15.50	-----
Port Royal, S. C.	Robert A. Long	7.00	13.50	7.00
	H. R. Walker	15.90	4.80	16.90
Pensacola, Fla.	B. Dolphin	14.00	14.00	14.50
Mare Island, Cal.	J. McCudden	13.00	13.00	18.00
	R. J. R. Aden	¹ 12.45	¹ 12.45	¹ 17.45
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	18.50	18.50	19.25
	J. J. Convery	14.00	14.00	15.00
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington, D. C., and within 1-mile limit of said city.	J. E. Rose	4.71	3.96	7.50
	V. B. Johnson	15.45	14.69	16.69
	J. B. Daish	5.50	4.40	6.00
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	15.75	15.75	16.00

¹ Accepted

COAL, PER TON.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Bituminous (Wellington).	Red ash (stove).	White ash (egg).	White ash (stove).	White ash (furnace).
Portsmouth, N. H.	Walker & Walker	¹ \$7.50	¹ \$6.25	¹ \$6.50	¹ \$6.00	
	J. E. Ennis	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13	
Boston, Mass.	J. E. Lewis & Co.	17.20	16.95	17.20	16.70	
	J. E. Ennis	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	
Newport, R. I.	do	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	
	Pinninger & Manchester	17.20	16.29	16.39	16.09	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. E. Ennis	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	
	J. J. Convery	7.00	6.50	6.75	7.00	
	Rudolph Reiner	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
League Island, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	¹ \$4.00	15.85	15.85	15.90	15.80
	J. J. Convery	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.50	
Annapolis, Md.	H. B. Myers	16.50	15.90	16.15	15.65	
	John B. Flood	6.50	6.15	6.25	5.75	
Headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	J. E. Rose	-----	5.24	5.49	4.89	
	V. B. Johnson	-----	15.14	15.34	14.75	
	J. B. Daish	-----	6.15	6.15	5.85	
	J. E. Ennis	-----	6.87	6.87	6.87	
Norfolk, Va.	do	-----	7.22	7.22	7.22	
	J. S. Miller	-----	16.33	15.98	16.23	15.83
	W. & J. Parker	-----	-----	6.40	6.15	
Port Royal, S. C.	Robert A. Long	-----	8.00	8.20	8.00	
	J. E. Ennis	-----	8.98	8.98	8.98	
	H. R. Walker	-----	17.95	17.95	17.95	
Pensacola, Fla.	B. Dolphin	-----	12.00	12.00	12.00	
	Carey & Co.	¹ 11.20	¹ 11.20	¹ 11.20	¹ 11.20	
Mare Island, Cal.	J. McCudden	¹ 12.00	¹ 17.50	-----	-----	
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	14.00	5.85	5.80	5.90	5.80
	J. J. Convery	-----	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Offices and officers' quarters in Washington, D. C., and within 1-mile limit of said city.	J. E. Rose	-----	6.08	5.64	5.83	5.29
	V. B. Johnson	-----	16.50	15.14	15.34	14.75
	J. B. Daish	-----	6.50	6.25	6.25	5.95
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	-----	16.33	15.98	16.23	15.83
Sitka, Alaska	Edward de Groff ²	16.00	-----	-----	-----	
	W. P. Mills ²	¹ 15.00	-----	-----	-----	

¹ Accepted.² Advertisement dated April 8, 1901.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated May 24, 1901—Continued.

COAL, PER TON.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	White ash (nut).	Welsh anthracite (egg).	Black diamond or Roslyn.	Indiana cannell.	Bituminous (Alabama).
Portsmouth, N. H	Walker & Walker	¹ \$6.50				
	J. E. Ennis	7.13				
Boston, Mass	J. E. Lewis & Co	¹ 7.20				
	J. E. Ennis	6.82				
Newport, R. I	do	6.93				
	Pinniger & Manchester	¹ 6.39				
Brooklyn, N. Y	J. E. Ennis	5.98				
	J. J. Convery	7.00				
	Rudolph Reiner	¹ 6.00				
League Island, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	¹ 5.90				
	J. J. Convery	7.50				
Annapolis, Md	H. B. Myers	¹ 6.15				
	John B. Flood	6.25				
Headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, D. C.	J. E. Ennis	6.87				
Norfolk, Va	do	7.22				
	J. S. Miller	¹ 6.23				
Port Royal, S. C	Robert A. Long	8.20				
	J. E. Ennis	8.98				
	H. R. Walker	¹ 7.95				
Pensacola, Fla	B. Dolphin	12.00				\$8.00
	Carey & Co	¹ 11.20				17.50
Mare Island, Cal	J. McCudden		¹ \$16.00			
Bremerton, Wash	A. S. Kerry			¹ \$5.00		
Offices and officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas McConnell	5.90				
	J. J. Convery	¹ 5.25				
Officers and officers' quarters in Washington, D. C., and within 1-mile limit of said city.	J. E. Rose	5.83				
	V. B. Johnson	¹ 5.34			¹ \$11.75	
	J. B. Daish	6.25				
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	¹ 6.23				

¹ Accepted.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR-GENERAL, COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Pensacola, Fla., the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., and the manufacturing depot and assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa. Although I have not made a regular inspection of the marine barracks, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., I have visited the station two or three times during the year in connection with the construction of the new barracks.

Improvements and repairs have been or are being made at the several stations as mentioned below:

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The extensive repairs and improvements to the officers' and enlisted men's quarters and guardroom at this post mentioned in my last annual report have been completed. The barracks is now a three-story building, capable of accommodating 500 men, and the installation of steam heat, thoroughly modern and sanitary bathrooms, lavatories and water-closets has made the building comfortable and healthful. Repairs have also been made during the year to roofs, iron fence, gallery range, etc.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon attached to the station, the location of the sick quarters was changed from the second floor to the third floor of the barracks. This change was desirable in every way, as it affords complete isolation and quiet to the sick.

The old drainage system at the post has been completely renewed, at an expense of \$1,755, borne by the regular appropriation.

In the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 14, 1902, Congress provided \$1,500 for the installation of one auxiliary steam-heating boiler at the Brooklyn Barracks. This boiler has since been put in place and is ready for use, and should insure the maintenance of a comfortable temperature in the barracks during the coming winter.

In the current appropriations the sum of \$3,500 is available for the installation of an electric-lighting plant at this station, and preliminary steps have been taken to install the system at the earliest practicable date.

A new porch has been constructed in the rear of the commanding officer's quarters, and various minor repairs have been authorized and completed.

BOSTON, MASS.

At this post minor repairs have been made to the woodwork, guttering, plumbing, etc.

Congress has appropriated \$1,500 with which to modernize the plumbing system at the Boston Barracks, extensive repairs being required to put the water-closets in a thoroughly sanitary condition, and to improve the ventilation and light of the rooms in which the water-closets are located. The post has been visited by a representative of the Quartermaster's Department, preliminary to the commencement of the repairs. The necessary plans have been formulated, and the work will be begun in a few weeks.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Minor repairs have been made to the buildings, plumbing, and heating apparatus at this station, and dormer windows have been put in the roof of the barracks to provide the necessary light and ventilation. Repairs have also been made to the rifle gallery and coal shed. To afford better protection against fire the barracks have been connected with the general fire-alarm system recently installed in the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, a fire-alarm box having been located under the arcade of the barracks, and an alarm gong placed in the most advantageous position to be heard.

In submitting the annual estimates of the corps this year, I inserted an item of \$1,200 for the construction of a substantial but inexpensive brick house, two stories in height, for the commanding officer's quarters at Portsmouth, with the intention of turning over the present commanding officer's quarters for use as junior officers' quarters, they being thoroughly unfitted for their present use. By direction of the Secretary this item was stricken from the estimates, as he is considering a plan of extensive improvements at Portsmouth, which will include quarters for marine officers. Additional quarters for officers at this station will be needed in the near future, as the present officers' quarters are not suitable for their purpose and do not afford sufficient accommodation.

Steps have been taken to install electric lights in the Portsmouth Barracks, which was provided for in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and this work is now well under way. This system, when completed, will be a great improvement over the present method of illuminating by gas, and will be beneficial to the health and comfort of the command.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

As the barracks at this station has only been completed and occupied since August 1, 1901, no repairs have been needed during the year except to repaint the woodwork in a few places where necessary.

A number of improvements have been made, among which may be mentioned the repair and extension of the walks and parade ground as far as the money available would permit, the improvement of the hot-water system of the barracks by the installation of an additional tank, and the erection of a new flag pole at the post.

The temporary frame structure heretofore used as a rifle gallery has been replaced by a modern brick rifle gallery costing about \$1,200, this expense being borne by the regular appropriation for "military stores."

The need for officer's quarters at this station is urgent, as the officers now have to live in Philadelphia, a long distance from the post, which makes it difficult for the officers to keep in that close touch with the men so important to the maintenance of the highest standard of discipline and efficiency.

NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On May 16, 1902, Capt. C. E. Clark, United States Navy governor United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, requested that the marine guard at the Naval Home, which at that time consisted of 19 noncommissioned officers and privates, be increased to 25 men and a trumpeter, and that a second lieutenant be ordered to command the guard.

In explanation of this request, Captain Clark stated that the grounds of the Naval Home comprise about 22 acres, located nearly in the heart of the city of Philadelphia, and that the amount of sentry and patrol duty theretofore performed was, in his opinion, not sufficient. He also stated that the marines formed the regular fire-quarters force, and that on account of the situation and surroundings and the traditions preserved by the veterans, it seemed proper that the service calls should be sounded at colors.

I referred this request to the Secretary of the Navy with a favorable recommendation, and on May 19, 1902, the Department authorized the increase requested.

The additional men required to bring the guard up to the increased strength have been transferred to the Naval Home, but as yet it has not been practicable to detail an officer to command the guard. A second lieutenant will be ordered for this duty as soon as one is available.

DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I respectfully invite attention to the remarks contained in my last annual report relative to the exceedingly crowded condition of this depot, and beg to reiterate my statement that it would be in the interests of economy to the Government to erect a plain, substantial fireproof building for the use of this depot, at an estimated cost of \$150,000. For the building now used as a depot of supplies and assistant quartermaster's office in Philadelphia the Government pays an annual rental of \$5,500. The building is not fireproof, nor does it furnish adequate accommodation for the enormous quantity of clothing and supplies of all sorts which have to be received, stored, and shipped there, but it is conveniently located for the transaction of the business of the depot, and is the most suitable building which can be rented for the purpose. The quantity of supplies to be handled at the depot will be augmented in the near future by the transfer to Philadelphia of the

assistant quartermaster's office now located in Washington, to which further reference is made below.

With the authority of Congress additional rooms have been rented from time to time for the depot of supplies in Philadelphia, until at present, with the exception of one room occupied as a telegraph office, all of the space in the building in which the depot is located is used by the assistant quartermaster, and an item of \$500 for the rent of the room used as a telegraph office has been inserted in the estimates for the next fiscal year. The addition of this room will make the space adequate for present requirements.

As above stated, the transfer to the Philadelphia depot in the near future of the assistant quartermaster's office and supplies pertaining thereto, now located in Washington, is contemplated. Some confusion has always resulted from the fact that certain supplies were issued from the assistant quartermaster's office in Washington, such as stationery, books, blanks, arms and ammunition, while other supplies, such as clothing, beds, etc., were furnished from the Philadelphia depot. The consolidation of the two offices will eliminate this confusion and result in greater convenience and economy. This consolidation will necessitate the presence at the Philadelphia depot of two assistant quartermasters, not only because the work there will be too great for one officer to perform, but for the additional reason mentioned in the quartermaster's report that the Auditor for the Navy Department regards it as important in the interests of the most thorough accountability and responsibility that one officer should receive and inspect supplies at the depot, and another officer be charged with their issue and transportation.

There is always an immense volume of work to be done at the depot of supplies at Philadelphia, the proper performance of which requires unremitting care and diligence on the part of the officer in charge, and the quartermaster speaks in complimentary terms of the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the depot have been discharged during the past year by Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The exterior of the buildings at this post has been repainted and more or less extensive repairs have been made to the plumbing.

The buildings at this post are very old and insanitary, and do not afford sufficient accommodation for the number of men which it is desirable to keep at the post. The headquarters office building, for which Congress appropriated \$50,000 on March 3, 1901, and which is now nearing completion, has been converted into quarters for the use of the enlisted men, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, owing to the fact that the present barracks has been condemned by a board of medical officers of the Navy. Modern fixtures, ventilators, steam heat, and electric lights will be installed in the new building in the near future, and all other steps will be taken to make the new quarters comfortable and healthful for the command. It is thought that the building will be ready for occupancy in about one month. The building can be made a highly satisfactory, modern, fireproof barracks, to accommodate about 250 men. This building was planned with a view of putting on an extension, which will give sufficient modern quarters for the command, so that the old quarters can be torn down.

The headquarters of the Marine Corps are now located in rented

quarters in the Bond Building, under a lease made on July 1, 1902, for nine months, by which time it is expected that the Mills Building will be completed, in which provision has been made for the offices of headquarters by the board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider the subject of needed additional room for offices of the Department. The decision of the Department to have the headquarters offices kept uptown is gratifying to me, as the location of such offices in proximity to the Navy Department has been found to greatly facilitate the transaction of business.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Minor repairs have been made to the woodwork and plumbing at this station. A new tin roof has been placed on the barracks building and new granolithic walks laid.

The present marine barracks building at this station is very old, and constant repairs are needed to keep it in habitable condition. In addition to this there is no parade ground of suitable size convenient to the barracks, and the idea of transferring the present building site to the navy and locating the marine barracks and quarters on the new land in the yard recently acquired by the navy is worthy of consideration.

NORFOLK, VA.

Only such repairs as could not be avoided have been made at this post during the year, as Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for a new barracks at the station, the old structure having been pronounced unsafe. Preliminary steps have already been taken toward the erection of the new barracks.

It has been suggested that the new barracks should be built on the island of St. Helena, but I earnestly hope that this will not be done, as that site is separated from the navy-yard by the river, and the location of the barracks there would, in my opinion, be very inadvisable. The Government is now making arrangements to acquire an additional tract adjoining the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and when this is accomplished I am informed by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks that a good site for the barracks will be available on such newly acquired land.

The estimate of \$42,000 submitted last year for the erection of officers' quarters at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., was stricken out at the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who suggested that such item might be included in this year's estimate, which has been done. Owing to the difficulty of officers obtaining suitable quarters in the vicinity of the navy-yard and the importance of having them in close contact with the post and the men, I regard it as highly important that provision should be made for these quarters.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The buildings at this post have been painted inside and out during the year.

The repairs necessitated by ordinary wear and tear have been made and extended improvements to the sewers have been authorized. As this station is increasing in importance very rapidly, it will be desirable in the near future to enlarge the barracks in order to quarter a

larger command there. When it becomes necessary to increase this command the barracks can be continued eastward about 75 feet, thus providing the required increased room at very moderate cost.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The new marine barracks at this station, which was appropriated for by Congress on March 3, 1901, is practically completed, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy within the next two months. The quartermaster in his report states that the delay in completing this building within the contract time is due to several causes, including slow deliveries by steel manufacturers and the difficulty of procuring the services of masons and plasterers, owing to the extensive building operations throughout the country. Upon the advice of the architect, outside brick and stone work was discontinued during the extremely cold weather last winter, the loss of time from this cause amounting to some fifty or sixty days.

The plans of the officers' quarters at Annapolis, which were appropriated for by Congress at the same time that the construction of the new marine barracks was authorized, were revised three times in the endeavor to decrease the cost of the quarters so as to make it possible to erect them within the sum authorized by Congress—\$33,000. After the usual requests for competitive bids, the contract for the erection of the officers' quarters was awarded to the Charles McCaul Company, the contract price being \$30,550, the work to be completed within 125 working days from the date of the contract.

A sewer system leading from the marine barracks at Annapolis to the Severn River is now under construction at a cost of \$2,912.76, and will be connected with the marine barracks and quarters. A new rifle range has also been constructed at this post.

All of the above-mentioned work at Annapolis has been done under the supervision of First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. M. C., whose zeal and good judgment are highly commended by the quartermaster.

The new marine barracks at Annapolis, when completed, will be a model of its kind, substantially constructed, roomy, light, well ventilated, well heated, and imposing in appearance, in keeping with the general improvements going on at the Academy. The barracks is fire-proof throughout, and its front and two ends have a 12-foot arcade. In my opinion it would not have been possible with the money provided by Congress to construct a more convenient and complete barracks than that at Annapolis. The barracks will accomodate about 450 men.

This station affords exceptional facilities for a school of application, and as soon as possible after the barracks is completed it is my intention to establish such a school of instruction for officers and enlisted men, at which they can be given thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all the subjects now covered at the school of application, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., as well as in field fortifications, hasty entrenchments, the construction of gun emplacements and transportation of guns, construction of gun platforms and gun mounts, the construction and operation of field telegraph and field telephone lines, etc.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

As I have understood that there is a probability that the naval station at Port Royal will be abandoned, no important improvements

have been made at the station. Minor repairs have been made to the buildings at this post, and a sewer leading from building No. 19 to low water has been constructed. The barracks and quarters are now in very good condition.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

In view of the fact that Congress has made provision for a dry dock, office buildings, quarters for naval officers, workshops, and machine shops, etc., for the Navy, and as no provision has yet been made for Marine Corps buildings, I inserted in this year's estimates the following items: For a fireproof barracks, \$68,000; for commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, \$32,000, and for improving and grading grounds, \$5,000. The buildings asked for in these estimates were considered necessary by me in view of the steps now being taken by the Navy to make the Charleston station a large and important one. The items were stricken out by the Secretary, however. If Charleston is to be the large and important station which the improvements now being made there seem to indicate, I would recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate for marine barracks and quarters there in the near future.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

No repairs of importance have been made at this post during the year. The addition of a porch to the barracks is contemplated at an early date, Congress having made provision for this improvement at a cost of \$3,500.

There has been some correspondence between the Department and these headquarters relative to the use of the building now occupied as a marine barracks at Pensacola as an ordnance shop under the Bureau of Ordnance, thus making it necessary for the Marine Corps to vacate the building. It is earnestly hoped that this change will not be made, as there is no marine-barracks building available at Pensacola, the structure formerly used for this purpose having been transferred to the Navy at the time when the marines were moved into the building now occupied by them, the understanding of the commandant of the corps being that this was a permanent exchange of buildings and that the marines would be allowed to remain in their present quarters indefinitely. The building now occupied as a barracks, while very plain in construction and not built for use as a barracks, with the improvements made by the Marine Corps has been made very satisfactory. It is cool and comfortable and is very favorably located for getting the benefit of the prevailing breezes, as well as affording the men convenient opportunities for bathing, owing to its proximity to the water.

On the morning of December 21, 1901, the quarters occupied by the junior marine officers at the navy-yard, Pensacola, were destroyed by fire, the building, furniture, and personal effects of the officers being a total loss.

The alarm of fire was promptly given by the nearest sentry, and the patrol aroused the men in the barracks, who responded with the greatest promptness to the alarm and were the first to arrive on the scene. In spite of every effort to save the property the fire spread so rapidly that practically nothing was saved. Every water supply was solidly frozen, and no water could be obtained until connection was made with the tug. In the meantime the members of the command were occu-

pied with tearing down sheds, back buildings, etc., to prevent the spread of the fire, and they afterwards rendered good service in extinguishing the fire and pulling down the standing walls.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, appropriating \$15,000 for the construction of a marine barracks and one set of officers' quarters at the new naval station, New Orleans, La., plans and specifications for these buildings have been prepared by the architect, Mr. Rathbone E. De Buys, of New Orleans, and proposals to construct the buildings will be invited in a few days.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Minor repairs have been made to all the buildings at this station during the year.

A board of survey recently recommended the abolition of the present system of heating by stoves at the Mare Island barracks, and an estimate of \$11,000 has accordingly been submitted this year for the construction of a power house and the installation of a steam-heating plant for this barracks and the officers' quarters. The above-mentioned board of survey based its recommendation upon the fact that the system of heating by stoves is dangerous on account of the liability to fire, injurious to the health of the command, and expensive to maintain. There is no doubt that the steam-heating plant will be considerably less expensive to maintain than the present system, and that it will also be safer and more healthful.

The commanding officer of the post estimates that the saving which will result from the installation of steam heat will amount to from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The construction of a marine barracks at this station is in progress in accordance with the appropriation of \$30,000 for this purpose authorized by Congress July 1, 1902. The site for the barracks was allotted by the Secretary of the Navy and is advantageously located. The barracks should be ready for the command before the end of the current fiscal year.

Owing to the comparative isolation of this station, quarters for officers are very desirable, and in fact almost a necessity, and estimates for \$6,000 for commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters are included in the annual estimates of the corps for the next fiscal year. The marines at this station have been in camp since May 7, 1902.

PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

Minor repairs have been made to the buildings at this station, and a new rifle range has been constructed.

SITKA, ALASKA.

The interior and exterior of the barracks at this station have been repainted, and repairs to the gutters, leaders, chimneys, and water

tanks have also been made. The lower porch has been renewed and extended to the second story, which will add to the appearance of the building and increase the comfort of the men. A small lighter has been constructed for this post for the purpose of carrying stone, gravel, and miscellaneous supplies, which will result in economy to the government.

An additional sum of \$2,500 was authorized by Congress in the current year's appropriations for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, and with this amount, together with the previously available appropriations for the purpose, it is believed that commodious and comfortable quarters for the officers can be erected. Preliminary steps in this direction have already been taken, and this work will be begun in the early spring, as it is not practicable to do any extensive building during the cold season in the latitude of Sitka.

At the request of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, a coal dock has been built on Japonsky Island, under the supervision of the commanding officer of marines, and a small building has been erected on the island for use as quarters by the marines performing the guard duty there.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

At this station the usual repairs necessary to prevent deterioration have been made, but no extensive changes have been planned, in the absence of definite information as to the Department's intentions concerning the location and character of the permanent station at San Juan.

DRY TORTUGAS, FLORIDA.

No extensive repairs have been made at this post since my last report. The question of furnishing ice and preserving fresh provisions at the station has been a source of anxiety, owing to the isolation of the station and the semitropical climate. The installation of a small ice plant was contemplated, but it was found that the cost of such a plant would be very considerable, and there being no specific appropriation available for the purpose the plan was abandoned and arrangements were made to supply ice to the station from Key West at regular intervals, a large refrigerator having been furnished to the station by the Quartermaster's Department. Semiweekly service now exists between Key West and Dry Tortugas, and the commanding officer reports that the refrigerator will answer the requirements of the post until better arrangements can be made.

The quartermaster has been directed to ship to Dry Tortugas the necessary additional barracks equipment for an increase of 25 men in the strength of the command, and it is my intention to send these additional men to the station as soon as the cold weather begins, if the men are available. The men would have been sent sooner but for the fact that it is not considered safe to send men to such a tropical climate during the summer season. By sending them in the winter the danger of the climatic conditions having an injurious effect upon the health of the men is to a large extent avoided. The health of the command at Dry Tortugas has been good during the year.

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVAL STATION, AGANA, GUAM.

In a report to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, dated November 20, 1901, a copy of which was furnished for the information of these headquarters, Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. Navy, governor of the island of Guam, stated that the health of the command at the naval station appeared to be better than at the same time last year. He also reported that the rainy season had had a very beneficial effect in stimulating the general vegetation of the island which had suffered almost total destruction in the hurricane of November, 1900. This report states that the census taken in August 1901, shows the population of the island to be in the neighborhood of 9,700.

Commander Schroeder in his report mentions that the public school system of the island has been placed under the general supervision of an American teacher, and says that it is his intention to detail a well-equipped noncommissioned officer of marines as an additional assistant instructor in Agana, and another at Asan. Gratifying progress is being made in teaching the English language to the inhabitants.

A report from Maj. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine battalion on the island of Guam, dated August 31, 1901, was not received at these headquarters until November 2, 1901, too late to permit of the information it contained being incorporated in my last annual report.

In this report Major White makes a résumé of the various improvements which have been completed since the establishment of the station. He says the ice plant which was completed in the latter part of 1900 has been furnishing ice steadily ever since, contributing immeasurably to the health and comfort of the officers and men at the station.

The government house and other buildings at the station have been kept in excellent repair by the work of the men of the command, repairs, painting, etc., being done by them whenever required. About seventy additional cocoa palms have been planted around the parade ground. An epidemic of grip occurred in November, 1900, which caused a discontinuance of all drills for the period of seven months. Major White says the typhoon of November 13, 1900, so devastated the island that it practically required the commencement of all work at the station anew, but the work has steadily progressed ever since until the buildings and grounds are practically in as good condition as they were before the hurricane.

Major White speaks in high terms of the men of his command, saying that in spite of the many great inconveniences to which they have been subjected they have been uncomplaining and subordinate. When the U. S. S. *Yosemite* was wrecked and her crew joined the command at Agana, the men cheerfully shared both food and lodging with all.

It has been the aim not to require men to remain at Guam longer than one year unless they express a desire to do so, which many of them do. As occasion has offered, small detachments of men have been relieved from Guam and sent to Cavite, and other men have been transferred from the latter station to the former to fill the vacancies. Soon after the hurricane opportunity offered to send a large number of men of the battalion to Cavite and to have their places taken by other men. This was regarded as particularly fortunate, as it obviated the necessity of imposing upon the men of the original battalion the discouraging task of doing over again their arduous work in the construc-

tion of the buildings and the other improvements at the station, and made it possible to delegate this work to the new set of men who had just arrived.

The work of improving the roads in the vicinity of the naval station has been performed under the supervision of the commanding officer of marines in his capacity as chief of public works, the governor of the island having directed a civilian civil engineer to report to the commanding officer as his assistant in superintending the road work over the more distant portions. As many natives as were available were used in this work, which, so far as it has proceeded, has been done in a thorough and substantial manner.

All the stores for the command at Agana and the detachment at Asan have to be transferred in carts and wagons from the landing at Piti, which work is exceedingly laborious and slow in view of the bad condition of the roads and the small loads which can be carried. This work, ever since the establishment of the station, has been done by the men of the command. An idea of its magnitude may be formed from the statement of Major White that the cartage for one quarter amounted to 3 wagons and 517 carts (193 tons) of coal, and 66 wagons and 964 cartloads of stores for the paymaster, commissary, yards and docks, quartermaster of the Marine Corps, ice, supplies, etc. For the past year the transportation amounted to about 450 wagonloads and 4,000 cartloads, including about 600 tons of coal to be handled and weighed, bag by bag. This does not include the vast amount of local transportation involved in the issue, shifting, and restowage of supplies, lumber and other building materials, etc. In all this and other related work Major White states that First Lieut. William Hopkins, U. S. M. C., the battalion quartermaster and post adjutant, has rendered zealous and efficient aid.

One of the improvements made under the direction of Major White was the remodeling of a building called "Filipino Hall," formerly a prison. This structure was cleared out, whitewashed, and provided with a roof and board floor, making a large, airy mess hall, a great improvement over the crowded and stuffy room theretofore used for the purpose, which was turned over to the paymaster of the station for use as a storeroom. A covered way from the kitchen to the mess hall was also constructed. In addition, two excellent storerooms of small size were built with material obtained from a wall which had been around the "Filipino Hall" above referred to.

Repairs to the signal station on a hill near the naval station, Agana, were made by marines, and when these repairs were completed and the necessary instruments installed a meteorological station was established there, three privates being detailed to take observations, and a lieutenant of the Marine Corps being placed in charge in the absence of an available line officer of the Navy.

On July 1, 1901, most of the departments of the station having been established on a fair working basis, the governor of the island turned over to the proper department—yards and docks—the repair of all buildings, sewers, and transportation, and relieved the commanding officer of marines of his duties as chief of public works of the island. In so doing the governor spoke complimentarily of the work of Major White, as follows:

At this time of your severance from duty connected with the island government I desire to thank you cordially for the zealous attention and good judgment which have marked your administration of the office of public works.

One of the important improvements adding to the contentedness of the men is the construction of a light and cool room, 20 by 51 feet, under the northwest corner of one of the barracks buildings, fitted up with shelves, tables, etc., for use as a library and reading room, and stocked with about 1,200 excellent books which have been generously donated and sent to Guam, and are all catalogued and ready for use. A good supply of lamps having been obtained the library offers an attractive, comfortable, and quiet resort for the men during the evenings or other unoccupied hours.

The amusement or recreation room, a feature of great importance in such an isolated station as Guam, has been greatly improved as to light and ventilation, and out of the profits accruing from billiards, etc., in addition to that part allotted for the improvement of the mess, a considerable sum has been spent in obtaining athletic apparatus, such as bars, rings, trapeze, rowing machine, punching bag, boxing gloves, foils and masks, baseballs, bats, etc. The material for a bowling alley has been purchased, and the alley will be built as soon as the necessary skilled labor for its construction can be obtained.

The bathing facilities for the men have been greatly improved by providing additional tubs and tanks, which are used with rainwater most of the year, thus avoiding the necessity for bathing in the swampy river water.

Major White, in concluding his report, speaks most gratefully of the kindness of the quartermasters of the army transports who, he states, have taken all possible pains and trouble to fill the wants of the battalion, to the limits of their stock. The supplies furnished by the transports have been the main reliance of the command at Guam, not only for the few luxuries obtainable, but often for actual necessities. The complete report of Major White is appended to my report, marked "A."

In accordance with a request from the governor of Guam, 25 marines were sent to the island in the army transport *Sheridan*, sailing from San Francisco April 1, 1902, thus restoring the strength of the battalion at Guam to 177 enlisted men. The governor, in recommending that these men be sent, stated that they were absolutely necessary, to allow time for drills, target practice, and other military duties, in addition to the numerous other duties required of the command.

MARINE GUARD AT NAVAL MAGAZINE, IONA ISLAND, NEW YORK.

At the request of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, made in view of the magnitude and importance of the naval magazine at Iona Island, New York, a marine guard consisting of 1 first sergeant and 10 privates was sent to that station April 17, 1902, as directed by the Department.

A full supply of the necessary barrack equipment for this guard was sent to Iona Island by the quartermaster of the corps by order of the commandant, and the guard is comfortably quartered in one of the buildings at the magazine belonging to the Bureau of Ordnance, and rations are furnished, and laundry work, etc., done under contract in the usual manner.

THE PHILIPPINES.

At the time my last annual report was submitted to the Department Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., was in command of the First

Brigade of Marines, naval station, Cavite, P. I., the command of the brigade having devolved upon him by reason of the return to this country of Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., the former commanding officer, as mentioned in my report of last year.

Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., was detached from the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., December 17, 1901, and ordered to command the marine brigade at Cavite. He assumed command of the brigade January 27, 1902.

In accordance with the policy of the major-general commandant to have all officers and men on duty in the Philippines returned to this country as soon as they have completed two and one-half years' service there, 23 officers and 500 enlisted men have been sent to the Philippines since the beginning of the calendar year 1902, and 17 officers and 620 enlisted men have returned to this country from the islands. These transfers have resulted in bringing home all officers and men who have served over two and one-half years in the islands, and the sending of other officers and men to take their places, and it is hoped that in the future the term of service in the Philippines may be limited to two years, it being the consensus of opinion among those who are best informed in the matter that this is as long as it is advisable to keep officers and men in the Philippine climate.

The first of the detachments sent to the Philippines this year sailed from San Francisco January 16 in the army transport *Kilpatrick*, and consisted of 7 officers and 100 enlisted men.

The second detachment sailed from San Francisco March 15 in the army transport *Hancock*, and consisted of 5 marine officers, 1 naval surgeon, and 150 enlisted men.

The third detachment sailed from San Francisco April 1 in the army transport *Sheridan*, and consisted of 6 marine officers, 1 naval surgeon, and 150 enlisted men. The *Sheridan* stopped at Guam en route and Maj. P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C., ordered to command the marines at Guam, and 25 enlisted men were left at that station.

The fourth and last detachment sailed from San Francisco April 16 in the army transport *Sherman*, and consisted of 5 marine officers, 1 naval surgeon, and 100 enlisted men.

Each of the detachments has been sent from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco in a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and all the trains have been run through on time without an accident or mishap of any kind. Each of the special trains mentioned was provided with a Pullman car for the officers, and tourist cars for the men. A dining car was attached to each train and the men were provided with three good meals a day on the trips.

The detachments returning to this country from the Philippines during the year have been as follows:

Two officers and 70 enlisted men sailed from Manila April 15 in the gunboat *Manila* and arrived at Mare Island June 16.

Seven officers and 300 enlisted men sailed from Manila May 14 in the army transport *Warren* and arrived at San Francisco June 12.

Three officers and 153 enlisted men sailed from Manila May 21 in the army transport *Kilpatrick* and arrived at San Francisco June 19.

Twenty-eight enlisted men sailed from Manila July 6 in the army transport *Thomas* and arrived at San Francisco August 1.

The U. S. S. *Solace* arrived at Mare Island from Cavite on September 21 with 5 officers and 97 enlisted men.

Owing to the scarcity of men at the marine barracks, navy-yard,

Mare Island, Cal., the detachments arriving on the *Manila* and *Soluce* have been retained at that post for the present, but it is my intention to bring them east as soon as I can enlist men on the Pacific coast to take their places at Mare Island.

All the other detachments as above mentioned were, immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco, sent east in special trains and distributed among the eastern stations of the corps.

I saw these various detachments as they passed through Washington. The health of the men was excellent and they were in good condition in every way.

It was my intention to start an additional large detachment of men to the Philippines before this time to relieve officers and men now there who have completed two years' service in the islands, but the troubles on the isthmus of Panama have necessitated the organization of two battalions of marines, one of which has been sent to the Isthmus, the other being now held in readiness for duty there if required, and this will make it impossible to send any more detachments to the Philippines until the officers and men comprising the battalions mentioned become available.

The marines now in the Philippines are distributed among the following-named posts: Cavite, Paranaque, Rosario, Novaleta, Balabac light, Las Pinas, Morong, Bacoar, Cavite Viejo, Pollok, Subig, Olongapo, Isabela, Malabrigo light, San Bernardino light.

A report received from Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., commanding the First Brigade of Marines, dated July 18, 1902, shows that the general health of the officers and enlisted men in the islands is excellent, and that, generally speaking, the barracks and quarters are in as good condition as could be expected, considering the fact that most of them were not constructed for the purpose for which they are being used and are more or less ill adapted for such purpose. All of the buildings have been vastly improved since the American occupation of the islands. A copy of Colonel Forney's report is appended to my report, marked "B."

The fact that there has been practically no active field work in the island of Luzon during the year has permitted more attention to be given to the drilling of the men, and drills have been held regularly on five days of the week at the different stations, with beneficial results.

Colonel Forney reports that on March 26, 1902, he instituted a tournament for the three best rifle shots in the brigade. Prizes were offered and teams competed from San Felipe, Cavite, Bacoar, and Olongapo. The match took place at the navy-yard range at Canacao, the prizes being won by the team from Olongapo.

On March 25 the senior squadron commander, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, cabled the Navy Department that cholera had broken out at Manila and that quarantine regulations had been established. In pursuance of this officer's recommendations the President authorized an allotment of \$500 from the emergency fund of the Navy Department for the erection of a disinfecting house in the navy-yard at Cavite; and this step, together with other prompt sanitary precautions, undoubtedly prevented a more serious epidemic. One officer of the Marine Corps, First Lieut. O. H. Rask, died of this disease on May 29. Lieutenant Rask was a most capable and promising young officer, and his death is a great loss to the corps. Thanks to the strin-

gent measures which were promptly taken to prevent the spread of the disease, only four enlisted men of the Marine Corps have died of cholera during the year.

On January 7, 1902, I directed Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, to proceed to the Philippine Islands to inspect the buildings and grounds, public property, etc., of the several stations of the Marine Corps in those islands.

The quartermaster's inspection of the various posts was greatly facilitated by the courtesy of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers in allowing him to visit the different posts on the U. S. S. *Zafiro*, thus completing the inspection in the short period of fourteen days.

The quartermaster's report of this inspection dated July 1, 1902, which is appended to my report, marked "H," gives an interesting and detailed account of the condition and requirements of the different posts visited by him. On account of the uncertainty as to the permanency of a number of stations, no estimates have been submitted for certain improvements which will be absolutely necessary if the stations are to be maintained permanently. When more definite information can be obtained relative to the permanency of these stations specific recommendations will be made relative to repairs and improvements required.

While there have been practically no demonstrations during the year by organized insurgents, the marines have done good work toward ridding the islands of various roving bands of ladrones which still infest many localities there. The following paragraph describes a typical case of marauding by ladrones and prompt action on the part of marines:

On the evening of November 3, 1901, one of the native residents of Olongapo reported to Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., commanding the district of Subig and Olongapo, that he had been attacked by a party of five ladrones near Morong; that his wife had been abducted, and all the property of both stolen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Berryman detailed First Lieut. W. W. Low, U. S. M. C., who volunteered, to capture the party of ladrones, which was done by this officer, with a detail of a corporal and 10 men. The ladrones were found about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland from Mabayo, Bataan Province. The 5 men captured were all armed with bolós, and one of them proved to be an escaped prisoner from Olongapo. The prisoners were sent to Morong for transfer to the civil authorities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Berryman remarks in his report that this capture will make the trail to Morong more secure in future.

First Lieutenant Low commends the men composing the detail under his command for willingness and soldierly performance of duty in making the capture, they having pulled a cutter 24 miles and marched over a difficult trail at night to accomplish the purpose.

BATTALION OF MARINES IN SAMAR.

On October 20, 1901, a battalion, consisting of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., commanding; Capts. D. D. Porter, R. H. Dunlap, A. J. Matthews, and H. I. Bearss; First Lieuts. J. T. Bootes, J. H. A. Day, C. C. Carpenter, A. S. Williams, and H. R. Lay; Second Lieuts. J. P. V. Gridley, Frank Halford, and A. C. Rogers; Surg. G. A. Lung, and Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, and 300 enlisted men, was detailed at Cavite for duty on the island of Samar.

The battalion was composed of Companies C, D, and H, First Regiment, and Company F, Second Regiment, First Brigade of Marines, and, equipped in heavy marching order, embarked on the U. S. flagship *New York* at Cavite October 22, 1901.

This battalion was detailed by Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. Navy, senior squadron commander, Asiatic Station, to reenforce and cooperate with the army troops under command of Brig. Gen. J. H. Smith, U. S. Army; and while it was the intention that the marine battalion should be under the general command of Brigadier-General Smith, it was also contemplated that Major Waller's movements should be supported, as far as possible, by a vessel of the fleet, to which he should make reports from time to time, and through which supplies required by him were to be furnished.

The battalion arrived at Catbalogan, Samar, on the morning of October 24, and both it and the stores were transferred to the U. S. S. *Zafiro*, which vessel, preceded by the U. S. S. *Frolic*, carrying Rear-Admiral Rodgers and staff and Brigadier-General Smith and his aids, proceeded to Tacloban, Leyte, and thence to Basey, where two companies and the battalion staff were disembarked, relieving the Ninth United States Infantry. The marines at this point were provided with one 3-inch gun and a Colt automatic 6-millimeter gun.

Major Waller then returned to the *Zafiro*, which, with the *Frolic* and *Vicksburg* went to Balangiga, on the south coast of Samar, where Capt. D. D. Porter was left in command with 159 men, relieving the Seventeenth United States Infantry, with instructions to begin operations as soon as possible. Major Waller then returned to Basey, and, after consultation with General Smith, published a general order relative to the lines on which the campaign was to be conducted, with the object of clearing Samar of the treacherous enemy, particular instructions being given to prevent rice and other food supplies getting into the interior for the use of the insurgents. Orders were also given for the destruction of all bancas and boats not registered.

The district to be covered by the marines embraced the entire southern portion of the island of Samar, and active operations were at once begun, both at Basey and Balangiga, small expeditions being sent out almost daily to clear the country of the insurgents, who were not generally found in formidable numbers, but appeared in small, roving bands, some of which, however, had provided themselves with more or less extensive defenses in the way of trenches, traps, pits, etc. Among the insurgents there appeared to be a great many bamboo guns, but very few rifles.

During the expeditions sent out from Basey and Balangiga, numerous villages were destroyed, a considerable number of natives captured, and a quantity of rice and other provisions seized. From time to time, as the operations were continued, the natives came into the various towns and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

On November 5 Major Waller took a detachment to the Sohoton, and drove the insurgents from their trenches there. Two private marines were killed in this action; the number of natives killed could not be ascertained, as it took some time to reach the trenches.

A great many small expeditions were sent up the Cadacan River. Several of these parties were fired upon, but the skirmishes were slight, and no casualties were suffered by the marines. In an engagement on the 8th of November, at Iba, 9 natives were killed and 11,

armed with bolos, were captured; a number of houses were also destroyed, and a quantity of hemp seized.

An expedition taken out by Captain Porter to scout in the neighborhood of Balangiga, killed 1 insurgent and captured 7. This party found many relics of the massacred men of the Ninth Infantry.

Another expedition was sent to the Sohoton, November 13 and 14, in which 12 insurgents were killed. Major Waller says that these expeditions into the Sohoton district were the most important of the whole campaign, so far as their effect upon the insurgents was concerned.

About the middle of November, three columns were dispatched into the Sohoton region to attack the fortified cliffs and caves in the mountains, which had been reported to be practically impregnable. Two of the columns, under command of Captains Porter and Bearss, respectively, marched on shore, and the third, commanded by Major Waller, went up the river in boats. The plan of the attack was that the two shore columns were to unite on November 16 at the enemy's stronghold, and be joined there by the third, or river column, under Major Waller, with the object of making a combined attempt to force the enemy's position.

On the 17th of November, the shore column struck the enemy's trail, which was followed, and the detachments soon came upon a number of bamboo guns. One of these commanding the trail had the fuse burning, and Acting Corporal Harry Glenn rushed forward and pulled out the fuse. The attack of the marines was a perfect surprise, and the enemy was completely routed, 30 being killed. After driving the insurgents from their position the troops crossed the river, scaled the cliffs on the opposite side, and destroyed the camps there. The enemy fired two volleys and then fled. Major Waller says that he himself was not in this attack, being in the river below and unable to reach the firing line in time, but he mentions Captains Porter and Bearss as being entitled to the highest credit for the courageous and skillful manner in which they routed the enemy in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. In order to reach the enemy's position, the troops had to climb the cliffs, which rise sheer from the river to the height of about 200 feet and are honeycombed with caves, to which access is had by means of bamboo ladders, and also by narrow ledges with bamboo hand rails. Tons of rocks were suspended in cages, held in position by vines, and in readiness to be precipitated upon people and boats below. Instant destruction would have undoubtedly been the fate of the boats had they undertaken the ascent of the river before the shore column had dislodged the insurgents. In Major Waller's report of the above-mentioned engagement, he says:

The men in this march overcame incredible difficulties and dangers. The positions they destroyed must have taken several years to prepare. Reports from old prisoners said they have been three years working on the defenses. No white troops have ever penetrated to these positions, and they were held as a final rallying point. The cliffs were of soft stone of volcanic origin, in the nature of pumice. It cut the men's shoes to pieces. Many of the men were barefooted, and all had bad feet. The march was heroic, and too much praise can not be given the men. We in the boats were not ten minutes away in point of distance, but unable to reach the flanking column at the point of attack. The troops captured and destroyed 40 bamboo guns, rice, food, and cuartels.

Further pursuit of the enemy at this time had to be abandoned because the rations of the marines had become exhausted. Concerning

the officers and men who especially distinguished themselves in the above-described engagement, Major Waller says:

I wish to recommend especially Capts. D. D. Porter and H. I. Bearss for either a medal of honor or a brevet. These officers carried out their instructions in the face of hardships, dangers, and incredible obstacles. Not only was personal courage of a high order displayed, but intelligence, discrimination, and zeal. Each footstep in the advance up the cliffs carried its own dangers. These captains report to me, and I in turn cordially indorse their recommendations—First Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter and H. R. Lay, and Second Lieut. A. C. Rogers. Where all did so well it seems almost impossible to distinguish extraordinary service. Each man carried his life in his hands. Asst. Surg. J. J. Brister, U. S. Navy, is especially recommended by Captain Porter for his work and assistance. Gunnery Sergt. John H. Quick and Acting Corp. Harry Glenn, Company H, are especially recommended, the first for conspicuous conduct, Glenn for risking his life to pull out the fuse of a bamboo gun. Sergeant Quick now holds a medal of honor for Guantanamo. I do not believe there is anything too good for him. Private Campbell is mentioned for his conspicuous work with the Colt gun, under extreme difficulties.

Of Captain Bearss' detachment, the following men are especially recommended: Sergeant McCaffery, and Corporal J. J. Murphy, for scaling cliffs to the right, an extremely courageous and hazardous undertaking. Corp. Robert Lakaye, for swimming the river unarmed in the presence of the enemy, to secure bancas. First Sergeant Grogan, Company F, for great zeal in constantly encouraging men under the most adverse and trying circumstances.

Although the river column was unable to reach the point of attack, its presence made it possible for the shore column to do so and to surprise the enemy.

The effect of the capture of this last stronghold upon the insurrectos of Samar can not be overestimated, as they had spent years of labor upon the defenses, and undoubtedly considered the cliff fortifications impregnable.

Brigadier-General Smith, commanding the Sixth Separate Brigade, complimented the work done by Major Waller's battalion as follows:

The brilliant success of your command, both men and officers, has my highest congratulations. * * * There is nothing impossible for the American fighting man, and your work in the Sohoton Province is an additional proof of that fact.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers also complimented Major Waller's forces for their work, telegraphing as follows from the flagship *New York*:

Well done, marines. The senior squadron commander sends hearty congratulations to you, Captains Porter and Bearss, and your command. They are doing what I predicted for them, and are maintaining the reputation of the corps.

Major-General Chaffee, United States Army, telegraphed Major Waller from Manila, under date of December 1, 1901:

Have just read your message to General Smith, dated 19th. Thanks to officers and men. Assure each of my cordial regard and my highest appreciation of the manly heart and soldierly spirit which makes light of obstacles and is never daunted or satisfied while service can be rendered to our country. I hope kind Providence will guide the footsteps and take the part of American soldiers battling for peace in the wilderness of Samar.

The following cablegram was also repeated to Major Waller at Basey, Samar:

Rodgers, Cavite. Department congratulates Waller and command.

The important bearing and value of the work done by Major Waller's battalion in destroying the natives' stronghold in the Sohoton Mountains is indicated by the terms of appreciation used by those in authority who were thoroughly conversant with the conditions and difficulties under which success was achieved.

General Smith, in forwarding Major Waller's report of November

23, 1901, relative to the above-described operations, indorsed it as follows:

Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., now brevet lieutenant-colonel, has proven himself to be an officer of exceptional merit, and carries out my instructions loyally and gallantly. He deserves another brevet for his services thus far, and I urge this recognition; also a general order from the division commander, congratulating him and the marine corps of this command.

General Smith also concurred in Major Waller's recommendations of Captains Porter and Bearss, First Lieutenants Carpenter and Lay, Second Lieutenant Rodgers, and Assistant Surgeon Brister, U. S. Navy, as well as those relating to Corporal Lakaye, Acting Corporal Glenn, First Sergeant Grogan, and Private Campbell.

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, in forwarding the same report, says:

The work of the marines stationed in southern Samar has been gratifying, and they have accomplished much good in the short time they have been there. I recommend such action be taken on this report as may be deemed appropriate and proper under the circumstances.

The Secretary of War, in forwarding the reports to the Secretary of the Navy, used the following language:

In transmitting these papers I avail myself of the opportunity to express the gratification of this Department for the excellent work of the marines stationed in southern Samar and to join with General Smith in his recommendation for suitable recognition of the services of Major Waller and his command.

After the detachments returned from the expedition into the Sohoton country, the plan of sending out small detachments to rid the country of insurgents wherever they were reported to be was successfully continued. During these expeditions a considerable number of insurgents were killed and quantities of supplies seized. The effect of this continual pressure upon the insurgents was shown by the number of people who presented themselves in the various towns to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In a communication dated December 5, 1901, Major Waller refers to General Smith's desire that the marines make the march from Basey across the island to Hernani, on the east coast, for the purpose of selecting a route for a wire to connect the east and west coasts. General Smith also asked Major Waller to run wires from Basey to Balangiga, and left to the major's discretion the point of departure from the east coast, either from Hernani or Lanang.

December 8 two columns were started from Basey for Balangiga, one under command of Major Waller, proceeding along the shore line, and the other under Captain Bearss, marching about 2 miles inland, stores being sent by the cutter which was kept abreast of the beach column. The details of this march are given in full in Major Waller's reports, all of which are appended to this report, marked "S."

Minor operations were conducted from Balangiga during December, and these are described in detail in the reports which are appended hereto. Expeditions were also sent out as far as Quinapundan, Omagongong, and Pambuham, and scoured the intervening country thoroughly, having numerous small skirmishes with the natives. At Omagongong the column was fired upon by the enemy from a nearby hill, and Sergeant-Major Bell was wounded in the shoulder. This fire was silenced and the trenches and earthworks of the insurgents were destroyed.

THE MARCH ACROSS SAMAR.

Major Waller's report of January 25, 1902, which will be found in the appendix to this report marked "S," contains the account of his march across the southern part of Samar, from Lanang to Basey, during which almost incredible hardships were endured by the officers and men, who lost their way in the mountains owing to the trails being obliterated by floods and freshets and were many days without food.

On arriving at Lanang, prior to starting on this march, Major Waller says he found that Lieutenant Williams, of the Seventh Infantry, had just come in from a twelve-day trip looking for the Sohoton trail and did not believe the trail existed. He and Captain Pickering, commanding the post, urged Major Waller not to make the attempt, but the major says in his report:

Remembering the general's (General Smith's) several talks on the subject and his evident desire to know the trail and run wires across, coupled with my own desire for some further knowledge of the people and the nature of this heretofore impenetrable country, I decided to make the trial with 50 men and the necessary carriers.

The detachment started from Lanang on the morning of December 28, 1901, the personnel being as follows: Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. D. D. Porter, Capt. H. I. Bearss, First Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C.; Second Lieut. A. C. De W. Lyles, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, aid sent by General Smith; Second Lieut. F. Halford, 50 enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, 2 native scouts, and 33 native carriers.

The start was made in boats, but when Lagitao was reached it was found impossible to use them further on account of the numerous rapids, and they were accordingly sent back with the men of the Seventh Infantry, who had accompanied the detachment thus far, and the remainder of the distance was made on foot. One of the most trying features of the march was the necessity for crossing and recrossing the river many times, keeping the men's clothing wet continually, so that they became badly chafed. On the 30th of December it was necessary to issue reduced rations, and the next day the rations had to be cut down to one-half and the number of meals per day to two. The march was continued across the mountains over an almost impassable country on January 1 and 2. On the 3d it was reported to Major Waller that many of the men could not keep up, and after a conference with his officers he decided to take one officer (Lieutenant Halford, who was in charge of the advance that day) and 13 of the men who were in good shape and push forward as fast as possible to the destination, with the idea of sending a relief party back with provisions, clothing, etc., for the main column, which was to go slowly and follow Major Waller's trail, which would be clearly marked. Captain Porter was left in command of the main column. The advance column was afterwards joined by Captain Bearss and a corporal, the former carrying a message from Captain Porter. A message was sent back to Captain Porter, directing him to follow the advance column to a clearing which had been found where there was a quantity of sweet potatoes, bananas, and young cocoanut palms, and to rest there until his men were in condition to proceed. This message did not reach Captain Porter, however, as the native by whom it was sent returned two days later, stating that there were so many insurrectos about that he was afraid; but Captain Bearss said he was sure Captain Porter would follow, as he was considering it when he left.

On January 4 Major Waller's party discovered a clearing, rushed the first shack they came to, and captured 5 people, among whom were a man and a boy who stated that they knew the way to Basey. The other captives were released and these two placed under guard to act as guides. After crossing the Sohoton River, the celebrated Spanish trail leading from the Sohoton caves to the Suribao River was discovered and followed. After the Loog River was reached and crossed, the party proceeded through the valley to Banglay on the Cadacan River, and near this point Major Waller's party came upon the camp which Captain Dunlap had been directed to establish to await their arrival. The detachment was placed in Captain Dunlap's cutter, and the start made for Basey at once, where they arrived on the afternoon of January 6.

Concerning the condition of the men of his party, Major Waller says:

The men, realizing that all was over and that they were safe and once more near home, gave up. Some quietly wept; others laughed hysterically. * * * Most of them had no shoes. Cut, torn, bruised, and dilapidated they had marched without murmur for twenty-nine days, and, having accomplished what no white troops had done before, they thought not of it but of each other. They spoke of me, my age, and to them well-known injury to my feet, and they wondered how I stood it.

Immediately after the arrival of the detachment at Basey a relief party was sent back to the point where the last clearing and the guides had been found, and Major Waller himself followed the next day, and joined the first relief party, remaining out nine days searching for signs of Captain Porter without success. No trace of him or his party could be found where they they had last been seen. The floods were terrific and had been worse, several of the former camp sites being many feet under water. The men of the relief party began to break down, as they had been through many hardships and were a day without food, and the party had to return. Upon returning to Basey Major Waller was taken sick with fever.

The entire march across Samar was about 190 miles. Major Waller's march, including his return with the party searching for Captain Porter, was about 250 miles.

In Captain Porter's report, written from Camp Connell, Balangiga, Samar, under date of February 8, 1902, which is appended to my report marked "S," he states that he had failed to receive definite information as to what Major Waller's intentions were, and as the condition of his men was rapidly becoming serious, and the food supply was practically exhausted, he discussed the situation with Lieutenant Williams and finally concluded that the best thing to be done was to get to Lanang by their old trail. Captain Porter, considering himself to be stronger and in better physical condition than Lieutenant Williams, took Sergeant Quick, 6 privates and 6 natives and started for Lanang on the morning of January 3, ordering Lieutenant Williams to remain where he was waiting a reasonable length of time for Major Waller's party and then to follow Captain Porter's trail. Captain Porter says that the sufferings and hardships endured by his men caused by sore feet, the lack of food, and constant downpour of rain were indescribable. The men's bodies were covered with sores caused by constant chafing by the wet clothing. The Lanang River rose 1 1/2 feet in one night, making it impossible to cross from side to side, as had been done previously. Upon reaching a point where the boats had been left before, four of seven men in the party had to be left behind as their condition would not warrant their attempting to go farther.

At this place there was a small potato patch, so that the men could subsist until aid reached them. Captain Porter expected to reach Lanang in four days, but the high waters and the weakened condition of the men prevented him from doing so until the evening of January 11, 1902.

Upon his arrival at Lanang, Captain Porter explained the situation to Captain Pickering, Company K, First Regiment U. S. Infantry, who immediately organized a relief expedition under Lieutenant Williams, Company K, which made every effort to start the following morning but the men were nearly washed out to sea, and were consequently forced to wait until the river went down, which was not until early on the morning of January 14. Owing to the swift current, it took Lieutenant Williams and his party three days to go the same distance that the marine detachment had covered in one day on the way up. Lieutenant Williams of the Infantry is entitled to great credit for his 25-mile fight against the current and up the rapids hauling his boat a part of the way by hand. On January 16 the relief party met the four men who had been left by Captain Porter and sent them to Lanang by canoe. The main body of the men under Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C., were reached by the relief party on the morning of the 18th of January, and were safely landed at Lanang on the evening of that date. Both Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., and the men were in a wretched condition, and broke down completely upon their arrival. During the march which Lieutenant Williams had made 10 men had been left, from time to time, as they were absolutely unable to move farther from exhaustion, starvation, and exposure. Lieutenant Williams said there was positively no hope for these men.

The complete report of Lieutenant Williams is appended to my report marked "S," and in this report the slow and painful progress made by his men and the privations suffered by them are described. All of the party were in such a mental and physical condition that it is surprising that more of them were not lost. The condition of the detachment became so bad that a sergeant and nine of the men in the best condition were sent ahead to impress upon the rescuing party the desperate straits of the remaining men. This advance party reached the point where the final rescue was effected five days ahead of the remaining members, but the men were unable to proceed farther on account of the swollen condition of the river. Toward the latter part of the march the native carriers became most surly, refusing to obey orders when called upon and going outside of calling distance when the party went into camp at night. One of the native carriers attacked Lieutenant Williams with a bolo and succeeded in stabbing him a number of times, although, fortunately, the wounds were slight. This officer was also bitten on the hand by a native. While this attack took place other native carriers stood by and offered no assistance. Some of the men, notably Sergeant McCaffery, came to the assistance of Lieutenant Williams, although the sergeant was too weak to work the bolt of his rifle.

In his report Lieutenant Williams says:

The discipline of the men is deserving of the highest praise. At a time when all were despairing and desperate, and rank meant little, none failed to render me prompt obedience and the unfaltering respect that marks the good soldier. Some despaired from the beginning, and were only kept in line by their more sanguine comrades. In this connection I must mention Privates Kittle, Slattery, and Davis, whose constant hopefulness and expressed determination were as great a help to me as to the others. Captain Porter's action in going ahead of me to Lanang in the

comparatively short time of twelve days deserves the very highest praise, and to his courage and determination is due our rescue. Appreciation of the action of Second Lieut. K. P. Williams (U. S. Army) will surely result in his receiving the medal of honor for which he has been recommended, and which he so richly deserves.

Having learned that a detachment of one company of infantry sent to garrison Quinapundan had failed to reach that place, Major Waller offered to garrison it with men from Basey and Balangiga, and one company of 46 men and a surgeon under Captain Bearss from the former station, together with 25 men under Second Lieutenant Halford from the latter, proceeded to Quinapundan accordingly. Some resistance from the natives was encountered at two points on the way to Quinapundan, but their fire was soon silenced, and the camp was established at that place on January 19. After the camp was pitched the detachment was again fired upon by the natives with about 12 rifles, but Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, with 15 men, flanked the insurgents and put them to flight. On January 31 a party of 25 men, under command of Second Lieut. A. C. Rogers, made a balloon-shaped "hike" to the northeast, and near the junction of the Quinapundan, Salcedo, and Omagongong trails encountered a party of insurgents and killed five bolo men. The next day Lieutenant Rogers' party was fired upon by the enemy with about 25 rifles, but the insurgents were forced to retire with heavy loss. Sergeant McSwiney was killed early in this fight, and a native guide was wounded.

These minor operations were continued from time to time from Quinapundan and Balangiga.

Captain Dunlap, who was left in command at Basey during Major Waller's march across Samar and the operations preliminary thereto, submitted a report dated January 17, 1902, which is appended to my report, marked "S," and which contains an account of the operations of the troops under his command from December 8 to 27, 1901. Several small expeditions were sent out, capturing a number of insurgents, destroying shacks, and seizing provisions belonging to the insurgents. The result of these continued and persistent movements against the insurgents was shown by the fact that on December 15, 1901, 26 bolo men with bolos presented themselves at Basey, and on the 17th five bolomen, including a captain of the insurgents, presented themselves at the post, and they were all given the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Referring to the men of Captain Porter's column, Major Waller says in his report, that the native carriers were sent from Balangiga to Basey with such men of the column as were able to move, the natives being under the guard of Sergeant Quick, and it was on this journey that the natives attempted to murder the marines, for which Major Waller ordered the natives to be shot. It was for the issuing of this order that Major Waller was subsequently tried by general court-martial and, as has been reported to the Department, was acquitted.

In the reports made by Major Waller that officer states that while Capt. R. H. Dunlap did not have an opportunity to meet the enemy in numbers, he was a brave and intelligent officer in whom entire confidence could be reposed. He also says that Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. Navy, rendered much assistance in scouting and plotting, and that his map of the Cadacaw River is the best extant. Private James Magee, Company H, is highly commended for saving the life of Corporal Murphy, of Company D, at the risk of his own. Major Waller says that First Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C., should be rewarded for

his indomitable pluck on the march back to Lanang, and that Capt. A. J. Matthews and Lieutenant Halford at Balangiga were especially active and merit reward.

In a supplementary report made after his return to this country, Major Waller refers to certain other expeditions not mentioned in his main reports, among which were an expedition on November 23, 1901, to the vicinity of Nipa Nipa under command of Major Waller and Captain Porter, which was designed to intercept boats communicating with the insurgents in Samar from Leyte. Two boats were fired upon and overhauled and 3 of the insurgents were killed. Another expedition was taken by Lieutenant Gridley in the same direction on December 15. The boats of this expedition were swamped in a typhoon and driven ashore. Bolomen swarmed on the beach to kill the marines when they landed, but the latter, as soon as they gained a footing unslung their rifles, opened fire, and succeeded in driving the insurgents off. Lieutenant Gridley is complimented for his management of this expedition.

On January 4, 1902, an expedition was sent to Odoc under charge of Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, as insurgents were reported to be in force in that locality. Eight insurgents were killed and 4 captured by Lieutenant Carpenter's party. On the 25th of the same month a party sent out under Lieutenant Gridley toward Iba had a skirmish with the insurgents and killed 8. In closing his supplementary report Major Waller mentions the names of the officers composing the personnel of his command, inviting attention to the different recommendations as follows:

First Lieut. A. S. Williams, twice recommended.
 First Lieut. J. T. Bootes, quartermaster and commissary.
 Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. Navy, once recommended.
 P. A. Surg. J. A. Brister, U. S. Navy, once recommended.
 Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 Capt. R. H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., once mentioned.
 Capt. A. J. Matthews, U. S. M. C., once mentioned.
 Capt. H. I. Bearss, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, U. S. M. C.
 First Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 First Lieut. H. R. Lay, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 Second Lieut. A. C. Rogers, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 Second Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.
 Second Lieut. Frank Halford, U. S. M. C., twice recommended.

Major Waller also asks that the attention of the Department be invited to the different mentions of naval officers, who so heartily and readily at all times cooperated with and assisted his command, and adds:

To Surgeon-Major Coombs and Lieutenant Yost, U. S. A. M. D., are due the thanks of our entire corps for their care of our sick officers and men. Of Capt. D. D. Porter I can not say too much. The same may be said of Capt. H. I. Bearss. Captain Matthews always showed great courage and judgment. Captain Dunlap, always ready, steady, and reliable, only lacked opportunity. Of the lieutenants coming immediately under my notice, Lieutenants Williams, Carpenter, Halford, and Gridley stand foremost. I was, however, dependent largely upon the reports of the captains concerning their subalterns.

The Samar battalion returned to Cavite March 2, 1902, after having been relieved in southern Samar by detachments from the Army. In the cablegram conveying this information to the Navy Department, dated March 16, 1902, the commander in chief, Asiatic station, said:

I desire to state here that the marine battalion commanded by Major Waller, which was sent to the southern end of Samar, then considered the worst place in the Phil-

ippines, and where nearly a whole company of the Ninth Infantry had just been massacred, was actively and continuously engaged against the insurrectos for over three months and performed its duty in a most efficient manner.

CAMP ROOSEVELT, CULEBRA, P. R.

In accordance with the recommendation of the general board, and the determination of the Department to establish a naval base on the island of Culebra, Virgin Islands, West Indies, this office was directed to detail a detachment of 5 officers and 100 enlisted men for duty at Culebra. This detachment was placed under command of Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., whose previous duties as a member of the general staff of the War College had especially fitted him to direct the work in contemplation, and the other officers detailed were Capt. G. C. Thorpe, First Lieuts. L. M. Harding and H. C. Snyder, and Second Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, U. S. M. C.

At the request of this office, a medical officer of the Navy was detailed for duty with the detachment at Culebra, P. A. Surg. H. H. Haas, U. S. Navy, being selected for the duty, and members of the Hospital Corps, United States Navy, and a complete medical outfit, were also furnished.

In view of the prospective landing operations of the North Atlantic fleet at Culebra, the commandant of the Marine Corps, at the request of the commander in chief, directed that the camp equipage and other materials used the previous summer in the landings at Nantucket and similar work be returned to the fleet.

On November 25, 1901, the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts directed the commandant, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., to set aside provisions for 100 men for six months, and to hold them in readiness to be placed on board the collier *Leonidas* for the use of the special detachment of marines to be sent to Culebra. At the request of this office these provisions were invoiced not as regular navy rations, but as stores to be purchased for cash as needed by the officers and men of the detachment.

On November 29, 1901, Maj. H. C. Haines took command of a detachment consisting of First Lieut. L. M. Harding, Second Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, 11 noncommissioned officers, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 60 privates, at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and proceeded the same day to Fort Monroe, Va., arriving there on the morning of the 30th idem and reporting to the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Alabama*. A detachment of 27 privates had, in the meantime, reported on board the *Alabama*, bringing the total enlisted strength of the detachment up to 100. These men were fully fitted out for field service. For passage to Culebra, the detachment was divided between the *Alabama* and the *Massachusetts*, Major Haines, Lieutenant Harding, and 60 enlisted men remaining on the former vessel, and Second Lieutenant Colvocoresses and 40 enlisted men taking passage on the latter. En route to Culebra, the men of the detachment were messed by the general mess of the respective ships, and slept on canvas cots supplied by the Marine Corps. These men were as comfortable as could be expected on the trip, everything possible being done by the commanding officers of the two ships to make them so.

The vessels left Hampton Roads, Va., December 1, 1901, and after stopping on the way at Charleston, S. C., Matanzas and Habana, Cuba,

and San Juan, P. R., arrived at Culebra January 1, 1902. The U. S. collier *Leonidas*, having on board Capt. G. C. Thorpe and First Lieut. H. C. Snyder, U. S. M. C., for duty with the detachment, as well as rations, boats, lumber, and quartermaster stores, left Norfolk January 13, 1902, and arrived at Culebra January 21, 1902. P. A. Surg. H. H. Haas, U. S. Navy, also joined the detachment at Culebra a little later.

The equipment of the detachment sent to Culebra was most complete in every particular, and included a large quantity of lumber and tools, rapid-fire guns, spare parts, and accessories; a sailing launch, with all its equipment and spare parts, a whale boat, similarly complete, a dingey, and an ample supply of tackle, blocks, bolts, nails, wire, rope, etc.

The detachment was also furnished with the necessary scientific instruments and apparatus for taking observations, including compasses, field glasses, heliographs, barometers, sextants, transit instruments, drawing instruments, as well as field telephones, electric batteries, extra wire, etc.

Major Haines landed at Culebra January 1, 1902, to select a camp site for the detachment and chose a point of land on the north side of Great Harbor, immediately inside the entrance. This tract, containing about 20 acres, was cleared of trees and, being on the crest of a ridge running out into the harbor, afforded excellent drainage and was convenient for the work in contemplation and for landing stores; it was also exposed to the prevailing winds. The land being private property, the permission of the owner to establish the camp upon it was obtained.

On the 6th of January a working party was landed and the camp was established and named "Camp Roosevelt," in honor of the President. The remaining men of the detachment were landed on the 10th and 13th, respectively.

On January 8 Second Lieutenant Colvocoresses was condemned by a board of medical survey and sent to the hospital at San Juan, P. R., for treatment, and subsequently to the United States.

At my request the Department, on January 22, directed the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station to order the fleet paymaster to transfer \$2,500 to First Lieutenant Harding, the quartermaster of the detachment at Culebra, for the purchase of fresh provisions for the men, and orders were also given to the commandant of the naval station at San Juan, P. R., directing him to order the station tug to carry provisions to Culebra on Monday and Friday of each week.

The work of clearing camp sites for officers and men, finishing the wharf which had been commenced some time previously, building an additional wharf, and clearing the ground as a site for the storehouse was continued until January 21. The site for the enlisted men's tents was on the ridge at the extreme end of the point abovementioned, about 30 feet above the water. The officers' tents were placed on a hill, about 40 feet higher and about 100 yards to the northeast of the men's camp. On January 21, as above stated, the collier *Leonidas* arrived with 2 officers and quartermaster's stores and rations for the detachment. Up to this time the detachment had been rationed by the *Alabama* and *Massachusetts*. Upon the arrival of the *Leonidas* rations were obtained from the stores brought by her. All rations were commuted at the rate of 25 cents per diem per man, and stores

were drawn from those sent down by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and charged at invoice prices. Fresh beef, of very fair quality, was procured on the island at 10 cents per pound. Sweet potatoes, milk, and bananas were also obtained on the island in sufficient quantities, but, with these exceptions, practically nothing in the way of food can be obtained there. There appeared to be no potable water available on the island, and drinking water for the detachment was supplied from a water boat which was towed from the naval station at San Juan, P. R., filled with distilled water from the fleet, and anchored off the camp. This boat had a capacity of about 30,000 gallons. Attempts were made to keep the boat supplied with distilled water brought over from San Juan on the U. S. tug *Uncas*, and later on the *Potomac*, but most of it was rejected on account of the salt water which had worked into the tanks on the passage over. Major Haines reports that iron tanks or storage cisterns are badly needed for the reason that if anything should happen to the water boat the command would be left entirely without water.

The construction of a storehouse, a rough frame building 30 by 50 feet, was begun as soon as the material was landed, the work being done under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Harding, the quartermaster of the detachment, who is highly complimented by Major Haines for his energy and good judgment. The work was finished on February 7, and the stores were immediately moved into the building.

Work on the field hospital was begun on February 10, and completed on the 14th. The hospital is a small, rough frame building 15 by 30 feet and entirely too small to properly serve its purpose. The recommendation of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was that there should be an operating room, dispensary, sleeping quarters for two hospital attendants, and a ward containing six beds. This being impracticable, the operating room and dispensary were combined, and the two hospital attendants sleep in a tent close to the hospital.

The North Atlantic fleet left Culebra on the 2d of February, and the commander in chief turned over to Major Haines an order from the Secretary of the Navy to take command of the post and island, the latter part of the order being modified by a later order from the same authority to take charge of the public lands on the island. In complying with this order, Major Haines translated a notice into Spanish and posted it in the usual place for public notices in the village of Ildefonso, and a copy of the notice was also given to the insular or civil delegate governor of the island.

Before the departure of the fleet, certain ordnance and ordnance stores were landed for the use of the detachment.

The transportation and emplacement of guns was placed under the immediate supervision of Captain Thorpe, who is commended by Major Haines for the efficient manner in which he performed this duty.

A working party under charge of Lieutenant Snyder ran telephone lines from a central station of a tent back of the officers' quarters to the first sergeant's tent, guardhouse, the delegate governor's office in the village, and to the signal station on the island, a distance of about 2 miles from the camp. The work on the last was extremely arduous, it being necessary to cut a road through dense underbrush, up the side of the mountain, and to clear away about an acre of trees and brush at the summit to get a clear view in all directions. The telephones used were of the army field type, which worked very satisfactorily.

In connection with the contemplated erection of enlisted men's quarters on the island, Major Haines strongly recommends that an amusement or club room for the men be constructed near the quarters, as this would tend greatly to the better discipline and comfort of the men at such an isolated station.

Capt. G. C. Thorpe was condemned by a board of medical survey April 19, 1902, and on the 20th of the same month was transferred to the naval hospital at San Juan, P. R., for treatment.

On April 22 the Secretary of the Navy cabled the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station directing that the marine detachment at Culebra be withdrawn and brought home, with the exception of 1 officer and 10 enlisted men and the apothecary, to hold the station and care for the property. It was also directed that six months' supplies of stores be left on the island. This withdrawal of the detachment was necessitated by the lack of proper quarters required for the health and protection of the officers and men during the rainy season.

In accordance with these directions, Major Haines and his command, with the exceptions just mentioned, embarked April 23 on the vessels of the fleet.

Major Haines and 45 enlisted men came north on the *Indiana*, Major Haines returning to duty as a member of the staff of the Naval War College, and the men being transferred to the marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty. First Lieut. H. C. Snyder and 23 enlisted men came north on the *Kearsarge*, this officer and the men being transferred to the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., together with 22 other men who came north from Culebra on the *Alabama*.

After the departure of the fleet on February 2, communication was kept up with San Juan by weekly trips of the tugs *Uncas* and *Potomac*, which brought mail and fresh vegetables ordered in San Juan.

Major Haines recommends that a small tug or picket boat be attached to the post, not only for the purpose of communicating with San Juan in the event of emergencies, but as an almost necessary adjunct to the work carried on at Culebra, for the transportation of men and materials to the various points where work is or will be in progress. A steam launch would be too light for anything but harbor work, and Major Haines says that such a boat, to be useful, should not draw more than 6 or 7 feet of water.

Major Haines reports that the health of his command was excellent during the stay on the island, the sick list, outside of cases of dengue fever, averaging less than 1 per cent, the dengue fever bringing the percentage up to about 8 per cent. Mosquitoes were not troublesome, except occasionally when the wind dropped, but it is understood that they are very annoying during the rainy season. The command is furnished with mosquito nets.

Major Haines commends most heartily Captain Thorpe and Lieutenants Harding and Snyder for the zeal displayed by them and the excellent work accomplished through their efforts. He also says that Passed Assistant Surgeon Haas, the medical officer attached to the command, displayed at all times the greatest interest in the care and comfort of the sick, and was unremitting in his efforts to keep the hospital and the grounds surrounding it in a clean and attractive condition. There was no occasion to perform any surgical work of more than minor importance upon members of the command, but excellent

surgical work was performed among the natives; so much so that patients came from the neighboring island of Vieques, and even from Porto Rico to place themselves in his hands for treatment.

The few men left at Culebra were placed under the command of First Lieut. L. M. Harding, and, by direction of the Department, explicit instructions were given this officer concerning the duties of the guard under his command, to the effect that it was left in charge of the naval reservation and was responsible for the care of the Government stores, etc., that had been left there. By a later order, the naval surgeon was also left on the island to look out for the health of the detachment. The stores, tents, ordnance, etc., were left in charge of Lieutenant Harding.

The Department directed that this small detachment be relieved by a similar guard on the 1st of July, but before that time arrived Lieutenant Harding and his men requested permission to be allowed to remain there until the fall; and as they had become acclimated and were thoroughly familiar with the work to be done, their request was granted by the Department upon the recommendation of this office.

The Department directed that as soon as funds become available proper steps be taken to construct suitable quarters on the island of Culebra for 4 officers and 100 enlisted men. Estimates were accordingly submitted by me, and Congress inserted an item of \$5,000 for this purpose in the naval appropriation act approved July 1, 1902. The lumber was purchased as soon as possible after the passage of the act and shipped to Culebra. The construction of the barracks and quarters has been delayed, however, owing to the fact that the most desirable site is in the town of Ildefonso, and the question of the Government ownership of this land is now before the Attorney-General for his opinion. As soon as this opinion is rendered the quarters will be immediately constructed.

At the request of the Department, First Lieut. L. M. Harding was directed to make a survey of the Government land on the island of Culebra and the water front, indicating the most desirable location for wharves, coal sheds, etc. This work has been completed, and the drawings giving the desired information have been transmitted to the Department.

The small detachment under command of Lieutenant Harding has been continuing the work on the magazine and gun emplacements, so far as possible, and to facilitate this work, Second Lieut. C. T. Westcott and 40 additional enlisted men were transferred from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Culebra on August 16, with the permission of the Department.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

Before the opening of the School of Application at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., I convened a board of officers consisting of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. M. C., and Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., for the purpose of considering the scope of the studies to be pursued by the officers attending the school, and submitting recommendations in regard to the course about to be commenced. This board was furnished with reports and other information relative to past courses at the school, and, after mature consideration, and having

particularly in view the brief period of time allotted for the school year (seven months), recommended a course calculated to give the student officers the greatest possible amount of useful instruction in the limited time available. The text-books used in this course are:

United States Navy Drill Regulations.
Firing Regulations for Small Arms, United States Army.
Wagner's Security and Information.
Beach's Field Engineering.
Winthrop's Military Law.
Lauchheimer's Forms of Procedure.
Root's Military Topography.
Ingersoll's and Radford's Naval Gunnery, and the Gunnery Drill Book for New Armaments, United States Navy.
Wagner's Organization and Tactics.
Batchelor's Infantry Fire.

In addition to these text-books the officers attending the school are required to study such portions of the Army and Navy Regulations, Accountability Instructions of the Marine Corps, and such pamphlets in use at the school as will give them a knowledge of the obligations and duties of an officer in the garrison, afield, or afloat. The student officers receive a thorough course in the United States Naval Code of Signals, comprising: (1) Army and Navy (wig-wag); (2) Electric Night (Ardois) System; (3) Instructions for Signalling (flag-hoists) United States Navy.

The course at the school is so arranged as to permit the instructor to fully explain the subject-matter of each recitation, and then follow such theoretical instruction immediately with practical work, applying the principles just learned. This plan can not be carried out in every instance, but it has been found to produce the best results, and is consequently adopted wherever practicable.

On October 1, 1901, Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., was ordered to report at the school of application for duty as assistant instructor, and on October 14, 1901, Second Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., was ordered to report for similar duty.

The school opened October 15, 1901, with the following-named officers in attendance:

Capt. A. T. Marix.
Capt. W. H. Parker.
First Lieut. N. G. Burton.
First Lieut. R. P. Williams.
First Lieut. L. B. Purcell.
First Lieut. T. A. Mott.
First Lieut. J. C. Beaumont.
Second Lieut. P. M. Rixey, jr.

The school was conducted during the winter under the direction of Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., commanding marine barracks, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the plan of instructions above outlined, and on December 20, 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell reported that the officers of the class were ready for examination for promotion.

A class of noncommissioned officers and privates was under instruction at the school of application during the winter of 1901-2, and upon the completion of the course of instruction, certificates of proficiency in the branches studied were awarded the following-named men:

1. Gunnery-Sergt. James Boyle.
2. Gunnery-Sergt. John M. Adams.
3. Sergt. Frederick W. Wilson.

4. Corpl. Thomas W. Scott.
5. Sergt. Charles J. E. Guggenheim.
6. Corpl. Harvey C. Egan.
7. Sergt. Joseph Kennedy.
8. Corpl. Robert F. Slingluff.
9. Corpl. Reginald Smith.
10. Private Homer G. Commons.
11. Corpl. John Land.
12. Private William J. Stanford.
13. Private Roy B. McKibbin.
14. Corpl. Thomas C. Turner.

Since the above-named men have received their certificates of proficiency, each of them has been promoted to the next higher rank, and Corpls. Harvey C. Egan and Thomas C. Turner, who were each promoted to the rank of sergeant, have since been appointed second lieutenants in the corps, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

It was not practicable to carry out my intention of last year to organize a special class at the school of application for the instruction of applicants for appointment to the rank of gunnery-sergeant, but it is hoped that circumstances will permit of the establishment of such a class during the coming scholastic year.

As soon as the marine barracks at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is completed, the school of application will be transferred to that station, and the scope of instruction so extended as to include hasty intrenchments, transportation, and emplacement of guns, mining, and countermining, torpedoes, pulling boats, etc.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers who were conditionally advanced to the next higher rank in 1900, and subsequently failed to pass their promotional examinations, all passed their examinations after the expiration of the year allowed them by law, and have since received their commissions, with the exception of one officer who has not yet been examined.

OFFICERS' CLASS AT BOSTON, MASS.

In addition to the work of instruction carried on at the school of application, an officers' class has been in progress this year at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., along practically the same lines as that conducted at that post last year, and during the year 11 young officers of the corps have been under instruction at the post.

The course of instruction at Boston has been under the supervision of Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., commanding the barracks, Capt. Dion Williams, U. S. M. C., acting as instructor.

The course has continued during the entire year, additional officers being sent to the post from time to time for instruction. The lieutenants were instructed in drill regulations for infantry and artillery, United States Navy; firing regulations for small arms, United States Army; the service of security and information; ordnance and gunnery; military and naval signals; military field engineering; military topography and sketching; gun and torpedo drills, etc. Captain Williams has shown much intelligence and good judgment in the arrangement of the course, combining practical work with the theoretical instruction wherever practicable. The lieutenants were thoroughly instructed

in mounting and dismounting the Hotchkiss and Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire guns, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt automatic 1-pounders, the Hotchkiss revolver cannon, the Colt automatic, the Dashiell & Fletcher breech mechanism, etc. With the school of application at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and the above-mentioned course at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, thorough instruction has been given to all the young officers of the corps who could be spared from the demands of regular duty ashore and afloat. Such of the young officers as have not had a chance for this professional instruction will be afforded an opportunity for such work as soon as practicable.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Upon the conclusion of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., I requested the Department's authority to transfer the detachment of marines and the "model camp" from Buffalo to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., several urgent requests for the camp and the Marine Corps exhibit having been received from the authorities of the latter exposition, and this authority was granted by the Department.

When the marines broke camp at the Buffalo Exposition several complimentary letters regarding the efficient services of the detachment were received. Mr. W. V. Cox, secretary of the board of management, Government exhibit, Pan-American Exposition, addressed a letter to Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., reading as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to advise you that at the conclusion of the last meeting of this board, held on the 28th instant (October, 1901), the chairman and members expressed their complete satisfaction and appreciation of the efficient and valuable services rendered by the marines under your command in guarding the Government buildings and exhibits at the exposition.

With assurance of the board's high esteem for your own prompt and courteous cooperation throughout the exposition period, I remain, with sincere personal regard, etc.

The following letter was addressed to the commandant of the corps by Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, U. S. Navy, retired, acting representative of the Navy Department at the exposition:

At the close of the Pan-American Exposition, I would like to say that during the six months I have been associated with Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., and the marine guard under his command, our relations have been everything that could be desired. I have found them thoroughly reliable in every respect. Their drills have been the admiration of every visitor at the exposition. Their conduct has been admirable, and they have always cheerfully responded to calls for any duty imposed upon them. The feeling in the Government building has been one of great security whenever the marines were on guard.

Allow me to congratulate you upon being the head of such a fine corps.

A letter of similar import was received from Mr. John B. Brownlow, representative of the Post-Office Department at the exposition:

It affords me pleasure to express the high appreciation I have of the services of the officers and men of your corps who have guarded the exhibits of the Post-Office Department at the Pan-American Exposition. They have been faithful, vigilant, sober, and courteous in the discharge of their duty. No Government exhibits have been either stolen or injured during the period they have been on guard.

Captain Leonard and those under him have proved themselves so efficient that I trust it will be the fortune of the Government board of management to have their services at the exposition to be held at St. Louis in protecting the exhibits of the United States Government.

The commemorative diplomas issued by the board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company have been received at these headquarters for the marine camp which was at the exposition.

Commemorative diplomas for "valuable services" have also been received for Maj. Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandant, U. S. M. C., and the following officers of the corps:

Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster.

Capt. Henry Leonard.

First Lieut. A. E. Harding.

Second Lieut. A. J. O'Leary.

CAMP HEYWOOD, CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

On November 16, 1901, orders were issued for the marine company to break camp at Buffalo and proceed to Charleston, S. C., on the 19th of the same month. The detachment, with all its stores, proceeded to Charleston in a special train, arrived on November 21, 1901, and pitched camp on the grounds of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. Two days after the arrival of the detachment Captain Leonard reported that the camp had been pitched, board walks almost completed, that the bathroom and storehouses were nearing completion, water supply being put in, electric lights installed in the officers' tents, office tent, guard tent, and first sergeant's tent, and two clusters of lights in the company streets. Owing to the lack of space, it was found necessary to lay out the camp in a manner corresponding exactly to that followed at Buffalo. Steps were taken to obtain plants and flowers with which to beautify the grounds of the camp.

A report dated December 1, 1901, shows that by that date a gun platform had been erected in front of the commanding officer's tent for the 3-inch field piece and the trophy guns, and that the roadway in front of the camp had been removed 100 feet farther away, thus giving a parade ground 100 feet wide, the ground of which was immediately broken and sown with grass seed. The ground in the immediate rear of the camp was similarly treated. Flowers and shrubbery were planted between the tents, and fronting on the company streets. Captain Leonard, commanding the camp, acknowledges the cordial and valuable assistance given by Mr. Hanley, representing Professor Scribner and Professor Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, in assisting in the work of beautifying the camp and vicinity.

This report of December 1 states that at the time it was written the camp was practically completed. Captain Leonard also invites attention to the satisfactory manner in which the khaki canvas tents have worn. Although in constant and severe use for six months, they were reported as in excellent condition and without a leak in a single tent.

The Marine Corps exhibit sent to the Charleston Interstate and West Indian Exposition was the same in every respect as that exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition, and was viewed by many thousands of interested visitors. The exhibit consisted principally of a large number of pictures of the different posts of the Corps, men at guns on board ship and in artillery drill on shore, etc., and of a large glass case containing one article of each of the uniforms worn by marines on garrison and field duty; also a sample of each article of equipment, tableware, bedding, etc., in use by the men.

On December 21, 1901, the Department directed me to inform the commanding officer at Camp Heywood, Charleston, S. C., that immediately after the Navy Department exhibit was installed it would be turned over to him to care for and maintain until further orders, in the absence of the naval representative. The exhibit was turned over to Captain Leonard on December 21, 1901.

Under date of January 15, 1902, Mr. B. F. Peters, representative of the Navy Department at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the marine detachment at Charleston be directed to furnish sentries for the entire Government exhibit there. He also invited attention to the request of Director-General J. H. Averill, of the exposition, that marine sentries be detailed for duty in all buildings where Government property was placed on exhibition as a protection against theft and to guard against fire. It was estimated that 20 additional marines would be required to perform this duty. The Department approved of this requested increase of the strength of the detachment at Charleston, and arrangements were at once made to provide the necessary additional stores and equipments, and to enlarge the camp to provide room for the increased number of men. Twenty men were ordered to Charleston from Washington on January 30, 1902, and arrived there February 1. This increase made the enlisted strength of the camp 79 men.

On April 4, 1902, "Atlanta Day" at the exposition, the marines were turned out and made a very creditable showing.

In view of the prospective visit of the President of the United States to the exposition on April 8, 1902, the authorities of the exposition having expressed the wish that the arrangements for the protection of the President during his visit should be left to Captain Leonard and the marines under his command, this officer, on April 4, requested 30 additional marines for temporary duty to enable him to perform satisfactorily the required duties. On the same day the following telegram was received from Mr. J. C. Hemphill, manager of the department of promotion and publicity:

Major Sylvester (superintendent of police, Washington, D. C.) and committee agree that Captain Leonard must have charge arrangements President's protection. We hope you will give him the desired force, if possible.

In accordance with this request I directed the transfer of Second Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., and 30 enlisted men from Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md., to Charleston on April 5, 1902.

The duty of protecting the President during his visit to the exposition on the 8th of April was thoroughly and efficiently performed by the marines, under Captain Leonard; and this officer also took 20 men to Summerville, S. C., on the same duty during the President's visit to the Pine Forest Inn at that place. The President personally expressed his thanks for the arrangements made for his visit to Charleston. The smoothness and success with which the arrangements were carried out were also complimented by Mr. J. C. Hemphill, of the exposition board of management, who addressed the following telegram to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, under date of April 10:

I wish to thank you in behalf of the Exposition Company for the splendid services of the Marine Corps under Captain Leonard in the reception and guarding of President Roosevelt. Men's conduct reflects great credit on your Corps, its efficiency, its courtesy.

Mayor J. Adger Smith, in a letter to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, dated April 12, said:

I desire to thank you for your prompt acquiescence in our wishes, and to express to you my high appreciation of the very efficient manner in which Captain Leonard and his entire command discharged the delicate and responsible duties placed upon them during the three days' visit of President Roosevelt to Charleston and its vicinity.

As the President himself expressed to Captain Leonard his entire satisfaction and commended him for his zeal and diligence, I can say no more than that I heartily indorse every word the President uttered.

Hon. J. H. Averill, the director general of the exposition, also furnished a copy of resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the exposition, as follows:

The board of directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company wish to give formal expression to their high appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. Henry Leonard, of the United States Marine Corps, and his command, on the occasion of the President's visit to the exposition.

They performed the difficult part assigned to them with unwearied patience and patriotic devotion.

The city council of Charleston also passed complimentary resolutions in regard to the services of the marines on the occasion of the President's visit.

Captain Leonard received the following communication from Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, dated April 14, 1902:

I write to thank you in behalf of the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the members of their party for the courteous and efficient care shown by yourself and the men of your command on the occasion of the President's recent visit to the Charleston Exposition and to the Pine Forest Inn. The service rendered was, I assure you, most cordially appreciated.

On March 21, 1902, Second Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, U. S. M. C., was relieved from duty at the camp and his place was taken by Second Lieut. H. D. South, U. S. M. C., who joined the camp on March 19, 1902. Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., was relieved from duty in command of the camp on April 13, 1902, by Capt. S. D. Butler, U. S. M. C.

Under date of June 10, 1902, Captain Butler sent to headquarters the following letter, dated June 2, from Mr. J. C. Hemphill, manager of the department of promotion and publicity at the exposition:

I am instructed by the board of directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company to thank you, and, through you, your officers and men, for the faithful, efficient, and patriotic manner in which you have performed all your duties in Charleston during the exposition period.

The Exposition Company is doubly indebted to you for your cooperation with them on numerous important public occasions, and the people of this city, and the thousands of visitors who have been here, will not forget the very great pleasure you have afforded them by the exhibition drills and parades which you have given. It has been a great pleasure to have you with us, and one of the sincerest regrets that the exposition is over is that we shall not be able to keep you with us longer. Please express to your officers and men our thanks and congratulations, and believe me, etc.

The naval exhibit at the exposition was packed for shipment north by men detailed by the Department, who worked under the supervision of Captain Butler, U. S. M. C. The work of packing and loading on the cars the naval and Marine Corps exhibits was completed on June 14, 1902.

As there still remained considerable work to be done in the way of guarding the buildings, etc., and, furthermore, as the Marine Corps appropriation for transportation had become greatly depleted, the guard was kept at Charleston until the end of the fiscal year, when camp was broken, and the detachment left for Washington on July 1, 1902.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Attention is invited to the report of the inspector of target practice under date of April 21, 1902, a copy of which is hereto appended, marked "D," from which it will be seen that range firing has been conducted in conformity with the instructions issued by these headquarters at all posts at which it was practicable so to do. The obstacle which confronted us in previous years was to a great extent encountered during the past year, to wit, the difficulty of obtaining or constructing ranges at or near some of the most important stations of the corps, thus depriving the men who had qualified in the gallery from going on the range and competing for places as sharpshooters and marksmen. Thus the men who had qualified in the galleries at the important posts at Washington, D. C., League Island, Pa., and Boston, Mass., were not able to fire for record, as no ranges were available.

During the past year, by direction of the Navy Department, acting upon a request of the Light-House Board, the range which had previously been constructed upon the buoy station at Annapolis, Md., was shifted around at an angle of about 20° in order to clear a certain amount of farm land which was being cultivated at that station. This work was done by Lieutenant Feland, who successfully carried out the recommendations made by the inspector of target practice and approved by me. The inspector of target practice reports that a modern 600-yard range with two targets has been completed and fully equipped at this station. It is my purpose during the coming year to have this range extended to 1,000 yards.

The range which was rented near Ocean View, Va., for the use of the command at Norfolk was found to be a difficult one upon which to fire owing to the reflection of the sun upon the sand, and it is therefore intended during the coming year to shift said range a short distance from its present location so as to permit the men to fire over grass.

By Executive order dated June 13, 1902, the President has set aside the southeast quarter of section 34, township 23 north, range 1 east, Willamette meridian, at Bremerton, Wash., for use as a rifle range for the marines. It is my intention during the coming year to have constructed upon said site a suitable range for the command at Bremerton.

It is my purpose to endeavor to obtain during the coming year in the immediate vicinity of Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., suitable land upon which to construct rifle ranges for the use of the command at those stations.

A proposition is before me, upon the recommendation of the inspector of target practice, to build a safety range upon the Marine Corps reservation at League Island, Pa. This matter will receive attention during the coming year, and if it is impracticable to construct a safety range upon said reservation, the necessary steps will be taken to endeavor to secure a suitable tract of land in the vicinity of League Island for this purpose.

The report of the inspector of target practice shows that during the past year 1,236 men fired complete scores for record, and of these 65 qualified as sharpshooters, 74 as marksmen, 223 first class, 348 second class, and 323 third class. When consideration is taken of the high

standard necessary to qualify as sharpshooter or marksman, it is believed that this showing is very good. The number of men, as before stated, who fired complete scores for record is but a small percentage of those who had qualified in the gallery; the remainder were prevented from firing owing to the scarcity of ranges near the posts at which they had qualified, and also owing to the fact that many of the men were transferred to the Far East before they were able to go on the range.

The inspector of target practice under date of March 10, 1902, recommended that an effort be made to secure a suitable range in the vicinity of Cavite, P. I., for the use of the marines stationed there. This recommendation was by me referred to the commanding officer of the brigade, who appointed a board which has reported upon a suitable site near the naval hospital. The surgeon in charge of said hospital having objected to said site the matter has been referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for recommendation, and it is hoped that said Bureau will concur with the inspector of target practice that the use of this site as a rifle range will not in any way interfere with the sick at said hospital. If the site can be secured, the necessary arrangements will be made to construct thereon a range suitable for the command at Cavite.

Revolver practice has been more extensively conducted during the past year than during the previous years. The report of the inspector of target practice shows that such practice was held at 16 of the posts, and that 2,105 men qualified, and of these 706 qualified as first class. When it is remembered that last year but 386 so qualified, a marked improvement is easily noted.

THE MARINE CORPS TEAM IN THE INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

Attention is invited to the report of the inspector of target practice under date of September 10, 1902, a copy of which is appended hereto, marked "E," showing the operations of the team which was assembled to represent the corps in the interstate shooting tournament which was held at Sea Girt, N. J., in September last. This report, which is full and complete, it is respectfully urged should be carefully examined, as it shows conclusively the most excellent work done by the team in these contests. The men were selected from the posts on the Atlantic coast, and were first assembled at Ordway, Md., on June 20, 1902, to compete for places upon the team, and on August 20, 1902, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men were sent to Sea Girt for preliminary practice on the range there.

The rules of the National Rifle Association and of the New Jersey Rifle Association, which were modified during the past year, permitted the representatives of the Marine Corps to enter other matches than the Hilton trophy to which alone our team was eligible last year; consequently the team, either as a team or as individuals, were entered in the Wimbledon cup match, the Hilton trophy match, the company team match, the regimental team match, the interstate military match, the President's match, and the skirmish team match.

An examination of the report above referred to will show that the character of the firing both as a team and as individuals was of a very high order. The team stood sixth in the competition for the Hilton

trophy, having made a score of 1,073, being beaten by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for fourth place by only three points. The team last year in the same competition made a score of 1,014. This year, therefore, an advance of 59 points was made, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, this is extremely creditable. But for the fact that two of the members of the team on the day of the firing fell far below the scores they had previously made at practice, the team would have stood an excellent chance of taking third place and certainly would have attained the fourth place.

One of the gratifying facts in the report of the inspector of target practice is that the Marine Corps team took second place and gained a prize of \$25 in the skirmish team match, which was competed for by nine teams of the National Guards and the United States Army. Inasmuch as the conditions of this match approximate closely to the very conditions under which our men are trained and the purposes for which they are trained, and that prior to firing for this match the team had had but few skirmish runs, it is believed that this is conclusive proof of their efficiency as marksmen in the duties for which they are trained.

Besides this prize for the regimental skirmish match, Lieutenant Holcomb, one of the team, secured a prize of \$5, he having attained seventh place in the President's match, which was for the military championship of the United States and which was competed for by the most expert marksmen who were assembled at Sea Girt.

Attention is invited to the most excellent scores made in the interstate match, and especially at the 500-yard stage thereof. This firing was of an unusually good character.

In considering the work done by the Marine Corps team in this competition allowance must be made for the fact that the team representing the Marine Corps is composed of men who were selected just prior to the meeting, many of whom had never before fired in a competition and that they were brought in competition with teams the personnel of which has changed but little during the past ten years. When due weight is given this fact it must be conceded that the showing made by the Marine Corps team was of excellent character.

Lieutenant Holcomb, who was a member of the team, was invited by General Spencer to compete for a place on the international team which was to be sent to Ottawa, Canada, to compete with teams from Great Britain and Canada for the Palma trophy. Although Lieutenant Holcomb had had but little experience in long-distance firing, the invitation was accepted and after competition he secured a place on the team and, with my permission, was allowed to accompany the team to Ottawa. The supplementary report of the inspector of target practice dated September 15, 1902, attached hereto marked "F," shows that Lieutenant Holcomb made the highest individual score of all those competing, and thus secured the gold medal given to the competitor making the highest score.

The following quotation from the report of the inspector of target practice is self-explanatory:

I deem it a special pleasure to invite your attention to the fact that in this competition (for the Palma trophy) Lieutenant Holcomb, of the Marine Corps, who was a member of the American team, as above stated, made the highest individual total, and therefore won the gold medal which is given to the participant making the highest individual score. In view of the fact that the members of each of the three teams were selected from the best long-distance marksmen of the respective countries, this

medal won by Lieutenant Holcomb really entitles him to be considered the champion long-distance shot of the world, an honor which in the opinion of the undersigned reflects great credit upon the Corps.

This work, done by Lieutenant Holcomb, which was of exceptionally good character, is worthy of and receives the commendation of these headquarters.

The report of the inspector of target practice shows that the ammunition supplied by the Frankford Arsenal was of a very good character. He invites attention, however, to the fact that the teams which used the smooth bullet secured better results than were secured by those which used the lubricated cannellured bullet. This matter will receive the attention of the inspector of target practice during the coming year, and the question of the character of the ammunition to be used by the team this coming year will be decided by me after receiving his report on the subject.

It is very gratifying to be able to quote the following paragraph from the report of the inspector of target practice in relation to the exemplary conduct and military bearing of the team at Sea Girt:

I feel that I should not be performing my full duty if I did not invite your attention to the exemplary conduct and military bearing of the enlisted men who composed the team. I found it unnecessary at any time to even warn any member of the team, and not a single offense was committed, and when consideration is taken of the great temptations which surrounded the men at this place, this conduct becomes the more gratifying. I know you will be personally gratified to learn that the high record made by the men, so far as their conduct and bearing are concerned, was not only apparent to the undersigned but was frequently brought to his attention by the military people who were gathered at the range.

It is also a pleasure to bring to your attention the fact that both the governor of New Jersey, Hon. Franklin J. Murphy, and Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector of target practice of the State of New Jersey, were unremitting in their attention and courtesy toward the team which represented the Marine Corps, and I take great pleasure in quoting the comments of the inspector of target practice of the Marine Corps with regard to the treatment accorded the team by Gen. Bird W. Spencer:

I deem it my duty as well as a great pleasure to place upon record my acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to the team and myself by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and the authorities at Sea Girt. Nothing was left undone which would add to our comfort, every facility was afforded us for practice, and the competitions were carried on with a fairness and impartiality which convinced every member of the team that only the best team would win.

GYMNASIUMS AND AMUSEMENT ROOMS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Experience having shown the great desirability of having at military posts gymnasiums, amusement rooms, and libraries for the benefit of the enlisted men, I have requested, in the annual estimates this year, that \$25,000 be appropriated by Congress to permit of their establishment at two or three posts of the Corps, the intention being to ask annually for a sum sufficient to continue the work from year to year until all posts of the Corps, at home and abroad, shall be so equipped. In my opinion, the value of these institutions can not be overestimated, having a tendency, as they do, to make the men more contented and comfortable, and more inclined to spend their leisure hours in legitimate amusements and diversions within the limits of the post, instead of going to saloons and questionable resorts outside. It is believed

that, by providing these places for rest and recreation within the limits of the post, where the men may indulge in various amusements and athletic exercises, or have quiet places in which to read when they so desire, the number of desertions will be materially lessened. In addition to the advantages just mentioned, the gymnasium will aid in the development and maintenance of an excellent physique among the men, thus giving them greater strength and endurance to perform the duties of a soldier.

THE INTERNATIONAL GUN.

In a letter to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, dated April 11, 1902, Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C., called attention to the published statements to the effect that the so-called "international gun" used by the marines and sailors in the defense of the legations during the siege of Pekin in 1900 had been presented to the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., by the officer commanding the United States Army legation guard at Pekin, and suggested the propriety of having this valuable historical relic restored to that branch of the service by whom it was operated during the defense of the legations, and upon the matter being brought to the attention of the War Department by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War directed that the gun be turned over to the Navy Department and sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for preservation.

VISIT OF PRINCE HENRY, OF PRUSSIA.

In connection with the visit of Prince Henry, of Prussia, to this country, a battalion of marines consisting of four companies and the band was assembled at the Pennsylvania Railroad station on the morning of February 24, 1902, to meet the Prince and his party upon their arrival in Washington. Another battalion of marines was detailed to be present at the White House for the reception of Prince Henry.

FUNERAL OF REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

By direction of the Department a battalion of marines and the band were ordered to act as a part of the funeral escort of the late Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. Navy, on May 9, 1902.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

A battalion of marines and the Marine Band participated in the funeral ceremonies connected with the burial of the remains of the late Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., on May 17, 1902.

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT COMMEMORATING SPANISH-WAR DEAD.

At the request of the War Department, and by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, three companies of marines and the Marine Band were detailed to participate in the dedication ceremonies at the Arlington National Cemetery on May 21, 1902, attending the unveiling of a memorial statue to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Spanish-American war.

UNVEILING OF STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.

By direction of the Department a battalion of marines and the Marine Band were detailed to participate in the military ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to Marshal Rochambeau in Washington on the 24th of May, 1902.

FUNERAL OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

A battalion of marines and the band participated in the funeral ceremonies of the late Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador on May 28, 1902. A noncommissioned officer and 9 privates of the corps were also detailed as body bearers to accompany the remains of Lord Pauncefote to Annapolis, Md., on June 1, preliminary to the shipment of the remains to England.

FIRE AT NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.

On the night of February 8 and the early morning of the 9th a fire occurred at the New York Navy-Yard, at which the marines of the station rendered prompt and valuable assistance. In a letter addressed to the commanding officer of marines by the commandant of the station the latter "commends, with pleasure, the efficiency and untiring efforts of the commanding officer and the officers and men under his command in protecting Government property from fire," etc. This report having been referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his information, the Secretary stated:

The Department is gratified to learn of the efficient and untiring efforts of the marines in connection with their duties in protecting Government property from fire on the morning of the 9th instant.

BATTALION FOR WINTER MANEUVERS.

Under date of July 16, 1902, the Department directed the organization of five companies of marines (one artillery and four infantry), each consisting of 1 gunnery sergeant, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 90 privates, to be kept intact for service with the North Atlantic Fleet during the maneuvers this winter. In obedience to the Department's directions, two infantry companies were organized at Annapolis, Md., one at Brooklyn, N. Y., and one at League Island, Pa., and one artillery company was organized at Washington, D. C., instructions being given that the companies should be maintained at their full strength at all times and that they should be fully fitted out for field service. Directions were also issued that these companies be instructed, so far as the facilities at the respective posts would permit, in field fortifications, hasty entrenchments, including the construction of gun emplacements, the transportation of guns, the construction of gun platforms and gun mounts, the construction and operation of field telegraph and field telephone lines, etc.

When an order was received directing the immediate organization of a battalion of marines for service on the Isthmus of Panama, to which reference is made elsewhere in this report, such battalion was at once detailed from the above-mentioned companies. If the situation on the Isthmus of Panama continues to require the presence of marines there another battalion will be organized for duty with the

North Atlantic Fleet in the coming maneuvers, but if the companies originally organized for the purpose return to this country in time they will be ordered to participate in the maneuvers.

MARINE CAMP, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

In the latter part of June of this year the marines at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., were transferred from the U. S. S. *Santee* and placed in camp. This camp has been maintained throughout the summer, and the command will remain in camp until they are transferred to the new marine barracks at the station. The opportunity offered at this station for the men to become accustomed to camp life and familiar with the other practical matters in which they have been instructed is of great value. The camp is under command of Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., who has given careful attention to the instruction of the officers and men.

MARINES LANDED AT PANAMA.

The marine guards of the *Marietta*, *Iowa*, *Concord*, and *Ranger* were landed at Panama, United States of Colombia, in the latter part of November, 1901, to protect American interests during the troubles on the isthmus at that time. The marines went into camp on shore, made frequent trips over the railroad as train guards, and performed other duties of like character required of them. They remained on shore only about ten days, the situation fortunately requiring no other duties on their part than those above indicated. In a report of the landing, Capt. A. S. McLemore, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine guard of the *Iowa*, calls attention to the excellent conduct of the men and their strict attention to duty, and states that there was not a single unauthorized absence or breach of discipline of any kind on the part of any of the men of the command, although the men had not had liberty or shore leave for five months.

PANAMA BATTALIONS.

First battalion.—In obedience to directions received from the Department, under date of September 11, 1902, issued on account of the possible injury to Americans and American interests and property on the Isthmus of Panama as a result of the revolution against the Government of the United States of Colombia, orders were issued by me on September 11, 1902, for the immediate organization of a battalion of marines, consisting of four companies, with a total strength of 16 officers and 325 enlisted men, for duty on the Isthmus of Panama, to be in readiness to sail within four days. Within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order, supplies of all kinds, including rations, arms, ammunition, uniforms, tents, camp equipage, implements, etc., were ready for delivery on board the *Panther* at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., where the battalion was to be assembled, the *Panther* having been delegated by the Navy Department to transport the battalion to Colon. The battalion, fully organized, armed, and equipped, was assembled and embarked on the *Panther* within seventy-two hours after the receipt of the orders. The men composing this battalion were taken from the marine barracks at Brooklyn, League Island,

Washington, and Annapolis. The quartermaster's department of the corps is entitled to much credit for the exceedingly expeditious manner in which the supplies and stores for this battalion were furnished and assembled. In this connection, the quartermaster, in his report, calls special attention to the zeal and ability of Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C., in charge of the depot of supplies in Philadelphia, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, headquarters United States Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., was ordered to command this battalion, the other officers of the battalion being as follows: Maj. Geo. Barnett, Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster; P. A. Surg. C. D. Brownell, First Lieut. J. W. Broatch, adjutant; Company A, Capt. Dion Williams, First Lieut. A. S. Williams, Second Lieut. E. T. Fryer; Company B, Capt. M. J. Shaw, First Lieut. A. E. Harding, Second Lieut. D. W. Blake; Company C, Capt. D. D. Porter, First Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, Second Lieut. F. F. Robards; Company D, Capt. A. T. Marix, First Lieut. L. B. Purcell, Second Lieut. P. M. Rixey.

One of the companies of this battalion was an artillery company, armed with 2 Colt's automatic guns. The battalion sailed in the *Panther*, from League Island, Pennsylvania, on September 14, 1902, arrived at Colon September 22, and is now serving on the Isthmus, three of the companies being located at Panama, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, and one company being at Colon, under command of Major Barnett.

Second battalion.—In obedience to orders from the Department, dated September 20, 1902, a second battalion was organized for transfer to the U. S. S. *Prairie* for possible service on the Isthmus of Panama, this battalion consisting of six companies, or a total of 22 officers and 623 enlisted men. The officers of the battalion are as follows: Col. P. C. Pope, commanding; Majs. T. N. Wood and C. A. Doyen; Capts. T. P. Kane, T. S. Borden, N. H. Hall, S. D. Butler, R. H. Dunlap, F. L. Bradman, and C. S. Hill; First Lieuts. T. F. Lyons, E. E. West, W. H. Clifford, L. M. Little, F. E. Evans, N. G. Burton, T. A. Mott, W. McCreary; Second Lieuts. T. Holcomb, A. N. Brunzell, J. K. Tracy, F. A. Ramsey, F. S. Wiltse, F. A. Udell, R. C. Dewey. The men composing this battalion were taken from the marine barracks at Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, Brooklyn, League Island, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Port Royal, Pensacola, and Annapolis, and from the receiving ships *Wabash*, *Columbia*, and *Minneapolis*.

The battalion was fully armed and equipped, mobilized, and ordered to be ready to sail from the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the *Prairie*, within four days, for service on the Isthmus should such duty be required. The battalion is provided with 2 3-inch guns and 4 Colt's automatic guns.

RECRUITING.

During the first half of the past year recruiting progressed so favorably that for several months the corps was maintained at its full authorized enlisted strength, a result which had not been previously attained for two or three years. The passage of the act of July 1, 1902, increasing the authorized strength of the Marine Corps by 750 men, at once created that number of vacancies in the ranks, and since shortly before the

passage of the act mentioned recruiting has not been so rapid as it was during the earlier part of the year. The result is that at the time this report is written the corps is considerably below its authorized enlisted strength, and vigorous measures are being taken to stimulate recruiting, additional substations being opened in the regular recruiting districts, an office reestablished in Chicago, Ill., and another opened in Indianapolis, Ind. The establishment of other new offices in the near future is contemplated, and it is believed that with these increased facilities for recruiting it will soon be possible to obtain the number of men necessary to bring the corps up to its full authorized strength. As the recruiting for the Marine Corps is by the navy regulations placed under my direct supervision, it is my intention, as soon as my office duties will permit, to visit the various recruiting offices, with a view to determining what, if any, changes are advisable. Even with the full authorized enlisted strength it will be extremely difficult to meet the exceedingly numerous and important demands now made on the corps, and for this reason the active steps now being taken to secure desirable recruits will not be relaxed in any way until the desired number have been enlisted. The standard of requirements for men desiring to enlist in the corps has not been lowered in any degree. The harvest season in New England is over and I contemplate opening offices in the principal New England cities in a short time, from which good results are expected. It is also expected that a large number of recruits will be obtained in the region of the Great Lakes as soon as navigation closes there. During the year the main recruiting offices located in the large Eastern cities and in San Francisco have been maintained continuously, and 44 branch offices or recruiting substations have been established and maintained for varying periods of time, as warranted by the results obtained at each and the money available. In this connection it is to be said that even when the corps has been recruited to its full authorized strength the duty will be as hard upon the officers and men as it was before the increase was authorized by Congress, owing to the greatly increased demands upon the corps.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES BY MARINES OF NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

The marines from the several vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet were landed at various times between July 15 and September 8, 1902, and given exercises on shore of the highest practical value by Capt. Louis J. Magill, U. S. M. C., marine officer of the fleet. These practical exercises included practice marches in the neighborhood of Brooklyn, N. Y., by marines from the *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, and *Massachusetts* organized as a battalion. Extended-order and street-riot drills were also held, as well as wall-scaling drills at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The proficiency attained in the latter drill is shown by the fact that at the conclusion of the practice the entire battalion could be put over the high navy-yard wall and reformed on the other side in less than three minutes. These marches and drills were repeated from time to time as opportunity offered. The officers and men evinced keen interest in the work and its beneficial effect upon both is marked.

During the summer's maneuvers the marine battalion from the North Atlantic Fleet was sent ashore and placed in camp on four different occasions, once at Menemsha Bight, Marthas Vineyard Island, and three times at Block Island. The first two camps lasted one night each,

affording opportunity only for instruction in establishing and breaking camp and the transportation of stores and equipage. On August 25 guards from the *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, *Massachusetts*, *Brooklyn*, and *Olympia* were landed at Menemsha Bight and remained in camp until the 31st of August. The officers and men comprising the battalion formed from the marine guards of the vessels named were thoroughly drilled and instructed in advance and rear guard duties, extended order, scouting, and intrenching, practical illustration being given each afternoon of the previous instruction.

Practical instruction in the various modes of attack and defense was given at different times and under varying conditions, the command being divided into attacking and defending forces. This instruction was facilitated and rendered much more beneficial than it would otherwise have been by the diversified topography of the island and the fact that nearly all of the land was available for the work in hand. After each maneuver a discussion was held by the officers as to the various points brought out. This combination of practical work, followed by theoretical discussion, has enabled the officers of the battalion to derive the fullest possible benefit from the exercises and maneuvers.

As showing the excellent physical condition of his command, Captain Magill states that on August 28 his battalion marched across the rolling country to Vineyard Haven and return, a distance of about 21 miles. The start was made at 8 o'clock a. m. and the return trip completed at 5 p. m., with a rest of one hour at Vineyard Haven, and all hands returned from this march in good condition.

On September 1, the marines of the fleet were landed on Block Island for special work in connection with the maneuvers of the fleet, and the effect of the training of the men during the previous landings was manifested by the quiet, intelligent, and expeditious manner in which the camp was established. Other exercises and drills, similar to those above described, were held, and the guards returned to their ships on September 7.

Captain Magill is entitled to much credit for the conscientious and thorough manner in which he conducted the various exercises and maneuvers on shore by the battalion under his command, making the work interesting and at the same time very instructive to all who participated in it.

The camp equipage, etc., used by this battalion is distributed among the ships of the squadron, ready to be issued at any time when the battalion is required to land.

ENLISTED STRENGTH INCREASED.

By the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, which created the rank of major-general for the present commandant, the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was increased by the addition of 10 gunnery-sergeants, 40 sergeants, 60 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 620 privates, so that the present total authorized enlisted strength is as follows: Five sergeant-majors, 20 quartermaster-sergeants, 1 drum-major, 82 gunnery-sergeants, 60 first-sergeants, 280 sergeants, 540 corporals, 90 drummers, 90 trumpeters, 5,557 privates, 25 boys learning music, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first class musicians, 30 second class musicians, or a grand total of 6,812.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

The wide range of duty now performed by marines, and the many demands made upon the corps at the present time are indicated by the following enumeration of stations at which marine posts are established, and the ships on which there are marine guards:

In the United States.—Annapolis, Md.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C. (two posts); Newport, R. I.; Pensacola, Fla.; Portsmouth, N. H.; San Francisco, Cal.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Iona Island, N. Y.; Mare Island, Cal.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Sitka, Alaska.

In the West Indies.—San Juan, P. R.; Culebra, Virgin Islands.

In the Philippines.—Cavite, Parangague, Rosario, Las Pinas, Subig, Isabela, Malabrigo light, Balabac light, Bacoar, Novaleta, Cavite Viejo, Olongapo, Morong, Pollok, San Bernardino light.

Japan.—Naval hospital, Yokohama.

List of ships.—Buffalo, Chicago, Dolphin, Helena, Indiana, Kearsarge, Marietta, Manila, Monocacy, Mohican, Nashville, New York, Oregon, Prairie, Rainbow, San Francisco, Southery, Wilmington, Yorktown, Alabama, Annapolis, Boston, Columbia, Independence, Nipsic, Chesapeake, Dixie, General Alava, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Machias, Massachusetts, Michigan, Monadnock, Montgomery, New Orleans, Olympia, Panther, Princeton, Ranger, Solace, Vicksburg, Wisconsin, Abarenda, Albany, Atlanta, Brooklyn, Franklin, Minneapolis, Wabash, Lancaster.

The following table, taken from the report of the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, shows the number of men who have been detailed for foreign service, the number who have returned, and the number now serving on shore outside of the continental limits of the United States, and on board ships of the Navy:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Number of men detailed for service on shore outside of the continental limits of the United States September 30, 1901	94	2,329
Number detailed since that time for such service:		
To the Philippine Islands	27	472
To Guam, Ladrones Islands	1	25
To Culebra, Virgin Islands	5	140
To Panama, United States of Colombia	16	325
Making a total of officers and enlisted men transferred for duty on shore outside the United States	143	3,291
Of this number there have been returned to the United States from the service mentioned, including deserters and men discharged	50	1,455
Died	5	100
Now actually serving as above stated	88	1,736
Total number serving on shore outside the United States	88	1,736
Total number serving within the United States	78	2,335
Total number on board ships in commission	35	1,747
Grand total	201	5,818

VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS.

At the time this report is written there are two vacancies in the list of second lieutenants in the corps, and as soon as the existing vacancies in the higher ranks in the corps are filled, this number will be increased to eleven.

Only one naval cadet has been appointed into the Marine Corps this year, and unless there is a decided increase in the number of officers obtained from this source and from the appointment of meritorious noncommissioned officers of the corps as second lieutenants, the exist-

ing vacancies will not be filled during the coming year. As the full number of officers allowed the Marine Corps by law is most urgently needed, it is hoped that the bill introduced at the last session of Congress, permitting further appointments from civil life until the authorized number of officers shall have been obtained, will become a law. It is recommended that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress by the Department.

There are a number of vacancies existing to which promotions can not be made immediately, owing to the Department's decision in the case of Second Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, U. S. M. C., that section 1219 of the Revised Statutes applies to the Marine Corps, and that, therefore, in fixing the relative rank between officers of the same grade and date of appointment and commission, the time which each may have actually served as a commissioned officer of the United States, whether continuously or at different periods, shall be taken into account. Until the relative position of the different officers to whom this law applies has been definitely fixed, it will not be possible to determine which officers are at the head of the list in the different ranks, and further promotion will therefore have to be suspended until this can be ascertained.

MARINE BAND.

The Marine Band has continued in an excellent state of efficiency under the direction of Leader William H. Santeimann, and the usual outdoor concerts have been given during the year in the grounds of the White House, at the Capitol, and at the Marine Barracks. These concerts have been greatly appreciated by the public, as heretofore.

INCREASE OF THE CORPS.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Thomas S. Butler, Member of Congress, at the last session of Congress to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. This bill, known as H. R. 14740, provided for the following additional officers and enlisted men for the corps: One brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 12 captains, 15 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 2 assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, 4 assistant quartermasters and 2 assistant paymasters with the rank of captain, 1 sergeant-major, 20 quartermaster-sergeants, 3 gunnery-sergeants, 12 first sergeants, 60 sergeants, 96 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 trumpeters, and 1,056 privates.

The bill also provides that the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major-general.

The bill provides that vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant shall be filled, as far as practicable, from graduates of the United States Naval Academy each year on completing the academic course; then from meritorious noncommissioned officers of the corps, and from civil life, subject to examination as heretofore provided by law in similar cases.

This bill provides that the sergeant-majors and the first ten quartermaster-sergeants shall be known as staff sergeant-majors and staff quartermaster-sergeants, respectively: that such staff sergeant-majors and staff quartermaster-sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of the Navy when at sea, and after ten years

from date of warrant the staff sergeant-majors and staff quartermaster sergeants shall be commissioned to rank with but after second lieutenants and shall have the same pay and allowances as second lieutenants of the Marine Corps; also that the law pertaining to the retirement of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps is made applicable to staff sergeant-majors and staff quartermaster-sergeants.

This bill also provides that the law for the retirement with the next higher rank of naval officers who served creditably during the war of the rebellion shall be deemed to apply to officers of the Marine Corps now on the active list who served creditably during said war, provided that they shall have seen not less than forty years' continuous service in the Marine Corps or shall be compulsorily retired on account of age, wounds, or physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

Provision is also made in this bill for the establishment on the Government reservation at Annapolis, Md., of a professional school for the instruction and training of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

Another paragraph of the bill benefiting enlisted men of the corps is that providing that marines assigned to duty as cooks on shore shall, while so serving, have the same rank and pay as enlisted men assigned to such duty in the Army, and those assigned to duty as crew messmen on board ships of the Navy shall have, while so assigned, the same allowances per month as messmen in the Navy.

Without entering at length into a discussion of the provisions of the above-mentioned bill, I beg to state that it conforms with my ideas of the immediate necessities of the corps in the way of legislation. The need for more officers and men in the corps to properly perform the many varied and increasing demands constantly made upon it is most urgent. Without the comparatively small increase contemplated by the bill it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the corps to meet the demands which will certainly be made upon it. Those provisions of the bill relating to enlisted men will tend to raise the standard of men enlisting in the corps as a whole, and will offer inducements for continuous service to many trained and valuable soldiers who otherwise would not reenlist. No argument is needed to show that it is to the interest of the Government, even at an increased expense, to retain in the service seasoned, thoroughly instructed, and trained men, by such inducements as those incorporated in the bill in question rather than to be continually enlisting and training recruits who leave the service upon the completion of their first enlistment, just as they are becoming most valuable to the Government.

Concerning the provision of the bill which provides that marine officers who served creditably during the war of the rebellion shall be retired with the next higher rank, it seems no more than just that officers of the Marine Corps should be given the same privilege in this respect as that conferred upon their comrades in the Navy, and the enactment of this provision into law would, it is submitted, be a well-deserved reward for the few old officers in the corps to whom it would apply.

The allowance of extra pay to marines detailed as cooks on shore and to marines assigned to duty as crew messmen on board ships of the Navy will merely place marines performing such duty on the same footing as their comrades in the Army and Navy, respectively, who perform like service, thus removing the present discrimination against

the marines in this particular, which was undoubtedly not intended by Congress.

I can not too strongly urge the Department to favor the enactment into law of all the provisions of the above-mentioned bill.

MARINE OFFICERS AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

With the exception of the time during which he was in command of the marines at Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., has continued on duty as a member of the permanent staff at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., as lecturer and instructor in military matters and military adviser in questions connected with land operations.

On May 31, 1902, Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., was ordered to the school to attend the course, and it is my intention to detail him as military instructor at the college, to take the place of Major Haines when that officer is detached. Owing to the great demand for officers at posts in this country and in the Philippines and to command guards on board ships, it has been impossible to detail any more officers for special instruction at the War College, but it is hoped that arrangements to this end may be effected in the future, as in my opinion the course at the college is of great value to those who attend.

AID TO COMMANDANT.

First Lieut. H. C. Snyder, U. S. M. C., aid-de-camp to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, was detached from this duty January 9, 1902, and ordered to join the special detachment for duty at Culebra.

Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., was appointed aid-de-camp to the Major-General, Commandant, on September 4, 1902.

REPORTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

I append the reports of the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster, and assistant quartermasters of the corps and request that they be printed in connection with my report. These reports are marked "C," "G," "I," "J," "K," and "L," respectively.

APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-General, Commandant, Charles Heywood, to be Major-General, Commandant, July 1, 1902.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Jones, to be captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, January 13, 1902.

FROM NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Cadet Ward K. Wortman, to be second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, July 1, 1902.

FROM MARINE CORPS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, providing for the appointment of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps to the rank of second lieu-

tenant in the corps, the following appointments have been made during the past year:

Sergt. Walter E. Noa, December 6, 1901.
 Corpl. Earl H. Ellis, December 6, 1901.
 Sergt. John A. Hughes, December 6, 1901.
 Corpl. Arthur McAllister, December 6, 1901.
 Corpl. Alonzo C. Baker, February 5, 1902.
 Sergt. Cleyburn McCauley, August 27, 1902.
 Sergt. Harvey C. Egan, August 27, 1902.
 Sergt. Thomas C. Turner, August 27, 1902.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

Since my last report the following-named enlisted men of the Marine Corps have been awarded medals of honor and gratuities of \$100 each by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901:

Corpl. Edwin N. Appleton, Private James Burns, and Private Henry W. Heisch, for crossing the river at Tientsin, China, June 20, 1900, under a heavy fire, and destroying buildings occupied by the enemy.

Private Louis F. Thies, for fearlessly exposing his own life to danger for the saving of others on the occasion of the fire on board the U. S. S. *Petrel*, March 31, 1901.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

On March 22, 1902, commendatory letters were sent by the Navy Department to Sergts. Alexander J. Foley and Percy S. Burch, Corpl. Henry E. Swift, and Private William Hanrahan, U. S. M. C., for fearlessly exposing their lives to danger in rescuing from the battlefield at Tientsin, China, Maj. James Regan, Ninth United States Infantry, who was seriously wounded.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, December 12, 1901.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Second Lieut. William D. A. Junkin, March 14, 1902; Second Lieut. Yandell Foote, April 28, 1902.

OFFICERS DIED.

Maj. J. M. T. Young (retired), August 1, 1902; First Lieut. Olof H. Rask, May 29, 1902.

OFFICER DISMISSED.

Capt. Bertram S. Neumann, March 17, 1902.

ENLISTED FORCE (ENLISTMENTS, DEATHS, RETIREMENTS, ETC.).

Enlistments	1,790
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	157
From Army	129
	<hr/>
	286
Total	2,076
Discharged, died, deserted, and retired	1,986

In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 1, 1902, the annual estimates for the support of the corps for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1904, were forwarded to the Department on September 20, 1902.

Triplicate copies of the quartermaster's and paymaster's estimates are appended to my report, marked "O" and "Q," respectively.

The adjutant and inspector of the corps has made inspections in accordance with article 977 (3), Navy Regulations, 1900, and reports the discipline and efficiency of the men as being most satisfactory.

The quartermaster of the corps has also inspected the marine corps buildings at most of the important posts during the year, and reports their general condition to be excellent.

Good-conduct medals have been awarded during the year to such enlisted men of the corps as were recommended by the board on good-conduct medals under the provisions of article 922, Navy Regulations, 1900.

I append hereto an abstract and schedule of proposals received for furnishing rations, fuel, and other annual supplies for the Marine Corps during the present fiscal year, and it is requested that these be made a part of my report. They are marked "R" in the appendix.

ARMY COURTESIES.

As heretofore, the Marine Corps is under obligations to the army authorities for their courtesy in obliging the corps with transportation for its officers and enlisted men, and stores, on army transports, and in furnishing the corps with certain rations and other supplies on application.

All the regular appropriations and the several allotments made to the Marine Corps from the emergency fund of the Navy Department have been carefully and judiciously expended, all purchases being substantiated by vouchers.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the Marine Corps has met promptly and satisfactorily the many and varied demands made upon it during the year, and that it has maintained its reputation for constant readiness and high efficiency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Major-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

APPENDIXES.

A.

MARINE BARRACKS,
Agaña, Island of Guam, August 31, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with your former instructions to the commanding officer, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations here during the past twelve months:

2. On August 27, 1900, Lieut. J. McE. Huey, and on August 28, 1900, Maj. H. K. White, reported from Cavite. The U. S. S. *Yosemite* brought a lot of stores on that date which had been shipped to Manila for this station.

Lieut. L. M. Gulick, having been ordered to Cavite, was detached September 14, 1900, and took passage on the U. S. Army transport *Siam*. Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton left on September 17 for the same place on the U. S. S. *Brutus*, via Yokohama.

3. On October 24, 1900, the U. S. Army transport *Hancock* arrived, and took away in metallic caskets the remains of the following enlisted men: Machinist (Second Class) J. E. Bierman, Boatswain Mate (Second Class) C. D. Duff, and Privates W. P. Brown, D. O'Rourke, P. Schoenig, H. H. Hughes, and E. Eyrainer.

4. The principal works going on in which the command took part at that time were these:

The completion of the ice plant, which began furnishing ice October 7, 1900, and has continued without sensible interruption since, to the indescribable comfort and benefit of all.

The ceilings of the government house were scraped, repaired, and painted by the marines. In the attached stables the ceilings were scraped and whitewashed, the floors laid with rubble and cemented, and the construction of wooden lattice floors begun.

The alteration of the commanding officer's house was begun, and progressed to the addition of one room and reroofing of the whole.

About seventy additional cocoa palms were planted around the parade grounds.

5. During the two months of September and October, stores which were taken ashore from the ships, about 3 miles from the landing, by the slow work of a lighter, were then transferred to the warehouse, or over the 5 miles to Agaña at once, if carts could be procured. The quantity unloaded and stowed in Agaña was 40 wagon-loads, and 213 cart loads of supplies for steam engineering and medicine and surgery, principally, besides 197 carts of coal, weighing about 85 tons.

6. The island work was the little that could be done to the roads in the rainy season, and the clearing out of the bed of the river flowing through the town.

7. The general repair and police work being forward enough, the routine was carried out as before, except that in October, the afternoons being too hot, the drills were held at 6.30 a. m. (after breakfast), with parades in the evening when weather permitted.

8. The number on the sick list daily increased from 4 to 7 in September, to 6 to 15 in October, and 28 in November, when an epidemic of grip caused (upon the recommendation of the medical officer) the discontinuance of all drills, not to be resumed for seven months.

9. On November 13 occurred the typhoon which was the subject of special report. Its effect on the government buildings was such (taken in connection with other work remaining to be done) that it was practically equivalent to starting the work here all over again. The road to Piti was completely cut up and obstructed, and the best part of it, the portion around Churrito Point, which had but shortly before been finished by a Spanish engineer, Captain Duarte, was destroyed, thrown up in a bank against the cliff behind it, and many bridges were washed away. The roof of the government house being gone and the gallery demolished, all the mechanics of any

class in the command, with one or two helpers each and a police party to procure material, were assigned to this, and all hands worked with such a will that (with the exception of painting, which had to wait) the whole building was practically finished, cleaned up, and ready for occupancy by the last of the month. Other parties were put to work clearing up the débris and making temporary repairs as necessary, but the main outside work was upon the roads. During the remainder of the month as many men as possible, the main party under Boatswain H. Sweeney of the *Yosemite*, were sent down the road to clear and repair that, and the telephone line. Pigo bridge (the largest), 2 kilos west, being entirely gone, the reconstruction of it was given by contract to the agent of the Western Commercial Company, who had a little lumber of the large dimensions necessary on hand. Our men, however, helped to expedite matters.

10. The crew of the lost *Yosemite*, numbering about 180, had all joined us in Agaña by the 19th, and all the necessary quartermaster supplies available, especially hats and clothing, were served out to sailors, in consequence of which, and lack of supply, the new battalion has been short ever since. The roofs of two of our barracks being destroyed, all were crowded in the remaining building, and a small schoolhouse temporarily used. On the 24th the U. S. Army transport *Sherman* arrived, but could alleviate our condition to a very limited extent. However, in spite of the many inconveniences the men were uncomplaining, and cheerfully shared both food and lodging with all.

11. On the 25th the U. S. S. *General Alava* arrived from Manila with 92 marines, under Capt. M. J. Shaw and First Lieut. S. Elliott. Owing to the great difficulties of transportation over the 8 miles (especially the land portion), the men were sent up in detachments during the 25th and 27th and similar bodies sent down, 75 being detached on this occasion to Cavite. On account of the discomforts reported as having been experienced by so many on that small ship with no facilities as a transport, all possible (to the capacity of the *Solace*) were reserved to send by her a few days later. These were 18 of the 92 replaced from the *Alava*, 17 relieved by men from Mare Island sent on the *Solace*, and 22 of the *Yosemite's* guard. Although the men were broken off in the midst of their work and the transfers were made under very difficult circumstances, I regarded the change on the whole at that time as very fortunate, relieving, as it did, the old battalion from the discouraging necessity of doing their work over again, and giving to the new set of men the hard fatigue work in this debilitating climate.

12. The Guam survey board, under Capt. J. F. Merry, U. S. N., came on the *Solace* and established headquarters at Piti. Upon request four privates were ordered to report to Captain Merry to assist in the survey work, and were complimented for good work and steady bearing upon its completion, March 19, 1901. On December 5 the *Solace* sailed for Manila, taking along most of the sailors of the *Yosemite*, whose organization as a crew was declared ended November 30, 1900. From the new battalion enough mechanics and assistants were obtained to continue the general repair work on buildings; those not otherwise employed were engaged in general police work, handling stores, clearing off the reservation, painting the palace, putting in drain in "C" barracks, and repairing roads. At Piti the large lighter that had been carried far in by wind and sea on November 13 was repaired, launched, and again used in transportation. During November and December 22 wagonloads and 670 cartloads of stores for the pay department, yards and docks, and commissary were handled, besides 9 wagonloads and 362 cartloads (about 150 tons) of coal.

14. On December 8 the collier *Justin* was sent to Manila to procure lumber and supplies for repairs, and food for the inhabitants, to whom we were then distributing provisions partially damaged by the storm.

15. On December 6 the station ship *Brutus* returned from docking in Japan, via Cavite; First Lieut. W. Hopkins and Second Lieut. P. Chamberlin reported from that barracks. The collier *Arethusa*, en route to Manila from San Francisco, put in on the 21st. From these various ships some supplies were obtained for the garrison.

16. All natives available during this remaining part of the road-work year were put to work, under my daily supervision as chief of public works, on the road at Churrito Point, and by December 31 had it practically finished in excellent condition, and much on the same lines as the original road. In January the governor directed Captain Duarte, now in civil employ, to report to me as superintendent of road work over more distant portions, and I detailed as many men as could be used by the overseer, generally 60 with 10 carts daily, to work on the worst parts. Five stretches of road beyond the above point have been improved by the making of entire new roadbed crowned with fine cascajo (coral rock) and partially rolled; near Asan Presidio for nearly one-half kilometer east, beyond Asan Presidio over one-fourth kilometer west, at Piti from the custom-house 1 kilometer west to the first bridge on soft

low ground along the shore; by the recrowning of one-half kilometer from the end of the new bed west of Asan and the approaches to the two small bridges near Piti, which were temporarily repaired in November and rebuilt when I could procure cement, in June. The road east of Agana was in far worse condition, if possible, and during the six months from January-June ten men and two or three carts in charge of Boatswain C. Crone, U. S. N., were kept continually at work on the worst spots in the 2 miles nearest town. By June this road was vastly improved and in fair condition for wheeled vehicles, and work could be started on the city streets, which needed attention badly before the heavy rains set in.

17. The roof of the schoolhouse at Asan was repaired by the island. The Agana schoolhouse and fence were repaired by men of the command, as was also the roof of the jail.

18. The sick list mounted to 46 December 14, but decreased after the new year, averaging about 12 to 14 each of the next three months.

19. Captain Shaw left for Manila on leave on the U. S. army transport *Rosecrans* February 13, and returned March 17 on the *Justin*, which brought about 60 tons of food for distribution to the people and a supply of building material and other stores. Lieut. E. A. Jonas, then battalion commissary, was from the first placed in charge of the distribution of food to the inhabitants of the island. This he did with care and justice, having as usual in such cases to determine and separate the needy from undeserving, until (being seriously ill with climatic fever) he was relieved March 15 by Lieut. G. Van Orden. The supply of food was continued until the end of April, being gradually reduced to bring the people to a self-supporting basis.

20. On January 21 the U. S. army transport *Hancock* came in from San Francisco, bringing First Lieut. M. Babb and Second Lieuts. L. G. Miller and R. Y. Rhea, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 44 privates to join this command. On the 24th the *Rosecrans* arrived from Manila, bringing 32 Filipino prisoners of war, and Maj. H. B. Orwig; and Lieut. Ira Keathly, adjutant, and Lieut. G. S. Chapman, quartermaster and commissary; and A. A. Surg. W. S. Stevens, all of the United States Volunteers. Their supplies and building material were got ashore and up to Asan, where the construction of the necessary building for a prison was at once begun on a desirable beach site always exposed to the prevailing winds. On the 31st the U. S. S. *Solace* returned from Manila, bringing 11 more Filipino prisoners, and also Lieut. G. Van Orden for duty at this place.

21. On February 11, by station order No. 2, another post of the naval station, the presidio of Asan, was established under the command of Major Orwig, with 43 Filipino prisoners. The garrison was furnished from this battalion, namely, 2 officers and 53 men, quartered at first in tents. The plan of changing a few men daily was adopted, so that none should remain there over three or four weeks. This has given occasional variety of location and duty (including some of the purely military, which most prefer) to all the command, and without doubt has been very beneficial as tending to increased contentment on the part of the men. After a storehouse was completed, a building for the prisoners and a guardhouse were begun; then a barracks for the garrison, stable, and, lastly, officers' quarters, with accommodations for 4 besides the commanding officer. On May 19 Major Orwig and the other army officers were detached and ordered to Manila. Captain Shaw was ordered to command, and remained in charge until he was detached, August 6, being then relieved by Captain McKelvy.

A large quantity of army quartermaster stores was left here, being taken up by the battalion quartermaster, and a quantity of provisions for the prisoners, the main components of which were expected to last six months. As Lieutenant Van Orden, the battalion commissary, could attend to this and best procure other necessary articles, he was put in charge. Before the six months are up some other provision will have to be made for their rationing. Probably the station paymaster will attend to it. The prisoners seem to be as contented and cheerful as possible under the circumstances, and generally continue in fairly good health. A number showed morbid physical condition. Of these, Lucas Camerino, died of fever February 15, at Agana; Criado Antequera (prisoner's servant) died of consumption April 30; Pio Barican died of heart failure July 7; and the following were deported: Anastasio Carmona, sent to Manila to be tried for murder, August 11; and Manuel Rivera (prisoner's servant), sent to Manila on account of bad health August 11.

22. The principal works in which the command was engaged this quarter were: The handling of stores, transportation from and to Piti and Asan, distribution of provisions, the repair of iron and tile roofs of barracks, commanding officer's house and other buildings, constructing foundation, erecting and painting windmill, constructing sewer to hospital and to connect new water-closet in Company C barracks with main, relaying rusted water pipe from distilling plant to government house.

I had what was called "Filipino Hall," a building 28 by 83 feet, formerly a prison cleared out, cleaned, and whitewashed, and laid a rough board floor (to be relaid when matched flooring can be obtained), making a large, airy mess hall, inaugurated March 19, a great improvement over the old, crowded, and stuffy room, which was turned over to the paymaster and made into a storeroom. His stores were moved from various basements about town to this room. A covered way from kitchen to mess hall, painting and whitewashing government house, and roofing kitchen. Hauling logs, rafted up, from beach to sawmill.

I had a wall which inclosed a narrow exercise place about the Filipino Hall torn down, and with the material added to two small open buildings adjacent and formed two good commissary storerooms convenient to the kitchen and mess hall.

The cartage for the quarter amounted to 3 wagons and 517 carts (193 tons) of coal and 66 wagons and 964 cartloads of stores for the paymaster, commissary, yard, and docks, and quartermaster Marine Corps; and ice and supplies to the Guam survey board, *Brutus*, and *Rosecrans*.

23. On April 20 Private Patrick Ahearn died at the hospital and was buried next day in the Government cemetery with military honors. The sick list averaged from 12 in April and May to 14-17 in June.

24. On May 19 Captain Shaw relieved Major Orwig in command of the presidio of Asan. The U. S. S. *Solace* arrived on May 16, and left on May 20 for Manila, Lieutenant Jonas, detached upon medical survey, taking passage for Mare Island. Major Orwig, with the other officers and clerks, hospital attendants, and laborers of the detachment of the army with him, also left on the *Solace*.

25. The principal work occupying the command this quarter was: Completion of commanding officer's house in April, roofing commissary storehouses, repairing tile roof of barracks, restowing yards and docks warehouse, repairing iron roof and fence at A Company barracks and floor of recreation room, remodeling closet in government house, cutting new windows in recreation room, making drain through mess-hall yard, painting mess hall; making shelves, counter, and connecting door of post exchange to amusement room; transferring sawed lumber to Piti for warehouse and dock; rebuilding roof of Piti warehouse and laying floor; cutting windows for better ventilation and ventilators on roof of "C" barracks, cutting windows for ventilating outbuilding and stables; laying floor in library and "C" barracks; beginning stable for yards and docks mules; whitewashing and painting interior and exterior of barracks and connected buildings; and repairs on door, windows, and roof of signal station on hill. When completed and instruments installed this was made a meteorological station, three privates being detailed to take the observations. There being no line officer of the Navy available, Lieutenant Van Orden is in charge. The cartage handled for the quarter amounted to 349 carts (141 tons) of coal and 204 wagons and 575 cartloads of stores for yards and docks, general storekeeper, commissary, and quartermaster.

26. A barrel of whisky was stolen in April from the hospital and a sum of money from one of the men on May 3. In order to stimulate all, especially the noncommissioned officers, to find the culprits, on May 4 an order was published, one of the paragraphs of which required that all men should live in the barracks (owing to crowded conditions the chief petty officers and married men had been allowed to live outside) and all should be in after 9.30 p. m. On May 19 about 45 privates stayed out, in violation of this order, and a smaller number the next two nights, about 8 men absenting themselves eight or nine days. These have been dealt with by court-martial. With the above exceptions the behavior of the command throughout the year can only be praised. The conduct of those men and the rest of the command, with a few individual exceptions, has been uniformly very good. Although the work has been hard, continuous, and unusual for several months, it was performed cheerfully, with no complaints of any kind, even of the food, which in May and June (through delay in the arrival of supplies sent for—there was no army transport in May) had become reduced without variety to practically the staples of the ration and so near an end that the sending of the station ship for provisions was in contemplation.

27. By the end of May, although a great deal of work remained for the future, yet enough was finished to bring the same or more comfortable conditions as existed the preceding October. Parades were had occasionally and in June a regular routine established and drills were resumed. By the employment of a large number of daily duty men the outside police work was gradually eliminated or reduced and the effect of renewed drills was plainly evident in July. This gives the men a different idea of the place, but they have about exhausted the few resources of interest the island affords, and a change of scene to another station would be beneficial to all.

28. Of the enlisted artificers, a large number had now been sent home. A number

procured discharge from the Navy to enter civil employment at this station, with increased emoluments. Most of the departments now being established on a fair working basis, the repair of buildings and sewers, and transportation were on July 1, by station order No. 9, turned over to the proper department—yards and docks. On the same date I was relieved of the correlated duties of chief of public works of the island by the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Agana, Island of Guam, June 25, 1901.

SIR: On and after July 1 the office of chief of public works of Guam will devolve upon the head of department of yards and docks of the naval station. On that date, therefore, you will please turn over to Civil Engineer L. M. Cox, U. S. Navy, your duties in that office, together with all papers and any instructions, memoranda of unfinished work, digested modes of procedure, etc., that may be of use or interest to him in connection with those duties. (2) At this time of your severance from duty connected with the island government I desire to thank you cordially for the zealous attention and good judgment which have marked your administration of the office of public works.

Very respectfully,

SEATON SCHROEDER,

Commander, U. S. Navy, Governor.

Maj. H. K. WHITE, U. S. M. C.,

Commanding Marines, Naval Station, Island of Guam,

Chief of Public Works, Island of Guam.

Private Salus is still detailed as overseer of native laborers for yards and docks, and two other privates are also detailed as teamsters for the ambulance and wagon mule teams recently sent to yards and docks, which make daily trips to Asan and Piti, transporting men and stores. The army mule teams at Asan, also driven by our own men, are utilized with these so as to give the best results with least fatigue to the mules.

29. In July there was no transport again, but the *Sheridan*, on July 23, having a letter directing the delivery to me of 1,200 pounds of beef by each transport, and the *Buford*, on August 11, furnishing 5,000 pounds, and the *Kilpatrick*, on August 26, 3,000 pounds and Australian condensed milk, I was encouraged to hope that my letter of April 20 on these subjects to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, had met with favorable consideration by the departments concerned.

30. On August 3 the U. S. S. *Solace* returned from Cavite, and the following officers reported from that place for duty here: Capt. W. N. McKelvy, Second Lieut. T. E. Backstrum, Second Lieut. W. H. Pritchett, and Capt. J. F. McGill. Captain Shaw was detached August 6 by order of the governor and ordered to Mare Island by the *Solace*. The following men were also sent there for treatment at the hospital or discharge at expiration of enlistment: Sergt. G. A. Cox, Privates J. A. O'Neil, G. L. Berry, P. A. Marx, W. H. Parker, W. Keller, C. Langton, and C. H. Brown.

The sick list in July and August varied from 16 to 18, chiefly grip, fever, and dysentery. On August 13 the following men were transferred upon medical survey, by the station ship *Justin* to the naval hospital at Yokohama: Sergt. J. Hart, Corpl. H. B. Updyke, Privates J. W. Beengard, A. V. Acree, J. A. Acree, T. Connors, S. E. Curtis, H. B. Johnson, J. F. McVicker, C. E. Randolph, C. Rupley, W. Robinson, F. B. Slaght, and J. C. Wills. Lieutenant Babb and 6 men being run down, also took the trip for the benefit of their health. The sick list since has increased from 7 to 15. On August 30 Sergt. C. L. Dow, Trumpeter F. A. Torrens, and Privates S. Alton and J. Smith were sent home for discharge on the *Kilpatrick*, via Cavite.

31. In July a large number of wagon loads of earth were spread on the parade to level it for drill purposes and improve appearance. The stores and coal handled in July and August pertained to the garrison. The great quantity of much-needed quartermaster supplies which had been awaiting several months at Cavite for transportation here, was brought by the *Solace*. Other shipments arriving on the U. S. army transports *Buford* and *Kilpatrick* direct from San Francisco, the above-mentioned improvement and most other police work had to be neglected for the time, as but a few men are available through the large number sick and detached.

32. For the twelve months the items of transportation amounted to about 450 wagon loads and 4,000 cart loads, including about 600 tons of coal, handled and weighed bag by bag. This is not inclusive of the vast amount of local transportation involved in the issue, shifting or restowage of supplies, lumber, and other building material, etc. In all this and the other related work Lieutenant Hopkins, the battalion quartermaster and post adjutant, has rendered zealous and efficient aid. As indicated, there have been a great many changes among the officers. Of those who stayed long enough for observation, all have shown themselves steady and willing and have taken a cheer-

ful interest in their work. All have been ailing from time to time, and like the men are showing the climatic lassitude brought on by long exposure to tropical heat, with no change of air or scene, and make it evident that neither officers nor men should be expected to remain contentedly in Guam beyond eight or ten months unless upon their request.

33. As the connection of the army with the rationing of the prisoners at Asan will cease six months from May, the command will lose the benefit of supply from the large variety Lieutenant Van Orden is now able to obtain, and as the naval paymasters are not authorized to procure these articles, the establishment of a marine commissary to draw by requisition on the army commissary at San Francisco (somewhat similar to the system at Cavite) seems advisable.

34. Having secured some flooring, a light and cool room under the northwest corner of "B" Barracks, 20 by 51 feet, is being fitted up with shelves, tables, etc., as a library and reading room, and will be ready in the first part of September. About 1,200 excellent books, generously donated and sent here, are all catalogued and ready. A good supply of lamps having arrived in the lot of stores just received, it will be well adapted as a resort for quiet evenings or other unoccupied hours.

The amusement or recreation room, though large and greatly improved in ventilation and light by the new windows, was too noisy for use as a reading room, but was used to some extent as the only available place for that purpose, and a number of magazines and paper-covered books were kept there. Out of profits accruing from billiards, etc., besides that part allotted to improvement of mess, considerable has been invested in athletic appurtenances—bars, rings, trapeze, rowing machine, punching bag, boxing gloves, foils and masks, baseballs bats, etc.—now all installed except the bowling alley, the material for which is on hand and will be placed as soon as the skilled labor necessary is available. It is intended to obtain a more elaborate outfit—leaping horse, graphophone, etc.—as funds become available.

35. The nine bath tubs brought by the *Solace* will be installed with tanks, and it is hoped, since the city waterworks have not been built, this will enable them to be used with rain water most of the year and avoid necessity of bathing in the swampy river water.

36. Agaña is on low, flat land. Most of the year the breeze we get passes over a swamp. The town is two hundred or three hundred years old, with no drainage, and among the natives all refuse is left on the surface with domestic animals as scavengers generally. A perfectly healthy condition can not be expected nor obtained under these circumstances. The removal of the station to the bay of Apra seems the only remedy.

37. In conclusion I desire to express our deep obligations to the quartermasters of the army transports. They have been most kind and considerate, taking every pains and trouble to fill our wants to the limits of their stock. They have been our mainstay not only for such luxuries as they carry, but for actual necessities. Indeed, none but one having been stationed here can appreciate the extent of our indebtedness.

Very respectfully,

H. K. WHITE,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Marines.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

B.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. MARINES,

Cavite, P. I., July 18, 1902.

SIR: 1. I beg leave to state that I assumed command of this brigade on January 27, 1902, coming over in the U. S. army transport *Sheridan*, that left San Francisco on January 1, 1902.

2. There is an excellent parade ground outside of San Felipe Barracks and near the town of Cavite, where the men are drilled every morning in good weather (Saturday and Sunday mornings excepted) from 6.15 to 1.45 by the battalion commanders, superintended by the colonel of the First Regiment. These drills have been found very efficient in every respect, as many of the younger officers coming to the Philippine Islands appear to have been much in need of such drills and instructions, which have been the means of aiding them materially in their professions. There are six field guns attached to this station, which constitute the artillery battery, and which have been fired at the target under the direction of Capt. P. M. Bannon.

3. The parade ground is also used by the men as a baseball diamond, and matches are played between the team composed of marines and other teams from Manila and elsewhere composed of men from the various army regiments hereabouts. A substantial grand stand has been erected for the convenience of spectators, and also serves the purpose of a short cut from Cavite to the officers' quarters in San Felipe.

4. On March 26, 1902, I instituted a tournament for the three best rifle shots in the brigade. Prizes were offered and teams competed from San Felipe, Cavite, across the line at Bacoor, and from Olongapo. The contest took place at the navy target range at Canacao, the prizes being won by the team from Olongapo.

5. On March 27, 1902, Asiatic cholera broke out in the province of Cavite. The towns of Cavite and Manila have suffered very much from this dread disease, many thousands of natives having been carried off, and many hundreds of Americans and Europeans have died, but fortunately the disease is confined mostly to the natives. Officers and men were warned about eating fruit and green vegetables and cautioned about what they should drink, especially the water. Mangoes, which are the only fruit that amount to anything, were just coming into season and had to be given up. Sterilizers and condensers are used altogether for the benefit of the men in Cavite, and all the officers obtain good water, not only those in the navy-yard, but those stationed outside, including the families of those officers who are located here. Unfortunately, at Bacoor, after a very short illness, Lieut. O. H. Rask died from cholera, and shortly after Major Dickins and Dr. Dunn were afflicted with the same malady, and both of them were dangerously ill for some days. They have since fortunately recovered and have been sent to Yokohama for treatment. A number of our men, four in all, have died at Cavite, Bacoor, and Morong, but as a rule the brigade has been very lucky in not having many cases. The cholera is still on at the present time and has broken out in other parts of the islands, notably at Cebu.

6. The surgeon of this navy-yard, Dr. Hesler, has been invaluable during this epidemic, devoting his entire time and attention to the suppression of the disease.

7. The buildings of the brigade inside the navy-yard and at all of the other posts have been greatly improved under the management of Capt. C. S. Radford, quartermaster, who has given his time and attention to those buildings and walks which were needed. He is a very careful and attentive officer and has been of great use to me in every respect.

8. The men now have shower baths at their disposal, which they never had before, and which add greatly to the health and comfort of the command.

9. The navy prison, where there are a great number of prisoners confined (mainly from the fleet), is located in one of the best parts of the navy-yard, and is overlooked by myself and inspected every week. At present we have 33 prisoners. These prisoners are worked during the day around the grounds and buildings, and are of great assistance in keeping this part of the brigade in good police. They are under direct charge of Maj. W. P. Biddle, who pays particular attention to them.

10. The quarters for officers in San Felipe is one large building, where about 20 officers live. The rooms are small and not suitable to the rank of some occupants; for instance, a lieutenant-colonel has only one room. I lived in two small rooms there for nearly six months, when I moved out into the town of Cavite, where I was able to secure somewhat better quarters. I would suggest that houses be built for the brigade commander and his staff and for the regimental colonel outside of the navy-yard, on ground which could be put aside for this purpose. Several sites have been mentioned for this purpose, but nothing fully decided upon. For about \$1,500 each suitable residences could be constructed. The only field officer who need reside in San Felipe would be the battalion commander in charge of the marines living in the navy-yard, the others being in Cavite and in barracks to be built for them at Sangley Point or Canacao, where suitable ground could be obtained for this purpose. In San Felipe there are 307 men and 5 buildings. This latter includes the building used for brigade and quartermaster headquarters, which is situated at right angles to and connected by means of a ramp with the officers' quarters in San Felipe. Owing to its position and the accommodation it affords, I would strongly recommend that this building be retained.

11. In Cavite the officers are quartered in rented buildings, which at first were very cramped for room, but have since been somewhat improved upon. Heretofore a battalion has been stationed in Cavite as a separate post, but owing to the reduced strength of the brigade there is only one company there now, and it is under the command of the commanding officer of San Felipe. Whenever it was necessary to send men away on temporary duty they were furnished by this command. The men here are quartered in an old convent and another building called the palace. These buildings are now in litigation, being claimed by the civil authorities as well as by the Navy, but at the present time they are in the possession of the Marine Corps.

There is also some complication about the buildings occupied by marines in the navy-yard, some of which have been claimed by the bureau of yards and docks. This matter of ownership has been referred, and meanwhile the buildings will be retained by the Marine Corps.

12. The corral, a large stone building, is located just outside the navy-yard gate, where they have quite a number of horses, mules, and ponies, as well as wagons and carts. This building, which was at one time in very bad police, but which has since been thoroughly cleaned and overhauled, belongs to the Quartermaster Department and is also claimed by the Navy.

13. The post exchange, library, and barber shop are small buildings between the corral and the navy-yard gate, and are very well managed. The first two are lighted with electric light obtained from the Cavite lighting plant. There is no electric light inside the yard, although the quartermaster has sufficient wire for the purpose, and I would suggest that the same be put in; also that the men living in Cavite be given electric light in their quarters, which could be obtained for very little cost.

14. The commissary department, situated at the end of the town of Cavite in a building formerly used as a theater, is managed most efficiently by First. Lieut. H. L. Matthews, U. S. M. C. The commands in Cavite and Subig Bay naval reservation are all rationed from here, and the officers' messes as well as their families are supplied in the same way. Fresh beef and ice are always obtainable—in fact, nearly everything that is edible. A marine officer was detailed to take charge of the army sales commissary in Cavite, which had previously been closed, as there was no army officer available for that duty. This has been of inestimable value and assistance not only to the marine brigade, but to the naval station also. The beef is brought from Australia on the ships *Celtic* and *Glacier*, which make two trips each per year. This meat is better than what we sometimes obtain from the United States, although I am told there will be some difficulty about obtaining Australian meat after a while, owing to the falling off of stock raising in that country.

15. Previous to my taking command of the brigade, Major Waller and a battalion of marines were ordered to Samar to serve in conjunction with the Army. The reports relative to this expedition have been so fully given in the past that it is unnecessary for me at this time to go into details. This battalion returned to headquarters at Cavite on March 2, 1902, and sailed for home on the transport *Warren* on May 2, 1902, under command of Major Waller. Captains Porter, Gilson, and Dunlap commanded the three companies of this battalion when it left for the United States. The Third Battalion left later on the transport *Kilpatrick*, under command of Captain Bannon. Seventy men also left on the gunboat *Manila*, under command of Captain Bisset, and a later detachment of 28 men left on the transport *Thomas*. Thus nearly 600 men have left, and, although a number of new men have come out, it has reduced the enlisted strength considerably, in fact to 1,095, whereas the required strength should be 1,600 men, which is in accordance with your letters of July 22, 1900, and March 8, 1902, directing that the brigade consist of two regiments of two battalions each, 400 men to a battalion. Just at present, owing to the depleted strength, the men are doing very hard duty, and it is rather a difficult matter to keep the outposts properly supplied with men.

16. The adjutant-general, Capt. Franklin J. Moses, has been very energetic on all occasions and has rendered me important assistance in every way. He has kept the brigade intact, which, owing to the number of posts and the amount of transfers made necessary, has been no easy matter.

17. The regimental commander, Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, has been of very great assistance to me and has been very attentive to his duties in every respect.

18. The battalion commanders—who have been changed somewhat—Majors Biddle, Waller, Dickens, and Karmany, have all been efficient and attentive to their duties.

19. Mexican money fluctuates to a great extent and it is very difficult to keep the run of it. It would be much better if a permanent currency could be established. The men are paid off about the first of every month.

20. On January 31, 1902, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Goodrell, I officially inspected the posts at Bacoar, Las Pinas, and Paranaque, under the command of Maj. Randolph Dickens. I found them in very good condition.

21. On February 28, 1902, I inspected the other posts attached to this station—Novaleta, Cavite Viejo, and Rosario—and found them in good order. These posts formerly belonged to the Army, but the commanding general at the time finding he was short of men, turned them over to the Marine Corps. They are really outposts of the naval station and should be retained by the Marine Corps. The natives hereabout, although peaceable, are liable to an outbreak at any time, and in case of an attack these outposts would be of vital importance in protecting the navy-yard.

22. The station here should have a tugboat and two steam launches, as in certain

seasons of the year it is a very difficult matter to transport provisions to other stations. At the three light houses, Malabrigo, San Bernardino, and Balabac, where marines are stationed for a year, they have to be provisioned for six months and sometimes longer. When I visited Morong recently, they were within two days of being out of everything. This could be remedied by our having our own means of conveyance. There is nothing here in the way of a launch for the brigade commander or his staff for the transaction of official business in Manila, or across the bay, or when visiting ships in the harbor. In Manila it is the same way. All the army officers of rank have carriages furnished them, but there is nothing provided for headquarters here; and if you do not telegraph ahead there is no way of obtaining any kind of conveyance.

23. At Cavite, the headquarters of the brigade, and at all of the other stations the officers and men are always on the qui vive to guard against an attack, as there is no certainty that an outbreak may not take place at any time. While there are no organized insurgents, there are a considerable number of bands of *ladrones* roaming around.

24. By courtesy of Rear-Admiral Rodgers and Captain MacKenzie, of the U. S. flagship *New York*, I took passage on that vessel on February 7, 1902, and went up and inspected the post of Olongapo, where I found everything in good order. This post is under the command of Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, who at that time had command, not only of the navy-yard, but of all the buildings outside, and acted as governor. This has since been changed, he having been relieved in the latter capacity by Commander U. R. Harris, U. S. Navy, who has been appointed governor of the Subig Bay naval reservation. The new quarters constructed by the quartermaster for the commanding officer and the other officers are nearly completed. In my opinion it will be a good many years before the navy-yard which is in course of construction at Olongapo will be finished. By request of the junior squadron commander, Rear-Admiral Wildes, I detailed Lieutenant Hopkins to act as aid to Governor Harris. The climate of Olongapo and the surrounding district is very salubrious, and as compared with other parts of the islands is positively good. On account of its natural position, Olongapo admits of strong defense by shore batteries.

25. On February 9, 1902, I inspected the post of Morong, where 50 men are stationed under command of Lieutenant Turrill. They recently had some trouble here with the insurgents. Corporal Evans was shot through the chest, but will recover, and 5 natives were killed. Everything is quiet there at the present time.

26. On February 8, 1902, I inspected the post at Subig, commanded by Capt. T. H. Low. It is 6 miles from Olongapo to Subig by water, between which posts there is a good trail, which is frequently used in good weather. The officers have very poor quarters at Subig, and houses should be built for them.

27. On April 26, 1902, accompanied by Lieutenant Roosevelt of my staff, I took passage on the army transport *McClellan* to inspect the other posts belonging to the marine brigade. Isabela, on the island of Basilan, is across the straits about 14 miles from Zamboanga. There are about 1,000 inhabitants at Isabela, mostly Moros, who build their houses on poles set up in the water out a little ways from shore. The naval hospital here is also constructed in the same way. The water supply is brought through pipes to a reservoir from a near-by spring. There should be a distilling plant there. In addition to being in command at Isabela, Captain Neville is governor and provost judge of the district, which he manages in a most able manner.

Before reaching Isabela I was compelled to transfer to the *Zafiro*, owing to the fact that the *McClellan* does not touch at that port. Zamboanga, which is across the straits from Isabela, is also a headquarters of the army. General Davis was in command at the time, but he has since been relieved by General Sumner. In this connection I might state that the army has always rendered whatever assistance lay in their power to the marines, for which they deserve a good deal of credit. General Humphreys, chief quartermaster at Manila, has been especially kind in this respect in furnishing transportation to marines returning to the United States, and in many other ways.

28. On May 13, 1902, I reached Pollok, the most extreme southern station of the marine brigade. At the time I visited there this post was commanded by Lieutenant Clifford, and I found everything in very good condition. He has since been relieved by Captain Dutton. The number of men stationed here is 50. While here I rode to the outpost, where they have 15 men. This outpost was established mainly to protect the Filipinos owning farms hereabout from the bands of roving Moros who seek to attack them. At the time of my visit the battle of Lake Lanao had just been fought. Unfortunately the marines could not participate in this engagement, owing to their very small number, although Lieutenant Clifford offered his services and was ready to start. The war still continues in this vicinity. This post of Pollok is also a naval station. They have quite a number of buildings in the post that belong

to the Navy, and a naval officer is in charge of them, although he does not live on shore. The officer in command of the marines there is also governor of the district, and the other junior officers hold civil positions as well.

29. Capt. E. A. Jonas, assistant quartermaster, recently came out to join the quartermaster department. Lieutenant Roosevelt will be transferred to Olongapo to act as quartermaster at that post. On February 19, 1902, we had a visit from Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster of the corps.

30. I append to this report a tabular statement showing all the officers and men at present attached to the brigade.

31. I would request that I be given permission to make noncommissioned officers here. Of course you can regulate the number. It seems to me rather a curious thing that the captain of any little gunboat has the authority to make a corporal or a sergeant, while the same permission is not granted the brigade commander.

32. I also hope that you will allow a band to be established here. The army in Manila and elsewhere continually enlists Filipinos for this purpose, and the navy-yard band here is composed entirely of natives who have been regularly enlisted in the Navy.

33. I would also like to draw your attention to travel pay for discharged marines. If, at the expiration of a man's service, he would reenlist on this station, he should in my opinion be given the same advantages as a man discharged in the States, i. e., transportation to the place of his enlistment. When a man has been in these islands for a couple of years he becomes thoroughly acclimated, and it is better to take him and give him all the benefit of his transportation, etc., than to enlist a new recruit and go to the expense of bringing him out here.

34. On last Memorial Day the marines here all turned out and decorated the graves of their dead comrades. Appended is a list of marines that are buried in the naval cemetery at Canacao.

35. The Commandant of the Cavite Naval Station, Captain Hanford, has been on all occasions very civil to the officers and men attached to the brigade, rendering them at all times what assistance lay in his power.

Very respectfully,

JAMES FORNEY,
Colonel, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the Major-General Commandant:

2. Since my last report the stations inspected by the adjutant and inspector are as follows: Sitka, Alaska; Puget Sound, Wash.; naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; office and accounts of the assistant paymaster and acting quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.; marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; marine barracks, Boston, Mass.; marine barracks, Newport, R. I., and marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H. Also the marine guards of the U. S. receiving ship *Independence*, U. S. receiving ship *Columbia*, and U. S. receiving ship *Wabash*, and the recruiting office, San Francisco, Cal.

3. In addition to the above, there have been inspected by the assistant adjutant and inspector the following: Marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.; marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; marine barracks, Washington, D. C.; marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Camp Heywood, Charlestown, S. C.; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; recruiting office, Philadelphia, Pa.; marine barracks, League Island, Pa., and the marine guards of the following ships: U. S. receiving ship *Minneapolis*, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, U. S. receiving ship *Franklin*, U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, U. S. S. *Illinois*, U. S. S. *Olympia*, U. S. S. *San Francisco*; also marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; marine barracks, Port Royal, S. C.; the accounts of the quartermaster and paymaster at headquarters, Washington, D. C., and the accounts of the assistant quartermaster's office in Philadelphia, Pa. The only post within the United States yet to be inspected is that at Dry Tortugas.

4. On account of the lack of a sufficient number of officers in the adjutant and inspector's department, and the duties required of it within the United States, it has never been practicable to send one of its officers to inspect the various posts in our insular possessions. It is earnestly urged, in view of this fact, and the further fact that the personnel of the Marine Corps has been increased in the last three years from 76 officers and 3,073 enlisted men to 211 officers and 6,812 enlisted men, and that 25 additional stations have been established, the duties and requirements of the adjutant and inspector's department have so materially increased that it has made it practically impossible to properly perform the duties required of it. To place the department on an efficient footing, it is hoped that the Major-General Commandant will see fit to recommend that at least two more assistant adjutants and inspectors be authorized by law, thus making available, at all times, an assistant adjutant and inspector for duty at headquarters, one on the Pacific coast, and one in the Philippines. I deem this a matter of urgent importance, for the reason that, under present conditions, it is absolutely impracticable and impossible to meet the requirements of the duties of this department. Prior to April, 1898, there were but 15 stations in the Marine Corps within the United States. Since that time the following stations have been established: Dry Tortugas, Yerba Buena (San Francisco Bay), and Iona Island, New York, in the United States; San Juan, P. R., and Culebra, Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; and 15 stations in the Philippines, with the prospective addition, in the near future, to those above mentioned, of stations at Charleston, S. C., Algiers, La., and Indianhead, Md.

An annual inspection by this department of these numerous stations, together with the inspection of the money accounts of the quartermaster's and paymaster's departments of the Marine Corps, and the inspection of the marine guards of the receiving ships, and the various ships going into and out of commission, is a physical impossibility with but two officers in the department, as at present, since one must at all times be in the office at headquarters.

5. The merited recognition of the head of the corps by the bestowal upon the Commandant of the rank of Major-General is a matter of much gratification, and lends courage to the hope that in the very near future the corps will receive from Congress the necessary attention in the matter of its personnel in each of its departments and in all its grades.

6. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, in addition to the creation of the rank of Major-General for the present Commandant of the corps, the enlisted strength of the corps was increased by the addition of 10 gunnery-sergeants, 40 sergeants, 60 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 620 privates, making the total strength of the corps allowed by law as follows: Five sergeant-majors, 20 quartermaster-sergeants, 1 drum major, 82 gunnery-sergeants, 60 first sergeants, 280 sergeants, 540 corporals, 90 drummers, 90 trumpeters, 5,557 privates, 25 boys learning music, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first-class musicians, 30 second-class musicians, or 6,812 enlisted strength, which force is distributed among the following stations and on board ships in commission as shown below:

In the United States.—Headquarters, Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Naval Home, Pa.; Newport, R. I.; Pensacola, Fla.; Portsmouth, N. H.; San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C. Assistant paymaster's office, California; Boston, Mass.; Dry Tortugas, Florida; Iona Island, New York; Mare Island, California; Navy-Yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Puget Sound, Washington; Sitka, Alaska.

In the West Indies.—San Juan, P. R.; Culebra, Virgin Islands.

In the Philippines.—Cavite, P. I.; Paranaque, Rosario, Las Pinas, Subig, Isabela, Malabrigo Light, Balabac Light, Bacoor, Novaleta, Cavite Viejo, Olongapo, Morong, Pollok, San Bernardino Light.

Japan.—Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

List of ships.—Buffalo, Chicago, Dolphin, Helena, Indiana, Kearsarge, Lancaster, Marietta, Mayflower, Monocacy, Mohican, Nashville, New York, Oregon, Prairie, Rainbow, San Francisco, Southery, Wilmington, Yorktown, Alabama, Annapolis, Boston, Columbia, Independence, Nipsic, Dixie, General Alava, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Machias, Massachusetts, Michigan, Monadnock, Montgomery, New Orleans, Olympia, Panther, Princeton, Ranger, Solace, Vicksburg, Wisconsin, Albany, Atlanta, Brooklyn, Franklin, Minneapolis, Wabash, and Detroit.

ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL-SERVICE DETACHMENTS.

As a result of the action of the Major-General Commandant in assembling a detachment of 4 officers and 40 enlisted men for special instruction at the torpedo

station, Newport, R. I., with a view to service with the North Atlantic fleet during its summer maneuvers of last year, a similar but larger and more fully equipped force, consisting of 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, under command of Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., was organized for special duty in connection with the maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet in West Indian waters last November. This force, in execution of a portion of its duties, went into camp at Culebra, Virgin Islands, about November 28, 1901, where it remained until about April 23, 1902, when, owing to the lack of proper quarters and necessary shelter during the rainy season, the force was withdrawn, with the exception of 1 marine officer, 1 surgeon, and 10 enlisted men, the others returning to the United States. An additional force of 1 marine officer and 40 enlisted men has, however, recently been sent to Culebra, and provision has been made by Congress for the immediate erection of temporary quarters there for a detachment of 4 officers and 100 enlisted men. The result of the work of this special detachment seems to have abundantly justified the Major-General Commandant in his idea as to the increased efficiency of specially instructed detachments for such service, and it is believed, without question, that further progress in the same direction will be conducive of excellent results to the corps and to the naval service.

In addition to the foregoing, it may be stated that, in obedience to orders of the 11th instant for the immediate organization of a battalion of marines, consisting of four companies, with a total strength of 16 officers and 325 enlisted men, for duty on the Isthmus of Panama, to be in readiness to sail within four days, this battalion, organized and fully equipped for such service, was assembled and embarked on board the U. S. S. *Panther* within seventy-two hours after the receipt of the orders.

And again, in obedience to orders of the 20th instant, an additional battalion, consisting of 22 officers and 623 enlisted men, was mobilized and ready to be assembled at the Norfolk, Va., Navy-Yard, for duty on the Isthmus of Panama, in the event of the same becoming necessary, within four days.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TROOPS ON SHORE.

The added accommodations to the quarters for the enlisted men at headquarters and New York, and the completion of the barracks at League Island, Pa., and Annapolis, Md., and the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., will do much to increase the comfort and convenience of the enlisted men at the stations mentioned and will supply an urgent necessity. There are still, however, no quarters for the accommodation of the commanding and other officers at League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., Newport, R. I., and Sitka, Alaska. This deficiency will, however, be partly supplied by the erection of quarters at Sitka and Annapolis, for which appropriation has already been made by Congress. As stated in my last report, it is of the utmost importance that officers, in the interest of discipline and efficiency, as well as a matter of economy and personal convenience to themselves, should be quartered with the commands to which they are attached.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

In addition to the substitution of the .30-caliber American magazine rifle for the new navy 6-millimeter arm, a number of the posts of the Marine Corps have been supplied with 3-inch R. F. guns and Colt automatic guns for drill and instruction. It would conduce greatly to the efficiency of our men in the use of field pieces if means could be devised for target practice with the same, or at least ranges provided where subcaliber practice with these guns could be had. It seems impracticable to provide facilities for this purpose, except, perhaps, at points directly on the coast, and it is becoming more and more difficult, on account of the dangers attending rifle practice, to secure an inland range for such a purpose.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The results of target practice in the Marine Corps during the past year are shown in the report of the inspector of target practice, the assistant adjutant and inspector, Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., which accompanies this report. It will be seen in such report that out of a total of 1,236 firing for record on the range, 65 have qualified as sharpshooters, 74 as marksmen, 222 first class, 348 second class, and 523 third class. When it is considered that the larger proportion of the men have been unable, for various reasons, to complete their scores in record firing, the showing

made by those who did have such opportunity is very creditable indeed. The work done by the Marine Corps rifle team in connection with the interstate rifle contest at Sea Girt, N. J., is shown in the report of the inspector of target practice accompanying this report, and presents a most gratifying and creditable showing. One of the team, Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. M. C., later made the highest score in the competition for the Palma international trophy.

In this connection I am of the opinion that much good would result from the inauguration of a system of competitive matches each year between the different posts in the Marine Corps, to take place at a date prior to that of the matches at Sea Girt. It is believed that increased interest in the important matter of target practice would be stimulated by the institution of a corps trophy, to be competed for by the commands at the different posts, and by the awarding of money prizes for individual excellence in target firing, as in the Navy, for which purpose an appropriation is annually made by Congress. I am also of the opinion that an excellent means of promoting efficiency in firing, the most important object in the training of a soldier, would be a small additional compensation to the monthly pay of all enlisted men attaining a certain degree of excellence in target firing. It would be simply applying to the service a plain business principle of rewarding service according to its value, or of compensating an employee according to his degree of merit or efficiency. The object of increased pay, after a certain length of service and for reenlistment, is to secure the services of experienced and efficient soldiers, yet, through the general application of the law, no discrimination is made between the man who, by his excellence of conduct and attested merit, has earned a "good conduct medal" or a sharpshooter's badge and one whose conduct during his enlistment, or skill at target practice, has been of no greater merit as a soldier or as a marksman than to barely warrant his reenlistment. A proper and substantial recognition of the efficiency and individual merit of the enlisted man through the means of increased compensation would, in my judgment, secure to the service far better results than a general increase of pay and go far toward retaining the services of the most valuable men. That this principle is recognized in the naval service is shown by the following extract from General Orders, No. 108, September 11 (1902), Navy Department:

"WHITE HOUSE, September 4, 1902.

"Executive orders of June 25, 1902, and August 4, 1902, are hereby rescinded, and from and after July 1, 1902, every enlisted man and apprentice who has been rated a seaman gunner, or holds a gun captain's certificate or a certificate of graduation from one or more classes of the petty officers' school of instruction, shall receive \$2 per month in addition to the pay of his rating for each such certificate, viz:

	Per month.
For certificate as seaman gunner, or from seaman gunner class.....	\$2.00
For certificate as gun captain, or from gun captain's class.....	2.00
For certificate from petty officer class.....	2.00
For certificate from artificer class.....	2.00
For certificate from machinist class.....	2.00
For certificate from electrical class.....	2.00

"Every enlisted man of the Navy shall receive 75 cents per month, in addition to the pay of his rating, for each good-conduct medal, pin, or bar which he may heretofore have been or shall hereafter be awarded.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

As was the case last year, and for the same reason, few of our younger officers have been available for the course of instruction at the School of Application during the present year, in that it has been impracticable to assemble even a small class for instruction at the school at headquarters. The many posts, both at home and abroad, among which it is necessary to distribute our officers, and the requirements for the ordinary garrison duty at each, make it difficult at the present time to pursue any thorough and systematic course of theoretical instruction. The importance of a school of instruction for the younger officers of the Marine Corps, and particularly those who have not had the advantages of military training prior to appointment, is manifest at this time, when all branches of the service are making efforts to advance the qualifications of their officers in every possible way, as evidenced by General Orders, No. 102, September 22, Headquarters of the Army, prescribing the course of instruction to be taken by captains of the line of less than ten years' service and all

first and second lieutenants, excepting graduates of specified military schools, and the thorough training and education of a marine officer in the legitimate duties of his profession would seem not less important to the interest of the Government than is that of the officers of the other branches of the service, but it is difficult to conceive how this is to be accomplished except through the establishment of a military school, where a thorough course of instruction, both theoretical and practical, and covering all the professional requirements of an officer of the Marine Corps, is pursued.

It is to be regretted that the exigencies of the service have not admitted of more officers of the corps taking advantage of the War College course the present year, which affords most valuable instruction, particularly to officers liable to be in command of marines in connection with naval operations.

A matter of corresponding importance to the junior officers and to the efficient training of gunnery sergeants and other noncommissioned officers is the course of instruction in the operating of torpedoes and harbor defense mines at the Newport torpedo station, the advantages of which the Marine Corps has been able to avail itself of but little, on account of the demand for such junior officers and enlisted men for service in our insular possessions, at sea, and for the performance of the necessary duties at our various stations within the United States.

As stated in my previous report, the allotment of a portion of the Government reservation at Annapolis, Md., known as the Government farm, and the construction of barracks at that place, affords a most valuable site for the establishment of a school of application, as well as for a camp of practical instruction, but it will require an appropriation by Congress to acquire the other necessary facilities in the way of buildings, instruments, etc., to put such school into operation.

UNITS OF ORGANIZATION.

The recent order of the Major-General Commandant, directing the organization of two companies of marines at Annapolis, Md., one at headquarters, one at League Island, Pa., and one at Brooklyn, N. Y., for special instruction, and to be fully equipped in all respects and available at a moment's notice for service with the North Atlantic Fleet as an expeditionary force, independent of the marines of the fleet, and to take part with the fleet in its winter maneuvers in West Indian waters, would seem to emphasize the necessity for the special instruction of our officers and enlisted men. The importance and expediency of an organized and fully equipped expeditionary force, ready for service at a moment's notice, is demonstrated by the expedition with which such force, for duty on the Isthmus of Panama, has been assembled and embarked for service beyond the continental limits of the United States.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR THE RECREATION AND DIVERSION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The same lack of facilities for the amusement and diversion of enlisted men in barracks, mentioned in my last report, and which has so much to do with their contentment in the service, still exists, and whereas, prior to the prohibition of the sale of beer, the post exchange was a prolific source of revenue wherewith to procure the means of amusement and entertainment of the men in barracks, the revenues of the post exchange at the present time at nearly all of the various posts I have inspected are scarcely sufficient to provide even those articles of food for the betterment of the rations common to all posts. The contract price of rations at most of the posts, through competition, is so low that scarcely any savings from which to buy articles of food not furnished by the ration is possible, to say nothing of furnishing means for providing billiard tables, bowling alleys, baseball outfits, gymnasiums, etc., or other means calculated to obviate the monotony and contribute to the contentment and satisfaction of the enlisted man with the service. I am of the opinion that in the reduction of the number of desertions, and by reason of the contentment of the men with their duties, which would result from the facilities above mentioned, and which would make his station and service attractive to the enlisted man, the Government would be well repaid if it would provide these means of amusement and diversion at its own expense, and it is a matter of much gratification that the Major-General Commandant has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the date of my last report, September 30, 1901, there had been detailed for service on shore outside of the continental limits of the United States:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Sept. 30, 1901	94	2,329
Since that time there have been detailed for such service—		
To the Philippine Islands	27	472
To Guam, Ladron Islands	1	25
To Culebra, Virgin Islands	5	140
To Panama, United States of Colombia	16	325
Making a total of (officers and enlisted men transferred for duty on shore outside the United States)	143	3,291
Of this number there have been returned to the United States from service mentioned, including deserters and men discharged	50	1,455
Died	5	100
Now actually serving	88	1,736
Total number serving on shore outside the United States	88	1,736
Total number serving within the United States	78	2,335
Total number serving on board ships in commission	35	1,747
Grand total	201	5,818

APPOINTMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Commandant Charles Heywood, to be Major-General Commandant, July 1, 1902.

First Lieut. E. A. Jonas, to be captain and assistant quartermaster, Marine Corps, January 13, 1902.

Naval Cadet Ward K. Wortman, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, July 1, 1902.

Walter E. Noa, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, December 6, 1901.

Earl H. Ellis, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, December 6, 1901.

John A. Hughes, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, December 6, 1901.

Arthur McAllister, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, December 6, 1901.

Alonzo C. Baker, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, February 5, 1902.

Cleyburn McCauley, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, August 27, 1902.

Harvey C. Egan, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, August 27, 1902.

Thomas C. Turner, to be second lieutenant, Marine Corps, August 27, 1902.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The following medals of honor have been awarded since my last report, under act of Congress of March 3, 1901:

Corpl. Edwin N. Appleton, and Privates James Burnes and Henry W. Heisch, U. S. M. C., for crossing the river at Tientsin, China, June 20, 1900, under heavy fire, and destroying buildings occupied by the enemy.

Private Louis F. Thies, U. S. M. C., for fearlessly exposing his life to danger for the saving of others on the occasion of the fire on board the U. S. S. *Petrel*, March 31, 1901.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

Sergts. Alex. J. Foley and Percy S. Burch, Corpl. E. Swift, and Private William Hanrahan, U. S. M. C., commendatory letters from the Navy Department, for fearlessly exposing their lives to danger in rescuing from the battlefield at Tientsin, China, Maj. James Reagan, Ninth United States Infantry, who was seriously wounded.

OFFICER RETIRED.

Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, December 12, 1901.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Second Lieut. William D. A. Junkin, March 14, 1902.

Second Lieut. Yandell Foote, April 28, 1902.

OFFICERS DIED.

Maj. James M. T. Young (retired), Aug. 1, 1902.
First Lieut. Olof H. Rask, May 29, 1902.

OFFICER DISMISSED.

Capt. Bertram S. Neumann, May 17, 1902.

ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments.....	1,790
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	157
From Army.....	129
	<hr/> 286
Total	2,076
Discharged, died, deserted, and retired	1,986

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have to renew recommendations submitted in my previous report, as follows:

INSTRUCTION OF COOKS.

1. That a school of instruction for this important class of detailed men be established in the interest of economy and the better preparation and cooking of food furnished for the subsistence of the enlisted men.

CARE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

2. That the arms and equipment of the soldier be permanently retained by him during the term of his service as the best means of securing the proper care and preservation of the same, as well as placing the responsibility therefor.

PROBATIONARY TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

3. The fact that the average length of service of all deserters from the Marine Corps is about four months would seem to indicate that the cause or causes conducive to desertion obtain mostly during the brief period mentioned, and to but little, if any, extent thereafter or after the recruit becomes accustomed to the service and its conditions. These causes consist principally, I believe, in lack of mature consideration at the time of enlistment, the necessary restraints of discipline, and homesickness. If, however, a probationary term of enlistment of at least three months' duration were to be established, such enlistment, if the recruit should so desire and prove acceptable to the Government at the expiration of said term, could be extended to include the full period of four years, the recruit, during this probationary period, to receive only such portion of the regular pay and allowances of a soldier as may be deemed necessary, the balance due him for this period to be paid upon the expiration of the full term of enlistment. This would, I am persuaded, go far toward eliminating the crime of desertion, or at least toward reducing the same to a minimum, resulting in the advancement of discipline and efficiency, as well as the morals of the service, a condition of affairs most earnestly to be desired.

4. In regard to the subject of classification of clerks, I would respectfully invite the attention of the Major-General Commandant, to the constant increase in the amount of the work of the adjutant and inspector's department consequent upon the large increase in the strength of the Marine Corps and the insufficiency of the present clerical force to promptly and adequately meet the demand made upon it in the performance of the duties of this office. Although the strength of the corps has been increased within the past three years from 75 officers and 3,073 enlisted men to 211 officers and 6,812 enlisted men and the work of the office increased many fold, the clerical force has been increased by only one clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector and the detail of one enlisted man. The work of completing the card system, which, when fairly established, would so greatly facilitate the furnishing of information, a very important part of the duties of this office, I have been obliged to discontinue for lack of a competent available clerk to do the work. In the event of the absence of any of the employees, through sickness or otherwise, their work has to be distributed among those who already have more than they can attend to with the necessary

degree of thoroughness. Although for a considerable time to come the work of the adjutant and inspector's department must necessarily continue to increase by the number of enlistments, deaths, discharges, desertions, retirements, by the volume and number of muster rolls, descriptive lists, conduct records, enlistment papers, applications for information on pension cases and for the Major-General Commandant's office, as well as in the matter of general correspondence, furnishing of blanks, books, stationery to posts and ships in commission, and the work consequent upon the prosecution of target practice, the deficiency in the strength of the office, personnel impels me to most earnestly recommend the increase of the clerical force of this department by the addition of at least one competent clerk. I am also of the opinion that it would conduce to the efficiency of this force if the detailed enlisted men were included in the classified list and the clerical force of this office constituted as follows:

	Per year.
1 chief clerk, salary	\$1,600
1 clerk, first class	1,500
2 clerks, second class, each \$1,200	2,400
2 clerks, salary each, \$1,000	2,000
2 clerks, salary each, \$900	1,800

This number to be exclusive of the clerk to the assistant adjutant and inspector. Such an arrangement would give one additional clerk to the present number, and would entail an increased expenditure of \$1,052, which increase would be practically the same as the expense of one additional detailed enlisted man with the usual allowances, and would admit of the assignment of each of the individual members of the clerical force to the character of work for which they might be best adapted, and with corresponding compensation, which would seem to be but a matter of simple justice and a material step toward the more efficient transaction of the business of this department.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REID,

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

D.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that from an examination and analysis of the reports of range firing, and especially of the annual reports of same received at this office from the various posts of the corps, it appears that the officers and men who will hereinafter be mentioned have qualified either as sharpshooters or marksmen, as required by the Small-Arms Firing Instructions U. S. Marine Corps, dated April 1, 1900.

2. The range practice at the various posts has been conducted in conformity with the instructions issued by the Brigadier-General Commandant, and although the practice at each post was uniform, nevertheless the practice throughout the service has not been uniform, owing to the fact that at several of the posts ranges up to and including 1,000 yards were available, while at others only the 600-yard range could be used. It has therefore been necessary to divide the sharpshooters and marksmen into four classes, to wit:

- (1) Those who qualified at known distance firing up to 600 yards;
- (2) Those who qualified at known distance firing up to 600 yards and at skirmish firing;
- (3) Those who qualified at known distance firing up to and including 1,000 yards; and
- (4) Those who qualified at known distance firing up to 1,000 yards and at skirmish firing.

I could devise no more equitable manner of making out the certificates for the signature of the Brigadier-General Commandant than by dividing them into the classes above outlined, the certificates in each class being arranged and appropriately designated in accordance with the percentage attained in that class.

3. Since submitting my last report ranges have been constructed and are in operation at Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, Va., and from reports received from said

stations these ranges fulfill the requirements of the service up to and including the 600-yard range.

4. Attention is invited to the necessity for securing land somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., in order that the men who have qualified in the gallery at those stations may have the advantage of qualifying on the range.

5. Attention is also invited to a report made by the undersigned recommending the building of a safety range at League Island, which has not as yet received the approval of the Brigadier-General Commandant. If this safety range is not to be built, land should be secured in the vicinity of League Island. This matter is submitted for your earnest consideration, as League Island, Boston, and Washington are the only stations where the corps has not either a range of its own or is able to rent ranges belonging to the National Guard.

6. From the inclosed tabulated statement of rifle practice it will be seen that 1,236 men fired complete scores for record. Of these, 65 qualified as sharpshooters and 74 as marksmen. This number who fired on the range is but a small percentage of those who qualified in the gallery, and was caused generally by the transfer of men to our outlying possessions after qualifying in the gallery and before they had fired upon the range, and also by the fact that at Boston, Mass., League Island, Pa., and Washington, D. C., the men had no opportunities to qualify on the range. This not only works an injustice to the men who have so qualified, but it also materially reduces the efficiency of our corps, inasmuch as while the practice with reduced charges in the gallery is of the utmost importance, the men should certainly learn to handle their pieces on the range before going in the field.

7. From an examination of the reports of revolver practice it will be seen that the practice was held at 16 posts and that of 2,105 men classified 706 qualified as first class.

8. Inclosed herewith are individual classification reports of those who qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen, together with certificates.

9. The following-named men having left the service subsequent to their qualification, their certificates are inclosed herewith for such action as may be deemed proper, viz: David B. Bennett, sergeant, discharged September 23, 1901; Gustave F. Hoenes, sergeant, discharged October 10, 1901; Charles E. Thomas, sergeant, discharged November 19, 1901; William F. Kusterer, sergeant, discharged December 21, 1901; Edward A. Walker, sergeant, discharged October 29, 1901; John L. Randall, corporal, discharged October 27, 1901; Harry N. Stewart, corporal, discharged December 14, 1901; William C. Leamy, corporal, discharged December 13, 1901; Reinhard Dietrich, trumpeter, discharged February 10, 1902; Oscar J. Upham, private, discharged November 17, 1901; Peter McGuire, private, discharged August 21, 1901; Luther Howard, private, discharged September 14, 1901; Alexander Miller, private, discharged October 30, 1901; Frederick Connor, private, discharged February 15, 1902; Richard Pernerick, private, discharged January 24, 1902; John Butts, private, discharged April 8, 1902; Ole M. Otness, private, deserted October 5, 1901; Ralph Cleveland, private, deserted October 8, 1901; Charles E. Milburn, private, deserted August 25, 1901; George E. De Groat, private, deserted October 2, 1901; Randal C. Stewart, private, deserted December 8, 1901; Sydney T. Bellamy, private, deserted October 25, 1901.

10. The following-named officers and enlisted men are entitled to the sharpshooter's badge, this being their first qualification as such, viz: Capts. G. C. Thorpe, William H. Parker, Dion Williams, Arthur T. Marix, T. P. Kane; First Lieuts. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, W. C. Harlee, George H. Mather; Second Lieuts. William L. Redles, D. W. Blake; Q. M. Sergts. Carr Waller, George Sparwald; Gunnery Sergts. Bruno A. Fosterer, A. J. Pardee, George Heiligenstein, Frank Pierpoint, Edward H. W. Holt, Friedrich W. M. Poppe, Thomas S. Sullivan; Sergts. A. V. Jackson, T. E. Janssen, B. E. Greene, Daniel J. McNamara, Gustave P. Miller, John Benson, Frank Demuth, James Dolphin, Joseph F. Barrett, D. H. Peppard; Corpls. Richard J. Grace, David L. Green, J. S. McReynolds, Floyd L. Mack, Blandford E. Green, Jean T. McDaniel, Jens Jensen, John C. Tierney, George Logue; Privates William J. Maybee, Johann E. Roesch, William J. Wilkinson, Arthur McQuaid, Edward Russell, John C. Reed, Andrew David, Edward Williams, George Mansfield, Carl A. Peterson, R. O'Hara, Thomas Powers, Albert Moore, Ralph A. Cleveland, Richard Pernerick, Frederick Conner, Oscar J. Upham; Trumpeter Reinhard Dietrich.

11. The following-named officers and enlisted men are entitled to marksmen's pins, this being their first year of qualification as marksmen, viz: Second Lieut. Frederick A. Udell; First Sergt. Albert Gosling; Sergts. George Arthur, Charles Olinger, Alfred Tietze, John F. Malone, Charles Pearson, Timothy McCarthy, Robert Kelly, David B. Bennett, Walter Vincent, Henry L. Hulbert, Charles E. Thomas; Trumpeter Patrick J. Tevlin; Drummer Charles B. Helm; Corpls. William Ludgate, Samuel Boyd, Harold

A. Davis, William J. Breslin, William W. Parker, John H. Vedder, Clinton W. Chute, J. F. Carney, Albert A. Campbell, A. E. Cordes, Evan Pritchard; Privates Jos. DeW. Gilbert, Edward H. Wilkinson, Robert Wood, John A. Richardson, Edward W. Young, Edward Quigley, C. E. Naghel, Frank R. Farley, William Porter, Joseph A. Driscoll, Julius Weiss, Mansfield Hutchison, T. Flavin, William E. Swan, Henry T. W. Grainger, Thomas J. Manion, David W. Burnett, Robert Reid, Bernhardt Sack, Emil Gustavs, Michael Donelly, Richard Walsh, Cornelius P. Moynihan, George M. Perry, Jesse Ball, Clarence L. Foster, Erwin J. Boydston, Louis Kohfahl, Samuel George Wallace, Peter McGuire, Luther Howard, A. Miller, J. Butts, O. M. Otness, S. T. Bellamy, J. Melvin, Randal C. Stewart, George E. DeGroat, Charles E. Milburn.

LIST OF SHARPSHOOTERS AND MARKSMEN, WITH PRESENT STATIONS.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men who have qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen, together with their present stations:

Mare Island, Cal.—Second Lieut. William L. Redles; Q. M. Sergt. Carr Waller; Gunnery Sergts. Frank Pierpoint, George Heiligenstein, Friedrich W. M. Poppe; Sergt. Lewis C. Krueger; Corpls. Jens Jensen, Jean T. McDaniel, John C. Tierney, George Logue; Private Andrew David.

Bremerton, Wash.—First Lieut. D. P. Hall; Privates Carl A. Peterson, Thomas Powers.

Boston Navy-Yard.—Capt. Dion William; Sergts. Jos. S. Barrett, John Benson; Private John C. Reed.

New York Navy-Yard.—Capt. T. P. Kane; Sergt. D. H. Peppard; Privates Johann E. Roesch, Redmond O'Hara.

Norfolk, Va.—Q. M. Sergt. George Sparwald; Sergt. James Dolphin; Private George Mansfield.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. William H. Parker; Corpls. David L. Green, Blandford E. Green.

League Island, Pa.—Second Lieut. D. W. Blake.

Camp Heywood, Charleston, S. C.—Private William J. Maybee.

Marine barracks, Washington, D. C.—Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey.

Culebra, P. R.—Capt. G. C. Thorpe, Corpl. Charles S. McReynolds, Sergt. Thure E. Janssen, Private William J. Wilkinson.

Naval training station, San Francisco.—Corpl. Frederick Parker; Privates Edward Williams, Albert Moore.

Carite, P. I.—First Lieut. W. C. Harlee.

Sitka, Alaska.—First Lieut. George H. Mather.

U. S. S. Machias.—Gunnery Sergt. William Kehoe.

U. S. S. Philadelphia.—Sergt. Frank Demuth.

U. S. S. Rainbow.—Gunnery Sergt. H. J. Pardee.

U. S. S. Illinois.—Gunnery Sergt. Edward H. W. Holt.

U. S. S. Marietta.—Sergt. Daniel J. McNamara; Corpl. Richard J. Grace.

U. S. R. S. Columbia.—Sergts. A. V. Jackson, Gustave P. Miller; Corpl. Floyd L. Mack.

U. S. R. S. Independence.—Gunnery Sergts. John F. Welch, Thomas S. Sullivan; Privates Edward Russell, Arthur McQuaid.

Recruiting service (Chicago).—Capt. Arthur T. Marix.

Recruiting service (California).—Gunnery Sergt. Bruno A. Fosterer.

On leave.—First Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

MARKSMEN.

Sitka, Alaska.—Capt. J. H. Pendleton, Private C. E. Naghel.

Carite, P. I.—Sergts. George Arthur, Frank Frazier, J. J. Martin; Corpl. Alfred B. Cordes; Privates Joseph A. Driscoll, T. Flavin, Michael Donelly.

Mare Island, Cal.—Sergts. Henry L. Hulbert, Walter Vincent; Corpls. William J. Breslin, Harold A. Davis; Drummer Charles B. Helm; Privates Bernhardt Sack, Robert Reid, David W. Burnett, E. J. Boydston, Henry T. W. Grainger, William E. Swan, Mansfield Hutchison, Frank R. Farley, Joseph De W. Gilbert, Edward H. Wilkinson, Thomas J. Manion.

Boston, Mass.—Sergts. Alfred Tietze, Charles Pearson; Corpls. George Warner, Reuben J. Phillips; Private Edward W. Young.

Bremerton, Wash.—Privates Jesse Ball, Samuel George Wallace.

Norfolk, Va.—Second Lieut. Frederick A. Udell; Sergts. Charles Olinger, John F. Malone.

New York Navy-Yard.—First Sergt. Albert Gosling; Corpl. John F. Carney.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Corpl. Clinton W. Chute; Private Cornelius P. Moynihan.
Annapolis, Md.—Capt. L. C. Lucas.
Marine barracks, Washington, D. C.—Privates Edward Quigley, Joseph Melvin.
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.—Corpl. Samuel Boyd.
Port Royal, S. C.—Corpl. William W. Parker.
U. S. S. Iowa.—Private William Porter.
U. S. S. Philadelphia.—Trumpeter Patrick J. Tevlin, Private Julius Weiss.
U. S. R. S. Independence.—Corpl. William Ludgate, Private John A. Richardson.
U. S. S. Marietta.—Private Richard Walsh.
U. S. S. Buffalo.—Private George M. Perry.
U. S. S. Wisconsin.—Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, First Sergt. John G. Burns.
U. S. S. Mohican.—Corpl. A. A. Campbell, Privates Emil Gustavs, L. Kohfahl,
 Robert Wood, Clarence L. Foster.
U. S. S. Columbia.—Corpl. John H. Vedder.
U. S. S. Nipsic.—Sergt. Robert Kelly.
League Island, Pa.—Corpl. Evan Pritchard.
 Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector,
Inspector of Target Practice.

THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

E.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
 ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the team which was assembled by your orders to represent the Marine Corps in the interstate shooting tournament which was recently held at Sea Girt, N. J.:

2. It having been decided by you upon our return from Sea Girt last year that the corps was to be represented by a team at the above-mentioned tournament this year, as many members of the team which competed last year as could be spared were detailed by your orders for duty at the marine barracks, Washington, in order to form at least the nucleus of a team. It was found from time to time that the exigencies of the service rendered it necessary to detach for duty at other stations several of the members of last year's team, and consequently only 8 members were available when the competition for places on the team was about to begin. The records of this office were therefore consulted and the undersigned requested the detail to Washington of certain officers and enlisted men to compete for places, which recommendation was approved by you, and on or about June 14, 1902, 23 men went into camp at the rifle range, Ordway, Md., and practice was begun. From time to time it was found that some of the men who had been selected did not make the necessary scores, and their places were filled by other details. As the result of the record of practice at Ordway 2 officers and 14 enlisted men were selected to go to Sea Girt for practice, and from these the team for the Hilton and interstate matches were finally selected.

3. The undersigned, by orders from headquarters under date of June 20, 1902, took command of the detachment at Ordway, and from time to time made such visits to the range as to him seemed necessary and proper in order to keep in touch with the men and the work they were doing. During his absence from the range the senior line officer was left in command.

4. Under date of August 12, 1902, the undersigned proceeded to Sea Girt for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the reception and installment in their quarters of the Marine Corps team, and under date of August 20 the team, in charge of Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., proceeded to Sea Girt, the undersigned joining them there the same day.

5. The officers and enlisted men were comfortably provided for in wall tents, all tents and other equipage being furnished by the State of New Jersey, and the arrangements made by the authorities were all that could be desired.

6. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Mount & Allen, who are in charge of the restaurant on the range, by which the men were subsisted at the rate of 75 cents per diem each from the 20th to the 27th of August and at the rate of \$1 thereafter. The subsistence furnished by the above contractors was in all respects of a satisfactory character.

7. On August 21, 1902, the men began firing on the Sea Girt range under the conditions which were to prevail at the various competitions in which they were to be entered. The firing at 200 yards was begun at 10 a. m., and at 500 yards at 2 p. m., and immediately thereafter at the 600 yards, each man firing besides his pool shots a string of seven shots at each range. This daily routine was continued up to and including Monday, September 1. From the records which were kept both at Ordway and at Sea Girt the following-named officers and men were selected to compose the team which was to compete for the Hilton trophy: Second Lieuts. Thomas Holcomb, jr., and Rupert C. Dewey; Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes, Gunnery Sergts. Richard C. Howard, James Boyle, and Frederick W. Wilson; Sergts. George A. Cook, Thomas A. Lonsdale, and Charles A. Norton; Corpl. Henry Baptiste; Privates James Markey and William J. Maybee.

The alternates were: Sergts. Frederick J. Dionne and John T. Malone; Private Archie Lovelace, and Trumpeter O. W. Schriever. In view of the fact that during the past year both the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey State Rifle Association modified the conditions under which teams could be entered for the various competitions, the men representing the Marine Corps were entered in matches other than that for the Hilton trophy, which was the only one which we were eligible to enter at the meeting of 1901. The various matches in which the team representing the Marine Corps were entered will be described in detail.

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

8. The Wimbledon cup match was fired on August 30; this was open to all citizens and residents of the United States, the distance being 1,000 yards, each competitor firing 30 shots. The rules permitted any rifle to be used and any position without the artificial rest. A handicap of 18 points was allowed for military rifles using Government ammunition and 6 points for special military rifles using any ammunition. In this match there were entered for the Marine Corps Lieutenants Holcomb and Dewey and Gunnery-Sergeants Howard and Boyle.

There were 48 competitors. The scores of the members of the Marine Corps team who entered for this match were as follows, the possible being 150 without the 18 points handicap:

Lieutenant Holcomb	5 4 3 4 3 3 3 0 0 3 3 4 2 2 0	84+18=102
Lieutenant Dewey	2 3 5 4 3 2 3 3 3 0 2 3 5 4 0 5	82+18=100
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	5 5 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 3 4 3	86+18=104
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	4 5 4 0 3 2 2 4 2 3 5 3 3 5	68+18= 86

The names of the other competitors and the States, organizations represented, together with the aggregate scores made, were as follows:

	Score.	Handicap.	Total.
1. K. K. Casey, New York	128	18	146
2. H. M. Bell, New Jersey	135	6	141
3. W. G. Hudson, New Jersey	114	18	132
4. H. H. Leizier, Pennsylvania	122	6	128
5. S. B. Weatherald, District of Columbia	122	6	128
6. H. E. Evans, New York	109	18	127
7. A. E. Wells, New York	109	18	127
8. E. C. Goddard, Pennsylvania	119	6	125
9. H. L. Smith, New Jersey	103	18	121
10. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey	114	6	120
11. C. M. Smith, New York	102	18	120
12. S. S. Stebbins, New York	100	18	118
13. L. C. Bruce, New York	110	6	116
14. H. Daube, New Jersey	98	18	116
15. R. W. Evans, New Jersey	97	18	115
16. S. S. Paupet, Ohio	94	18	112
17. C. W. Dickey, District of Columbia	93	18	111
18. W. F. Leushner, New York	104	6	110
19. H. Pope, New Jersey	109	.....	109
20. F. J. Laughlan, New York	90	18	108
21. W. B. Martin, New Jersey	99	6	105
22. R. Ryan, New York	87	18	105
23. R. C. Howard, U. S. M. C.	86	18	104
24. T. Holcomb, jr., U. S. M. C.	84	18	102
25. A. Stevens, New York	83	18	101
26. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C.	82	18	100
27. W. B. Short, New York	79	18	97
28. D. C. Myer, New York	78	18	96

	Score.	Handicap.	Total.
29. W. D. W. Foulke, Pennsylvania.....	76	18	94
30. G. B. Young, District of Columbia	74	18	92
31. W. S. Lamb, New York	73	18	91
32. J. Boyle, U. S. M. C.	68	18	86
33. J. Corrie, New York	68	18	86
34. F. L. Graham, United States Army	68	18	86
35. C. B. Winder, New York	65	18	83
36. W. W. Cookson, District of Columbia	76	6	82
37. W. C. Gannon, New Jersey.....	63	18	81
38. A. Rowland, New Jersey.....	73	6	79
39. G. E. Cook, District of Columbia.....	66	6	72
40. S. I. Scott, District of Columbia.....	51	18	69
41. M. M. Farrow, District of Columbia.....	47	18	65
42. J. Kulp	30	18	48

The following competitors withdrew after the competition had begun: F. C. Wessel, New York; F. M. Dardinkiller, New York; E. Bruch, New York; G. K. Doyle, New York; F. O'Connor, New York; J. Malcolm, New Jersey.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in this competition the members of the Marine Corps team stood, respectively, as follows: Gunnery-Sergeant Howard, 23; Lieutenant Holcomb, 24; Lieutenant Dewey, 26; Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle, 32.

In considering the scores made by the representatives of the Marine Corps team it should be remembered, first, that the competitors for the Wimbledon cup are generally expert long-distance shots, and, second, that but few opportunities have been afforded our men to practice at this range. If these considerations be given due weight the undersigned believes that the showing made by our men was very creditable.

HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

9. The Hilton trophy match was shot on Tuesday, September 2, 1902. The same conditions as to the status of teams entering prevailed as during the last tournament.

Nine teams were entered, as follows: District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, Marine Corps.

10. The weather on the day of the competition was clear and bright and with very little wind. Each competitor was allowed three pool shots at each range upon pool targets before firing for record. As during the competition last year, at the 200-yard range the firing was conducted standing, and at 500 and 600 yards prone, with the head of the firer toward the target. At the latter ranges the men were permitted to use their slings.

11. The firing was concluded about 6 p. m., the trophy being won by the team from New York, the Marine Corps standing sixth in the line of competitors.

12. The order of merit and the aggregates made by the several teams were as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
1. New York.....	361	397	379	1,137
2. New Jersey	364	384	375	1,123
3. District of Columbia	352	384	364	1,100
4. Massachusetts.....	346	377	353	1,076
5. Pennsylvania.....	356	374	346	1,076
6. U. S. Marine Corps.....	347	367	359	1,073
7. Ohio	325	349	321	995
8. U. S. Army.....	321	339	324	984
9. Maryland	330	335	309	974

13. The individual scores at the various ranges made by the members of the team representing the Marine Corps were as follows:

200 yards.									
Lieutenant Holcomb	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	=	29
Lieutenant Dewey.....	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	=	28
Sergeant-Major Hayes.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	=	29
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard.....	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	=	31
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	=	28
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	=	27
Sergeant Cook.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	=	30
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	=	30
Sergeant Norton.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	=	28
Corporal Baptiste.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	=	28
Private Maybee.....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	=	29
Private Markey.....	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	=	30

500 yards.

Lieutenant Holcomb	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	32
Lieutenant Dewey	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	31
Sergeant-Major Hayes	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	33
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	32
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	28
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	31
Sergeant Cook	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	31
Sergeant Lonsdale	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	34
Sergeant Norton	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	32
Corporal Baptiste	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	30
Private Maybee	4	2	5	4	5	3	5	28
Private Markey	2	2	5	4	4	5	4	25

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600 yards.

Lieutenant Holcomb	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	35
Lieutenant Dewey	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	33
Sergeant-Major Hayes	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	31
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	32
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	5	4	3	5	4	3	3	27
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	33
Sergeant Cook	5	3	3	5	4	5	4	29
Sergeant Lonsdale	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	29
Sergeant Norton	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	29
Corporal Baptiste	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	31
Private Maybee	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
Private Markey	4	3	2	4	4	4	0	21

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Order of merit.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
1. Lieutenant Holcomb	29	32	35	96
2. Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	31	32	32	95
3. Sergeant-Major Hayes	29	33	31	93
4. Sergeant Lonsdale	30	34	29	93
5. Lieutenant Dewey	28	31	33	92
6. Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	27	31	33	91
7. Sergeant Cook	30	31	29	90
8. Sergeant Norton	28	32	29	89
9. Corporal Baptiste	28	30	31	89
10. Private Maybee	29	28	29	86
11. Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	28	28	27	83
12. Private Markey	30	25	21	76
	347	367	359	1,073

14. An examination of the individual scores made by the team representing the Marine Corps will show a vast improvement over that of last year, and most of the members maintained at the time of the match the average scores previously made during practice.

15. Unfortunately two of the members fell below the averages made by them at practice, the reason therefor being unaccountable. Private Markey, whose total at the time of the match was 76 points, had averaged previously at practice 90, and Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle, who made 83 in the competition, also averaged about 90 in practice.

16. If therefore these two members of the team had maintained on the day of the match the averages previously made at practice, the total aggregate made by the team would have been increased by about 21 points, which would have made our aggregate 1,094, and which would have given us fourth place in the competition, which place I believe we should have held, and which in fact we would have held, had not Private Markey made a "0" on his last shot at 600 yards, which was caused by his making a "4" on the wrong target.

17. Attention is invited to the fact that the Marine Corps team was but 3 points behind Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and was 78 points ahead of the next following team. The aggregate of 1,073 was therefore well above the average aggregate of the scores. While the team upon this competition did not make as satisfactory an aggregate as it should have done and as it had previously done in practice, it is nevertheless a fact worthy of note that the aggregate made this year is 59 points in advance of that made last year, and this with only seven members of the team which fired last year being members of the team this year.

18. Each year it has become more apparent to the undersigned that no matter how

strong a team may be at preliminary practice, yet when firing for competition for the first time some invariably fall below the record previously made. This I believe emphasizes more strongly than anything else the great advantage which the teams representing the various States have over our team, as the personnel of these teams has practically remained the same for years, and the individual members are therefore thoroughly hardened and do not fall victims to what the shooter calls "buck fever," and which is nothing but the natural nervousness caused by the strain under which the men labor when entering a competition of this character. It is hoped that our team next year may have overcome this tendency, and if so I have no hesitancy in asserting that the showing will be much better than that of the present year, as there is no doubt but that the material which composed our team was of a high character.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

19. The company team match was shot on Wednesday, September 3. This was open to teams of five from any company of the National Guard of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, U. S. Army, Marine Corps, or any foreign government. Seven shots were fired at 200 and 500 yards, respectively.

20. The Marine Corps was represented by three teams selected from three companies, and for this purpose the four alternates were utilized, Private Markey not firing.

21. The personnel of the teams, together with the individual scores made at the two ranges, were as follows:

200 yards.

COMPANY A.

Lieutenant Holcomb.....	4	5	4	4	4	5	4=	30
Sergeant-Major Hayes.....	4	4	4	4	3	4	4=	27
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard.....	4	3	4	5	3	4	3=	26
Sergeant Norton.....	5	4	4	4	5	5	4=	31
Private Maybee.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4=	28

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COMPANY B.

Lieutenant Dewey.....	4	3	5	4	5	5	5=	31
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson.....	4	5	4	5	5	4	4=	31
Sergeant Cook.....	4	5	5	5	4	4	4=	31
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	4	4	4	5	5	4	5=	31
Trumpeter Schriever.....	4	3	4	4	5	4	3=	27

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COMPANY C.

Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	4=	29
Sergeant Dionne.....	4	4	5	3	3	4	5=	28
Sergeant Malone.....	4	3	4	3	4	4	4=	26
Corporal Baptiste.....	4	5	3	4	4	3	4=	27
Private Lovelace.....	4	5	3	3	4	3	3=	25

135

500 yards.

COMPANY A.

Lieutenant Holcomb.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	5=	33
Sergeant-Major Hayes.....	4	3	5	5	2	4	4=	27
Gunnery Sergeant Howard.....	3	5	5	4	5	5	4=	31
Sergeant Norton.....	4	4	5	3	4	5	4=	29
Private Maybee.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5=	34

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COMPANY B.

Lieutenant Dewey.....	4	2	4	5	4	5	5=	29
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson.....	5	4	5	4	5	4	5=	32
Sergeant Cook.....	5	4	4	4	4	5	4=	30
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	2	4	3	5	5	5	4=	28
Trumpeter Schriever.....	5	2	4	4	5	3	3=	26

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COMPANY C.

Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle.....	5	4	5	5	5	4	5=	33
Sergeant Dionne.....	5	5	5	5	4	3	4=	31
Sergeant Malone.....	2	4	4	4	5	4	4=	27
Corporal Baptiste.....	4	5	5	4	4	5	4=	31
Private Lovelace.....	4	5	4	3	3	4	5=	28

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22. There were seventeen entries, the organizations represented and the aggregate scores made being as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1. Company A, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia.....	145	167	312
2. Company C, Seventh New York.....	146	164	310
3. Company C, Fourth New Jersey.....	143	164	307
4. Company G, Seventh New York.....	142	159	301
5. Company A, Third Battalion, District of Columbia.....	143	158	301
6. Company A, First New Jersey.....	145	155	300
7. Company A, U. S. Marine Corps.....	142	154	296
8. Company B, U. S. Marine Corps.....	151	145	296
9. Company I, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.....	142	152	294
10. Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania.....	140	152	292
11. Troop L, First Georgia.....	141	149	290
12. First Troop, Pennsylvania.....	143	147	290
13. Company C, U. S. Marine Corps.....	135	150	285
14. Company A, Third Pennsylvania.....	138	141	279
15. Troop A, Maryland.....	134	138	272
16. Troop A, Maryland.....	134	128	262
17. Company K, Third Pennsylvania.....	132	127	259

23. From an examination of the foregoing it will appear that at the end of the first stage of the competition Company B of the Corps stood "1," but unfortunately it fell back at the 500-yard range and finally came out eighth.

24. The three companies representing the Corps, stood, respectively: Company A, seventh; Company B, eighth; Company C, thirteenth.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

25. The same day the company team match was fired the regimental team match for the interstate championship was held. This was open to teams of six from the regimental, battalion, and separate company organizations of the National Guard and Naval Reserve of the United States, U. S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any foreign government. Ten shots were fired at 200 and 500 yards. The Marine Corps was represented in this competition by two teams, the personnel and individual scores made being as follows:

200 yards.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Holcomb.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4=	42
Lieutenant Dewey.....	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5=	44
Sergeant-Major Hayes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4=	40
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard.....	5	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	4	5=	42
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson.....	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4=	44
Private Maybee.....	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	4=	42

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SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant Cook.....	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4=	44
Sergeant Norton.....	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4=	40
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5=	42
Corporal Baptiste.....	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	5=	39
Private Lovelace.....	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4=	43
Trumpeter Schriever.....	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5=	44

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500 yards.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Holcomb.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5=	47
Lieutenant Dewey.....	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	3=	44
Sergeant-Major Hayes.....	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5=	45
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	2	5	3	5=	44
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson.....	4	4	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	4=	42
Private Maybee.....	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4=	44

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SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant Cook.....	5	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	4=	42
Sergeant Norton.....	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	4=	43
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5=	44
Corporal Baptiste.....	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	4=	44
Private Lovelace.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	3=	43
Trumpeter Schriever.....	5	3	3	2	4	4	5	4	5	4=	39

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26. The "0" made by Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson at the 500-yard range was due to his making a "5" on the wrong target.

27. There were 21 entries in this competition, the organizations and aggregate scores being as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1. Fourth New Jersey	257	288	545
2. Seventy-first New York	251	287	538
3. Seventh New York	256	281	537
4. Second District of Columbia	258	275	533
5. Twelfth New York	256	274	530
6. First Massachusetts	257	272	529
7. Sixth Pennsylvania	250	276	526
8. First District of Columbia	251	274	525
9. Thirteenth Pennsylvania	250	272	522
10. First New Jersey	248	269	517
11. First United States Marine Corps	251	266	517
12. Sixty-ninth New York	240	268	508
13. Second United States Marine Corps	252	255	507
14. Fifth Maryland	238	263	501
15. Second New Jersey	245	254	499
16. Third Pennsylvania	237	259	496
17. Fifth Maryland	241	253	494
18. Pennsylvania Squadron	245	237	482
19. Second Pennsylvania	223	245	468
20. Troop A, Maryland	<i>a</i> 238	<i>b</i> 208	458
21. Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army	219	236	455

a 4½ handicap.

b 7½ handicap.

28. Troop A, Maryland, using carbines in this competition, were allowed a handicap of 4½ points at 200 yards and 7½ points at 500 yards.

29. From the foregoing it will appear that in this competition the two teams representing the Marine Corps stood, respectively, eleventh and thirteenth. The team representing the First Regiment of marines tied with the First New Jersey, but as the latter team had made the greater score at 500 yards, it was given precedence in accordance with the rules of the competition.

30. It will also be noticed that the scores made were very close, 21 teams competing, and the difference between the first and last being 90 points.

INTERSTATE MILITARY MATCH.

31. The interstate military match was fired on Thursday, September 4, and was open to the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, the National Guard or State militia of the several States or Territories or the District of Columbia. Ten rounds were fired at 200 and 500 yards, respectively.

32. The Marine Corps was represented by the same team as that which had competed for the Hilton trophy, the personnel and scores being as follows:

	200 yards.										
Lieutenant Holcomb	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5=	45
Lieutenant Dewey	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5=	38
Sergeant-Major Hayes	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5=	42
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4=	40
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4=	42
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	3=	41
Sergeant Cook	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4=	41
Sergeant Lonsdale	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5=	42
Sergeant Norton	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4=	40
Corporal Baptiste	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4=	40
Private Maybee	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4=	43
Private Markey	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5=	42

500 yards.

Lieutenant Holcomb	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5=	49
Lieutenant Dewey	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	4	5=	43
Sergeant-Major Hayes	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5=	44
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	4=	44
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5=	46
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5=	48
Sergeant Cook	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4=	48
Sergeant Lonsdale	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5=	47
Sergeant Norton	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4=	42
Corporal Baptiste	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4=	46
Private Maybee	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5=	48
Private Markey	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4=	43

Order of merit.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1. Lieutenant Holcomb	45	49	94
2. Private Maybee	43	48	91
3. Sergeant Cook	41	48	89
4. Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	41	48	89
5. Sergeant Lonsdale	42	47	89
6. Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	42	46	88
7. Corporal Baptiste	40	46	86
8. Sergeant-Major Hayes	42	44	86
9. Private Markey	42	43	85
10. Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	40	44	84
11. Sergeant Norton	40	42	82
12. Lieutenant Dewey	38	43	81

33. The other teams which competed were the same as those for the Hilton trophy, the organizations and aggregate scores being as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1. New Jersey	516	566	1,082
2. District of Columbia	499	575	1,074
3. New York	500	574	1,074
4. Massachusetts	510	550	1,060
5. Pennsylvania	501	550	1,051
6. United States Marine Corps	496	548	1,044
7. Ohio	491	526	1,017
8. United States Army	475	531	1,009
9. Maryland	468	471	936

34. From the foregoing it will appear that the standing of the corps team in this competition was exactly the same as that in the Hilton trophy, to wit, sixth.

35. Attention is invited, however, to the fact that the scores made by the team on this day were much in advance of those made on the first day's firing in the Hilton trophy competition, the average for the two ranges being 87 per cent. Had this percentage been obtained in the Hilton trophy match, our aggregate would have been 1,096, which would have been one point less than we had made in practice. These data emphasize the statement previously made as to the nervousness which attacks men who for the first time fire for competition.

36. I deem it proper to invite special attention to the most excellent scores made by the team at the 500-yard range, the average being 90 per cent.

SKIRMISH TEAM MATCH.

37. This match was shot Friday, September 5, and was open to teams of six men from the regimental, battalion, and separate company organizations of the organized militia and naval reserve of the States and the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

38. In this competition the Marine Corps was represented by two teams, the personnel of which and the scores made by them being as follows:

	Lying.	Kneeling.	Standing.	Total.
Lieutenant Holcomb	9	0	0	45
Lieutenant Dewey	7	1	1	42
Gunnery-Sergeant Howard	2	3	4	34
Gunnery-Sergeant Boyle	5	0	4	37
Gunnery-Sergeant Wilson	2	8	2	21
Private Maybee	1	4	0	21
	26	16	11	227

	Lying.	Kneeling.	Standing.	Total.
Sergeant Lonsdale	1	0	0	5
Sergeant Norton	2	2	1	21
Sergeant Cook	4	0	5	35
Corporal Baptiste	6	5	1	53
Private Markey	2	4	2	32
Trumpeter Shriever	3	3	1	30
	18	14	10	176

The teams competing and the scores made were as follows:

1. Second District of Columbia	280
2. First Marines	227
3. First New Jersey	211
4. U. S. Army	210
5. First District of Columbia	195
6. Twelfth New York	176
7. Second Marines	173
8. Fifth Maryland	171
9. Third Pennsylvania	152

39. From the foregoing it will appear that in this competition the team representing the first regiment of the Marine Corps made an aggregate of 227 and won second place, winning a prize of \$25. While this is the only prize which we secured as a team during this competition, the result of the skirmish match was extremely gratifying to the undersigned, and this especially in view of the fact that the conditions of the match approximated more closely to the conditions for which our men are trained. Very few opportunities were had to make skirmish runs and the result of the competition showed the more clearly the excellent material of the team.

THE PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

40. This match was shot on Saturday, September 6, and was for the military championship of the United States of America. It was open to all members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve, and State Militia or National Guard. The competitors were required to shoot with the rifle of the model adopted and issued by the State they represented or the United States Army rifle.

41. Seven shots were fired at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. The Marine Corps was represented by Lieutenant Holcomb and Lieutenant Dewey in this competition. The individual scores made by them were as follows:

<i>200 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	4 4 4 4 5 4 4=29
Lieutenant Dewey	5 4 4 4 4 5 5=31
<i>300 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	4 5 4 5 5 4 5=32
Lieutenant Dewey	4 3 4 4 3 4 4=26
<i>500 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	4 4 4 4 5 5 5=31
Lieutenant Dewey	5 5 5 4 4 5 4=32
<i>600 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	5 5 5 4 3 3 5=30
Lieutenant Dewey	5 5 5 3 4 4 5=31
<i>800 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	5 5 4 3 4 5 5=31
Lieutenant Dewey	4 4 5 3 4 3 3=26
<i>1,000 yards.</i>	
Lieutenant Holcomb	3 4 5 5 4 3 4=28
Lieutenant Dewey	4 5 0 5 3 5 4=26

42. There were 49 competitors, their names, organization represented, and their aggregate scores being as follows:

1. G. E. Cook, District of Columbia	189	26. F. Boyle, New York	170
2. H. H. Leizear, Pennsylvania	189	27. E. B. Bruch, New York	169
3. S. I. Scott, District of Columbia	186	28. H. E. Evans, New York	169
4. H. Short, New York	184	29. H. Daube, New York	169
5. W. G. Hudson, New Jersey	182	30. F. L. Graham, U. S. Army	166
6. F. M. Dardenkeller, New York	182	31. F. C. Wessel, New York	165
7. T. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.	181	32. R. L. Pile, District of Columbia	164
8. M. W. Parker, Massachusetts	179	33. W. T. Lamb, New York	164
9. S. B. Weatherald, District of Columbia	179	34. F. J. Laughlen, New York	163
10. A. Stevens, New York	179	35. C. M. Dickey, District of Columbia	162
11. J. H. Keogh, Massachusetts	179	36. W. B. Martin, New Jersey	162
12. J. F. Jenkins, New York	178	37. W. A. Towers, New Jersey	162
13. G. H. Doyle, New York	178	38. J. Corrie, New York	162
14. W. F. Leashner, New York	178	39. A. P. Robbins, District of Columbia	156
15. A. E. Wells, New York	177	40. C. M. Smith, District of Columbia	155
16. H. L. Smith, New Jersey	177	41. G. B. Young, District of Columbia	154
17. W. W. Cookson, District of Columbia	177	42. W. M. Farrow, District of Columbia	153
18. C. B. Winslow, New York	176	43. F. O'Connor, New York	151
19. H. M. Bell, New Jersey	176	44. W. C. Gannon, New Jersey	150
20. P. Ryan, New York	174	45. R. W. Evans, New Jersey	144
21. H. K. Casey, New York	174	46. A. Rowland, New Jersey	141
22. H. L. Lohman, New Jersey	173	47. J. G. Dillon, Pennsylvania	141
23. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C.	172	48. W. B. Huddleston, withdrew.	
24. S. S. Stebbins, New York	171	49. F. Bruce, withdrew.	
25. D. C. Meyer, New York	170		

43. From the foregoing it will appear that Lieutenant Holcomb stood seventh in the competition, winning a prize of \$5, and Lieutenant Dewey stood twenty-third.

44. Attention is invited to the fact that only those who are considered the best shots at the meeting enter this match.

45. The result of this shooting was extremely gratifying, and places to the credit of the Marine Corps two prizes in the tournament of 1902.

AMMUNITION.

46. The disadvantage under which the team labored last year by reason of the faulty ammunition was eliminated this year. Inasmuch as the recommendation made by the undersigned for specially hand-loaded ammunition for this tournament was approved by you, the team was supplied with 5,000 rounds of ammunition which was specially hand loaded at the Frankford Arsenal August 13, 1902, the rifle velocity of which at 53 feet was 1,963 feet. No complaint of any character was made with regard to the ammunition.

47. It was learned, however, that several of the teams during this tournament had done away with the lubricant and instead of using the cannellured bullet were using the plain bullet. It may have been only a coincidence but the fact nevertheless remains that the teams using the smooth bullet made better scores than those using the cannellured bullet.

48. The undersigned will give this matter his attention during the coming year and in due time make a recommendation to you in the premises.

RIFLES USED BY THE VARIOUS TEAMS.

49. The rifles used by the teams in the Hilton trophy, interstate, and other competitions were the American magazine rifles. Those used by our team were selected from 40 rifles furnished by the Ordnance Department of the Army upon a request for specially selected ones. As a result, however, of our practice it is believed that the rifles thus selected were not above the ordinary. The question of the selection of rifles—especially with reference to the point-blank sighting—will receive special consideration during the coming year, and at the proper time will be laid before you for consideration and action.

PERSONNEL OF TEAM.

50. It is very gratifying to the undersigned to place upon record not only his own but the general opinion of those who were at Sea Girt that the team which represented the Marine Corps during the present tournament was composed of excellent material and would in the course of time make an extremely strong team. When it is considered that only seven of the men who competed last year were in the team this year, and that even for them it was but the second year upon the range, and that they were placed in competition with teams which have for years fired in competition upon this range, it is believed that the showing made by them is of an excellent character. If it be your intention to have the corps represented at the next meeting, I have the honor to recommend that the team be kept together, preferably at Washington, D. C., in order that the undersigned, under your direction, may lay out and pursue a course of instruction and drill during the winter months and a course of practice as soon as possible in the spring. If this is done the undersigned believes that we can gather a team to represent the corps at the next meeting which will be vastly superior to the one which represented us this year.

51. In this connection I take the opportunity of inviting your attention to the necessity for and the benefits to be derived from the employment of a suitable person to assist the undersigned in preparing the team for the work of the coming year. At the proper time this matter will be brought to your attention.

52. I have to inform you that at the request of General Spencer, Lieutenant Holcomb was permitted to try for a place on the international team which is to compete on Saturday, the 13th instant, at Ottawa, Canada, with the Canadian and British teams for the Palma trophy. I take much pleasure in informing you that as a result of the preliminary competition Lieutenant Holcomb scored fourth place on the team, and by your direction was permitted to accompany the team to Canada.

53. At the proper time a supplementary report will be made with reference to Lieutenant Holcomb's record in this competition.

54. I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the fact that as the representative of the Marine Corps team I was invited by General Spencer to act as adjutant of the international team, and much regretted that owing to my official duties at these headquarters I was unable to accept this invitation.

55. I deem it my duty, as well as a great pleasure, to place upon record my acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to the team and myself by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and the authorities at Sea Girt. Nothing was left undone which would add to our comfort, every facility was afforded us for practice, and the competitions were carried on with a fairness and impartiality which convinced every member of the team that only the best team would win.

56. I feel that I should not be performing my full duty if I did not invite your attention to the exemplary conduct and military bearing of the enlisted men who composed the team. I found it unnecessary at any time to even warn any member of the team, and not a single offense was committed, and when consideration is taken of the great temptations which surrounded the men at this place, this conduct becomes the more gratifying. I know that you will be personally gratified to learn that the high record made by the men so far as their conduct and bearing is concerned was not only apparent to the undersigned, but was frequently brought to his attention by the military people who were gathered at the range.

57. Lieut. Col. Edward J. Dimmick, of the National Guard of Illinois, kindly consented during the practice at Ordway to give us the benefit of his experience in assisting in the preparation of the team for the competitions at Sea Girt. The undersigned desired to have him remunerated for the time thus devoted to the team, and made request for permission to do so, which, however, could not be granted owing to the fact that the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that there was no fund available from which to pay him. He accompanied the team to Sea Girt and in every way within his power assisted the team, and I desire to place upon record my appreciation of the faithful work done by him.

58. I desire also to place upon record the cordial and efficient cooperation which was at all times accorded to me by both Lieutenants Holcomb and Dewey, and I trust that the exigencies of the service will permit their being retained for duty at the barracks here during the winter, to assist in the training of the team and to participate in the team work during the coming year. In the opinion of the undersigned their presence with the team is a matter of much importance.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Inspector of Target Practice.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT,

U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

F.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1902.

SIR: Referring to my report dated the 11th instant in relation to the operations of the team selected by you to participate in the tournament recently held at Sea Girt, N. J., and referring especially to that portion thereof in which I informed you that I would make a supplemental report in relation to the work done by the international team which was to compete for the Palma trophy at Ottawa, Canada, on the 13th instant, and of which team Lieutenant Holcomb, of the Marine Corps, was a member, I have the honor to inform you that the competition was held for the Palma trophy on the Rockliffe rifle range, at Ottawa, Canada, and was participated in by an American, a British, and a Canadian team, composed of 8 members each. The ranges fired at were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The Palma trophy was won by the British team, with an aggregate score of 1,459, the American team standing second, with a score of 1,447, and the Canadian team last, with a score of 1,373.

2. I deem it a special pleasure to invite your attention to the fact that in this competition Lieutenant Holcomb, of the Marine Corps, who was a member of the American team, as above stated, made the highest individual total, and therefore won the gold medal which is given to the participant making the highest individual score. In view of the fact that the members of each of these three teams were selected from the best long-distance marksmen of the respective countries, this medal won by Lieutenant Holcomb really entitles him to be considered the champion long-distance shot of the world, an honor which, in the opinion of the undersigned, reflects great credit upon the corps.

3. For your information and for the files at these headquarters I embody herein the names and scores made by the members of the three teams competing:

AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Captain Martin	72	62	50	184
Captain Graham	72	62	56	190
Lieutenant Holcomb	70	65	69	194
Private Parker	67	61	53	181
Private Hudson	63	49	63	175
Corporal Casey	70	50	51	171
Private Leizear	68	45	51	164
Private Cook	68	55	65	188
	550	449	449	1,447

BRITISH TEAM.

Corporal Omminsden	64	61	52	177
Sergeant Davies	66	61	64	181
Corporal Paterson	64	57	61	182
Sergeant Ward	68	66	46	180
Sergeant Scott	64	60	49	172
Sergeant Martin	69	61	58	188
Sergeant Fraser	69	52	64	186
Sergeant Lawrence	64	64	64	192
	528	483	448	1,459

CANADIAN TEAM.

Captain Mitchell	64	52	47	162
Private Scott	58	63	52	173
Sergeant McVittie	65	55	48	168
Lieutenant Gilchrist	59	63	56	178
Private Armstrong	65	58	55	173
Private Simpson	64	49	51	164
Corporal Davidson	67	50	58	175
Sergeant Skeddons	66	55	58	179
	508	440	425	1,373

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Inspector of Target Practice.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT,

U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps during the past year. Schedules of accepted proposals, etc., for military supplies, rations, fuel, ice, laundry work, and stationery, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and reports of Maj. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, and acting assistant quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., and Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, quartermaster first brigade of marines, Cavite, P. I., giving in detail the operations of these respective offices during the past fiscal year, are appended.

2. The following is a statement of the regular annual appropriations coming under the cognizance of this department which were available July 1, 1901:

Provisions	\$371,071.50
Clothing	290,199.54
Fuel	30,000.00
Military supplies	46,297.00
Transportation and recruiting	70,000.00
Repairs of barracks	24,000.00
Forage	6,000.00
Hire of quarters	14,748.00
Contingent	61,700.00
Total	914,016.04

3. Specific appropriations were available under the head of public works, Marine Corps, as follows:

Marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	\$75,000.00
Officers' quarters, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	10,000.00
Office building, headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.	50,000.00
Marine barracks and officers' quarters, Algiers, La	15,000.00
Construction of boiler house, lavatory, installation of steam heat, etc., marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y	28,000.00
Total	178,000.00

4. Under the urgent deficiency acts approved February 14 and April 7, 1902, the following additional appropriations were made immediately available:

Miscellaneous supplies, Culebra, P. R.	\$3,189.39
Hire of quarters	3,800.00
Repairs of barracks	5,000.00
Contingent	30,000.00
Auxiliary steam boiler, marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y	1,500.00
Total	43,489.39

5. Besides the foregoing appropriations provided by Congress, the following allotments were made by the Secretary of the Navy to this department from the emergency fund:

Lease of buildings, Cavite, P. I.	\$3,600.00
Miscellaneous supplies, Philippines	20,000.00
Miscellaneous supplies, Philippines and Guam	7,786.05
Temporary barracks at Olongápo, P. I	8,000.00
Total	39,386.05

6. From the foregoing it will be observed that the total sum of money available to meet the various demands of the department during the year aggregated \$1,174,891.48. There will remain small balances under the several regular appropriations (with the exception of the appropriation "fuel," which is entirely exhausted) which at this time can not definitely be stated owing to the fact that all of the accounts from the island possessions have not been audited or transfers of funds effected to reimburse other departments for supplies furnished the Marine Corps, which supplies could not otherwise be obtained. The additional appropriations provided in the urgent deficiency acts were absolutely required to meet actual and necessary expenses within the United States proper and the island possessions which were impossible to anticipate at the time estimates were submitted for the regular appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. As will be observed, the sums made available under the urgent deficiency acts were additions to three of the regular appropriations, viz, hire of quarters, repairs of barracks, and contingent. These sums were expended under their respective heads for hire of officers' quarters at Guam and elsewhere and for various and sundry supplies, mostly to fill urgent requisitions from the Philippines and Guam.

7. Notwithstanding the fact that the utmost economy is practiced in all expenditures and that all supplies are procured under competition whenever it is practicable to do so, the necessity for larger appropriations is apparent satisfactorily to meet the demands made upon this department under all conditions. As an illustration, during the past year this office has on short notice been ordered to fit out complete for

field service three expeditions—one to Culebra and two to the Isthmus of Panama—which means heavy unanticipated demands on the regular appropriations. The expense of fitting out such expeditions is naturally greater than where time is sufficient to permit the procurement of necessary supplies in the usual manner. It is believed, however, that with the increases asked for in the estimates for 1904 under the heads of fuel, military stores, repairs of barracks, forage, hire of quarters, and contingent the usual demands under these heads may be met.

8. During the past year I have visited all the important posts of the corps in the United States. I have also inspected all the stations in the Philippine Islands. Minor repairs have been made to all the officers' and enlisted men's quarters, and, generally speaking, all the buildings are in good condition. Special mention is here made of any extensive improvements to buildings and grounds under the head of each station.

9. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., minor repairs have been made to the buildings, plumbing, and heating apparatus. Dormer windows were put in the roof of each wing of the officers' quarters, they being necessary for ventilation and light. Repairs have also been made to the rifle gallery and coal shed. In order to give better protection from fire, the barracks has been connected with the general fire-alarm telegraph system recently installed in the navy-yard. A fire-alarm box has been located under the arcade and an alarm gong placed at the head of the stairs, where it may be heard most advantageously. In view of the enlargement of the barracks building, the strength of the command has been increased. The accommodations for officers at this station are too limited, and an appropriation for additional quarters for officers will be a necessity at an early date. In the act approved July 1, 1902, the sum of \$1,000 was provided for the installation of electric lights at this post. Steps have already been taken to install such improved system in both barracks and quarters, and the work is well under way. When this system is completed it will be a decided improvement over the present system of illuminating by gas. This has been found injurious to the health and comfort of the command.

10. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., minor repairs have been made to the woodwork, guttering, plumbing, etc. In view of the extensive repairs needed to put the water-closets in a thoroughly sanitary condition at this post, and to improve the ventilation and light of the rooms in which the water-closets are located, Congress appropriated \$1,500. Steps have been taken to modernize the plumbing system at the Boston barracks, and in order to expedite the work a representative of this department has visited that post to inspect the present condition of the plumbing system and determine just what is necessary. It is expected to have the repairs in question under way within a few weeks.

11. At the marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, R. I., the exterior of the buildings has been painted, extended improvements to sewers authorized, and repairs necessitated by ordinary wear and tear made.

12. The repairs and improvements which were in progress, and mentioned in my last annual report, to the officers' and enlisted men's quarters and guard room, marine barracks, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been completed. During the past year repairs have been made to roofs, iron fence, gallery range, etc. On the recommendation of the surgeon attached to this station the location of the sick quarters was changed from the second floor to the third floor of the barracks. This change was a most desirable one, as it affords complete isolation for the sick. The old drainage system has been completely renewed at an expense of \$1,755, which expense was borne out of the regular appropriation. The sum of \$1,500 was provided in the urgent deficiency act approved February 14, 1902, for the installation of one auxiliary steam-heating boiler. This boiler was put in place at an expense of \$1,325, and is ready for use. In the current appropriations, under the head of public works, Marine Corps, \$3,500 are available for the installation of an electric-lighting plant at this station, and preliminary steps have been taken to install this system at the earliest practicable date. A new porch has been built in the rear of the commanding officer's quarters. Various minor repairs have been authorized and completed.

13. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., no repairs have been made except in a few instances where repainting the woodwork was necessary, as the building is a new one, having been completed and occupied August 1, 1901. The walks and parade ground have been repaired and extended as far as available money for this purpose would permit. The hot-water system of the barracks has been increased by the installation of an additional tank. A new flag pole has been erected at this post. The temporary frame structure used as a rifle gallery has been replaced by a modern brick rifle gallery. This gallery cost about \$1,200, and the expense was borne by the regular appropriation "military stores."

14. The work on the new marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is progressing, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy within the

next two months. The delay in completing this building within the contract time is due to several causes, including slow deliveries by steel manufacturers and by mill men and the difficulty of procuring the services of masons and plasterers, owing to the extensive building operations throughout the country. Work on outside brick and stone work during extremely cold weather last winter was purposely discontinued upon the advice of the architect. Possibly fifty to sixty days were thus lost, but the result has been otherwise satisfactory. The plans of the officers' quarters were three times revised with the view of decreasing the cost thereof so as to make it possible to erect the quarters with the sum authorized by Congress. The total sum authorized by Congress for officers' quarters at this post was \$33,000. On the 10th instant bids were publicly opened in this office for the construction of three sets of officers' quarters under the revised plans and specifications. Only two bids were received, one from Arthur Cowsill, Washington, D. C., \$31,689, and one from the Charles McCaul Company, Philadelphia, Pa., \$31,750. In view of the limited appropriation it was necessary to request bidders to specify in their proposals the amounts they would allow for plumbing fixtures in case their respective bids did not come within the amount of the appropriation. Mr. Cowsill allowed \$870, while the Charles McCaul Company allowed \$1,200 for plumbing fixtures, which made the bid of the Charles McCaul Company for the three sets of quarters with the fixtures omitted the lowest received, and that company was therefore awarded the contract at \$30,550, the work to be completed within one hundred and twenty-five working days from date of contract. A sewer system leading from the marine barracks to the Severn River is now being constructed at a cost of \$2,912.76. Connections with the barracks and quarters will be made. A new rifle range has also been constructed at this post. All of the foregoing work has been under the supervision of First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. M. C., whose zeal and good judgment I beg most favorably to commend. When completed the barracks will be a model of its kind, most substantially constructed, roomy, light, well ventilated, well heated, and imposing and attractive in appearance. Its front and two ends have a 12-foot arcade. The building is fire-proof throughout, and considering the limited appropriation available, it may justly be classed as a modern model barracks for about 450 enlisted men.

15. At the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., the exterior of the buildings has been painted and more or less extensive repairs made to the plumbing. Eight new water-closets have been installed and ventilators placed in the enlisted men's quarters. It appears from a recent report of a board of survey, composed of medical officers of the Navy and convened at the request of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, that the buildings at this post are very old and insanitary. I am of the opinion that these old buildings should be demolished and replaced by new modern structures. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy the headquarters office building, for which Congress appropriated \$50,000, has been converted into quarters for use of the enlisted men, owing to the crowded condition of the present quarters. Modern plumbing fixtures, ventilators, steam heat, and electric lights will be installed in this building and other necessary steps will be taken, so far as money is available, to make the quarters comfortable and healthful for the occupants. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy in about four weeks. With additions to the building it can be made a highly satisfactory barracks for men, modern and fireproof throughout.

16. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., minor repairs have been made to the woodwork and plumbing, a new tin roof placed on the barracks building, and new granolithic walks laid. The serious deficiency at this station is the lack of a suitably large and convenient parade and drill ground. The available space is small and is not favorably located. At an early date serious consideration should be given to the idea of transferring the present building and site to the Navy and the location of the barracks and quarters to the new land recently acquired by the Navy in the yard.

17. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., only such repairs as were absolutely necessary during the past fiscal year have been made. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for a new barracks at Norfolk, and preliminary steps have already been taken toward erecting the same.

18. At the marine barracks, naval station, Port Royal, S. C., minor repairs have been made to the buildings, and a sewer leading from building No. 19 to low water constructed.

19. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., no repairs of any consequence have been made. The temporary quarters occupied by the junior marine officers were destroyed by fire December 21, 1901. They have not been rebuilt. The addition of a porch to the barracks is contemplated at an early date, Congress having made provision therefor at a cost not exceeding \$3,500.

20. At the marine barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., no repairs of an extensive nature have been made. The question of furnishing ice and preserving fresh provisions at this post has been one of some concern owing to the isolation of the station. Only semiweekly service now exists between Key West and Dry Tortugas. The matter of installing a small ice plant was considered, but owing to the expense involved and there being no specific money available for this purpose, the project had to be abandoned. A large refrigerator was purchased in this city and forwarded to Dry Tortugas for use in the preservation of fresh provisions, and the commanding officer at that post has reported that the refrigerator will answer all purposes for the present, or until better arrangements can be made.

21. At the naval station, New Orleans, La., pursuant to an act of Congress dated March 3, 1901, appropriating \$15,000, steps have been taken to erect a barracks and one set of officers' quarters. Drawings, plans, and specifications have been prepared by the architect, Mr. Rathbone E. De Buys, New Orleans, La., and proposals to construct the buildings will be invited in a few days in the usual manner.

22. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., minor repairs have been made to all the buildings. The contemplated change from the system of heating by stoves to that of heating by steam is fully explained in my letter transmitting the annual estimates. This change is most advisable.

23. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, appropriating \$30,000 for such object, the construction of a marine barracks is in progress. This office engaged Messrs. Reiri Brothers, architects, San Francisco, Cal., to prepare proper plans and specifications for the barracks. A site has been allotted by the Secretary of the Navy for the barracks, and before the end of the fiscal year the quarters should be ready for the command. A recommendation for quarters for officers is incorporated in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

24. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., minor repairs have been made to the buildings and a new rifle range has been constructed.

25. At the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, the interior and exterior of the barracks have been repainted, and repairs to the gutters, leaders, chimneys, and water tank have been made. The lower porch has been renewed and extended to the second story, which will add to the appearance of the building and increase the comfort of the men. The upper porch affords ample facilities for airing bedding and clothing of the men, which otherwise could not very well be done except on clear days, there being no sheltered place where clothing and bedding could be aired during the many wet days that prevail in that vicinity. The lower porch was found to be not large enough for this purpose. A small lighter has been constructed at this post for the purpose of carrying stone, gravel, and miscellaneous freight, and will save expenses. An additional sum of \$2,500 was authorized by Congress in the current year's appropriations for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska. With this amount, together with the previously available appropriations for that purpose, it is thought commodious and comfortable quarters for the officers can be erected. Preliminary steps have already been taken to that end, and it is hoped to start the erection of the quarters in the early spring, as, owing to the severe winters in Sitka, it is not practicable to do any extensive building during the cold season.

26. At the marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P. R., the usual repairs have been made to prevent deterioration of the buildings. No extensive changes have been planned, pending definite conclusions as to the location, character, etc., of a permanent station.

27. Pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of light frame buildings for officers and enlisted men stationed on the island of Culebra, Porto Rico, building material has been procured and forwarded by steamer to such station. The question as to the title of certain sites on the island having been submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the Attorney-General for opinion, the buildings authorized by Congress have not been erected, but all preliminary steps have been taken, and the expectation is that they will be ready for occupancy before necessity exists for the buildings in connection with the winter maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet in the West Indies, ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. The appropriation made by Congress for such object will not be sufficient fully to complete the buildings needed and to supply water, sewerage, etc. A special report will subsequently be made in relation to this matter.

28. Camp Heywood, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., pursuant to your order dated November 11, 1901, was discontinued on the 19th of the same month, and the officers and men, together with the exhibits of the Quartermaster's Department, were transferred to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, S. C. From reports received the exhibits of this Department were

inspected by and interested many visitors at each of the expositions. The exhibits displayed contained one article of each of the uniforms worn by enlisted men on garrison and field duty; also one of each of the articles supplied to men on such service. All these articles were manufactured by or issued from the assistant quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia, and the assistant quartermaster's office, this city. The camp at Charleston was discontinued on July 2, 1902, and the exhibits removed to Washington, where they now are in charge of the assistant quartermaster on duty here.

29. As to clothing, no radical changes in the number or quality of garments for enlisted men have been adopted. Various experiments have been made and suggestions considered. Among other proposed modifications in the regulations is the adoption of khaki flannel shirts, which are now being tested in the Philippines and with respect to which early reports are anticipated. Suspenders of khaki color, omitting the elastic over the shoulders and with the insertion of elastic webbing in the back straps only, are also being tested. In view of the fact that linen collars are not worn with the campaign uniform the height of the collars of the coats has been increased, and the tops of the breast pockets have been raised. The material out of which these garments are now being made is noticeably better in quality than earlier issues. The shade of the material is slightly darker and the dye is faster. The material is of domestic manufacture, and the expectation seems to be justified that we shall have in the early future a material as satisfactory in dye and strength as foreign material of the same character. Conformably to your authority, the collar on white linen coats has been changed from the turn-down shape to the standing style. At present all coats have standing collars. The character of shoe lacings has likewise been changed, tubular cotton laces being adopted in lieu of leather, the cotton laces having proved, as a result of tests, to be superior to the old style and more durable.

30. Relative to rations issued to men serving on shore, I have to report that the cost of the same within the continental limits of the United States was found, after competition, to be slightly higher this year than in recent years. Bidders claimed that the fact was chiefly due to the increased cost of meats. Basing the remark upon reports received, the quality of rations delivered at posts is satisfactory. With the exception of one post, no complaints as to the quantity or quality of rations have been received. Conformably to law, men serving on shore duty in the island possessions are supplied with the army ration when it is practicable to furnish the same, or when the cost of such ration is not greater than the cost of the navy ration. Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated the 12th instant, the detachment at Culebra, P. R., are entitled to the navy ration or commutation therefor so long as it remains impracticable, as at present, to furnish the army ration at that place.

31. Fuel contracts for the current fiscal year for posts within the continental limits of the United States were entered into, after due competition, in June last, before the effect of the present strike in the anthracite region was appreciably felt. The result is that the price of fuel is only about 50 cents per ton higher than for the last fiscal year. Such increase in cost is not worthy of special remark when the fact is considered that the price of all supplies has advanced slightly within the past twelve months. Embarrassment in relation to deliveries of anthracite coal is feared, owing to the scarcity of such coal throughout the country.

32. In relation to military stores, I have to report that a generous quantity of wall tents, conical tents, and hospital tents made of duck of khaki color has been procured and issued or placed in store for issue. Experience has shown that tents of this material are highly satisfactory in all respects. In the estimates for the next fiscal year provision has been inserted for the establishment and maintenance of libraries and amusement and gymnasium rooms. Should Congress make an appropriation for such object, it is proposed annually to construct and equip rooms in or connected with barracks where enlisted men may have greater comforts and attractions calculated materially to increase their contentment. Owing to the limited space in barracks at present, except in the buildings recently constructed, the men have not adequate accommodations under this head, nor is there an appropriation out of which expenditures can be made to add to their comfort in this respect. There seems to be no doubt that arrangements which add to men's amusement, comfort, etc., in barracks will result in increased contentment and to quite a degree tend to lessen desertion.

33. Under the head of forage, an increase in the appropriation is recommended, as will be seen by reference to my letter of transmittal. Experience has shown the necessity for more public animals, and the increase proposed is intended for this object.

34. Recruiting offices have varied considerably in number during the year. The usual, regular offices have been constantly maintained at the important cities. In addition to these, 44 branch offices in the East and as far west as Chicago have been established and maintained for varying intervals, the period depending upon the requirements under this head. Generally speaking, suitable offices in desirable parts of cities or towns have been leased at reasonably low cost, expense for rent varying in amount from \$8 to \$50 a month. With a view to economy, particularly where the location of offices has been known to be temporary, furnished rooms have been leased. Such course has saved the price of furniture and its transportation from place to place. As you are aware, the appropriation annually available is limited under transportation and recruiting and strict economy has to be practiced to avoid a deficiency.

35. Under date of the 11th instant your order was received to equip for field duty on the Isthmus of Panama a battalion of 17 officers and 325 enlisted men. The execution of such order was immediately commenced, and I have pleasure in reporting the fact that within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order supplies of all kinds, including rations, arms, ammunition, uniforms, tents, camp equipage and implements, etc., were ready for delivery on board the *Panther*, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., which vessel had been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the transport to convey the battalion to Colon. I beg to invite attention to the expedition with which your order in the case was executed, and to state in this relation that the assistant quartermaster in charge of the Philadelphia depot, Maj. T. C. Prince, and the assistant quartermaster in charge of arms, ammunition, accouterments, and tents in Washington, Capt. W. B. Lemly, showed commendable zeal and good judgment in performing their respective duties. The *Panther* sailed from League Island on the 14th instant, and previously to her departure Major Prince reported to me that all necessary stores and supplies, sufficient in quantity and good in quality, were on board the *Panther*. It is believed that all requirements of the men for active and usual camp service were fully anticipated. Capt. W. B. Lemly accompanied the battalion as quartermaster. His previous service in the Philippines and in China will, it is thought, be of much practical value. By authority of the Secretary of the Navy, he was provided, previously to the departure of the *Panther*, with funds sufficient to meet all expenses of the battalion which could be anticipated.

36. A revised System of Accountability will be submitted to you at an early date for approval. The present edition of this book is entirely exhausted. The old system has been found to be too limited in scope. It was issued in 1891 and many changes in conditions and requirements have come about since then. The system has been revised and enlarged, under my direction, by Maj. C. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, who has shown commendable zeal and good judgment in the task. It is believed that the new volume will be found valuable to officers and noncommissioned officers in charge of public property and supplies. The effort has been made, while increasing the matter materially, to simplify the system wherever practicable. New data, revised tables, detailed instructions, and other information, directions, and decisions, necessary and useful in garrison and field, have been incorporated in the volume.

37. Pursuant to an act of Congress relating to the subject, additional rooms have been rented for the quartermaster's department at Philadelphia. With the exception of one room, occupied as a telegraph office, all of the space in the building in which this depot has been located for many years is now used by the assistant quartermaster. An item of \$500 for the use of the room now rented by the telegraph company has been inserted in the estimates for the next fiscal year. Should Congress provide such appropriation for this additional room, which is much needed, the space at the depot will be adequate for present requirements. Heretofore the efficiency of the depot has been restricted, owing to the limited space for the storage of supplies.

38. The transfer to Philadelphia at an early date of the supplies of the assistant quartermaster on duty at Washington is contemplated. A more definite recommendation in this relation will soon be submitted to you. It is deemed highly advisable that all supplies should be concentrated at and issued from Philadelphia. In the event of such consolidation the presence at the depot of two assistant quartermasters will be necessary, not only because the work of the depot will be too great for one officer efficiently to perform, but for the reason that the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department regards it important that it should be the practice, in the interests of most thorough accountability and responsibility, that one officer should receive and inspect supplies at the depot and another officer be charged with their issue and transportation. Attention is invited in this connection to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which not only usual, but unanticipated and extraordinary

demands made upon the Philadelphia depot have been met during the past fiscal year. It seems due Major Prince and the employees at his office to refer in complimentary terms to the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the depot are discharged.

39. Under date of July 24, 1902, I received your order of the 23d idem, stating that under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, a battalion of marines consisting of 5 companies of 104 men each, 4 companies as infantry and 1 as artillery, will accompany in a transport the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron when they sail from Hampton Roads for the West Indies about the 10th of November next, and directing that all necessary equipments, supplies, etc., for such battalion, for a period of from two to three months, be procured. This subject has received careful attention and at an early date a report in detail will be submitted to you showing the action which has been taken in relation to your order. The execution of the order will involve considerable expense and undoubtedly result in a deficiency in the appropriations. Considering efficiency, due regard will be had for economy, however.

40. To a matter I regard as most serious your attention is most respectfully but earnestly invited. This is the fact that the number of assistant quartermasters now authorized by law is entirely inadequate to the efficient and economical discharge of the duties of this department, and remedial legislation in the matter is respectfully recommended. The quartermaster's department now consists of one colonel, two majors, and three captains. These are distributed as follows: The quartermaster at these headquarters, one major at Philadelphia, one major at these headquarters, one captain as brigade quartermaster, Cavite (this officer also acts as brigade paymaster), one captain with the battalion of marines serving on the Isthmus of Panama, and one captain as post quartermaster and commissary at Olongapo, P. I. In addition to the regular officers of the department, First Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt is acting post quartermaster and First Lieut. H. L. Matthews is acting brigade commissary at Cavite. The duties performed by these respective officers are both important and responsible. They are in charge of money and property of much value.

41. After a careful consideration of the conditions it is my judgment that the following are the requirements:

At least one additional officer is needed at Philadelphia. The number of assistant quartermasters in the Philippines should be four—one to act as brigade quartermaster, one as brigade commissary, one as post quartermaster at Cavite (where the strength of the command varies from 1,000 to 1,200 men), and one as post quartermaster and commissary at Olongapo, where a battalion is quartered. Basing the remark upon the result of my recent inspection in the Philippines, no less number of officers of the quartermaster's department should be on duty there, efficiency and economy in the administration of the affairs of the department being considered. As you are aware, the brigade quartermaster in the Philippines, Capt. C. S. Radford, acts as brigade paymaster. His duties are, therefore, particularly important and responsible, and they have been discharged in a manner deserving much praise. His assistants are officers who are exceedingly hard worked. They, like the brigade quartermaster, it is a pleasure to report, have shown commendable intelligence and zeal in the performance of their duties. Captain Radford, the brigade quartermaster, is an exceptionally competent officer, whose energy and good judgment has resulted in marked improvements in buildings, grounds, system of accountability, etc., of special value to the command in the Philippines.

42. In addition to the requirements stated above, it is important that an assistant quartermaster should be permanently on duty at each of the large posts—New York, Annapolis, Norfolk, and San Francisco. There should also be available for duty as construction inspector at new buildings or at barracks and quarters where extended improvements are being made one assistant quartermaster. This makes a total of 12 assistant quartermasters, which it is highly desirable should be authorized. This recommendation is made after the most thorough consideration of the requirements of the corps, and in submitting the same due regard has been had for economy, and no allowance has been made for surplus officers whose services might be called upon in the event of casualties among the number mentioned. The addition to the quartermaster's department of the number of officers advised would undoubtedly increase efficiency and be a source of public economy. Under the existing practice commanding officers of posts are actually post quartermasters. These officers have many important line duties to perform and can not, consequently, give necessary attention to staff duties. While they are officers of ability and energy, they have not, because of the many military demands upon their time, given particular attention to the duties and responsibilities of quartermasters, and few are familiar with the details of such duties and responsibilities. Moreover, officers in charge of public funds and public property should be bonded officers. This is decidedly in the interests of sound

policy, as long experience has shown. It is not just to expect that commanding officers of posts should give bonds, and yet under the present practice these officers have public money and property in their charge and give no bonds. In both the Army and Navy officers charged with and accountable for funds and property of the amount in charge of commanding officers of posts are quartermasters or commissaries or paymasters—bonded officers under the law where practicable. The Marine Corps presents the only exception to this rule, the only departure from a long-established practice which may properly be regarded as a fixed rule of public policy with respect to the protection of the Government's interests in cases where the care of public funds and property are intrusted to individuals.

43. I have earnestly to advise that legislation be recommended providing for the reorganization of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps so as to authorize: 1 quartermaster with the rank of colonel, 2 assistant quartermasters with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 2 assistant quartermasters with the rank of major, 8 assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

44. Quartermasters in the Marine Corps perform the combined duties of quartermasters and commissaries in the Army. In a sense they are also ordnance officers. By reference to the Army Register it will be seen that there are 95 quartermasters and 44 commissaries, or a total of 139, authorized by law. The strength of the Army is 77,287. Taking both quartermasters and commissaries in the Army, there is therefore 1 officer to every 556 men. In the Marine Corps there are 6 quartermasters only, and the strength of the corps is 6,812; i. e., there is only 1 quartermaster to every 1,137 men. In addition, quartermasters in the Marine Corps are detailed as paymasters. The brigade quartermaster in the Philippines, for illustration, acts as paymaster for from 1,200 to 1,500 men. The duties of paymasters in the Navy correspond somewhat nearly to those of quartermasters in the Marine Corps. The Navy has 136 paymasters, and the strength of the Navy is 28,000; in other words, 1 paymaster for every 206 men. At this rate, for the 1,200 to 1,500 enlisted men of the Marine Corps in the Philippines there would be 6 or 7 paymasters. There are 2 quartermasters of the Marine Corps on duty in the Philippines.

45. Attention is invited to the recommendations of this office in a communication dated the 19th instant, transmitting the annual estimates of this department for the next fiscal year, in which increases are recommended under the heads of fuel, military stores, repairs of barracks, forage, hire of quarters, and contingent. In the letter of transmittal the reasons for such increases are stated in detail. The increases proposed are slight, the practice of this department being to be as economical annually as possible. As a result of practical experience it is quite evident that the appropriations are now too small, and that with a view to efficiency larger appropriations are necessary. With the existing appropriations deficiencies are unavoidable whenever any unusual conditions have to be met. For usual service, or when no requirements arise which have not been anticipated, the appropriations, with the utmost economy, are sufficient; but practice shows that each year unusual conditions do arise and have to be met. For the past two fiscal years there has been an average deficiency of \$105,014.19 under the several heads of appropriation.

46. As a result of my inspection in the Philippines, and based upon observations of troops serving at home, I have to submit in brief the following recommendations, which I shall present in fuller form in a separate report:

Cartridge belts should be supplied with suspenders. At present the weight of the cartridges resting, as it does, on the stomach, hips, and kidneys, is injurious to the health of the men. This opinion prevailed generally among the officers in the Philippines who have given careful attention to the subject.

A uniform leather legging should be adopted for officers. Inquiries have been instituted to determine whether the cost would be too great to provide men with leather leggings. The present legging, with the instep piece and the strap under the shoe, is unfavorably criticised by officers in the Philippines and many officers at home. The strap under the foot serves no good purpose. In marching it soon becomes unsightly, and is usually the first part of the legging to show wear. It was probably originally adopted to prevent the legging working up on the leg. With the laces now provided and the leggings made to fit the calves of the leg, working up is infrequent if not impossible.

The adoption of a khaki flannel shirt is very generally advised by officers serving with the troops. The present blue flannel shirt is an excellent target in field service. This was particularly noticeable in the China expedition. With modern firearms the visibility of the line or the individual soldier should be reduced to the minimum. A quantity of khaki flannel shirts has been manufactured and sent to the Philippines for experiment. Early reports on the subject are expected.

The adoption of the trumpet now in use by the infantry of the Army has been

advised by a number of officers. It is suggested that comparative tests of the present bugle and the army bugle be made.

Coat collars of enlisted men should have some stiffening material inserted. Made as they now are they are too readily crushed down.

The lining of overcoats should be shortened slightly, as the lining occasionally shows beneath the outside kersey.

It is recommended that the uniform regulations be modified so as to authorize corps and rank devices for white linen and campaign coats to be worn on the shoulder straps instead of, as now prescribed, on the collar. Officers of the Army in the Philippines wear such devices on the shoulder straps of these coats, and this has become the customary manner of indicating the officer. Officers of the corps in the Philippines habitually wear their devices on the shoulder straps, the reason being that if they are worn as the regulations provide, on the collar, they are not readily distinguishable from the front and not at all from the rear. If worn on the shoulder straps they can be recognized from either position. Under the present regulation officers of the Navy also wear insignia of rank and corps on the shoulders of their white coat. Under regulations marine officers are, therefore, the only exception to the rule.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of officers that the braided white jacket be abolished. Officers say with respect to this that the braided jacket is an expensive garment, that it is not worn at all in the Philippines, either ashore or afloat, and that it is only irregularly worn at home stations. The plain white jacket is very generally preferred by the officers. It is an inexpensive coat, very smart in appearance. It is also easily laundered, which is an important point to consider. The braided jacket is difficult to launder. It is recommended that the very general desire on the part of officers that the braided white jacket be abolished be favorably considered.

47. This office is considering the proposition (which may be submitted to you at an early date, with detailed information as to advisability, cost, etc.) of supplying all cruising vessels having marine guards on board with tentage, Buzzacott field ovens, and a reasonable supply of pickaxes, shovels, and other field implements. There are many good reasons, which are obvious, why such a proposition should be carried into execution, and so far as considered, excepting possibly the item of expense, no particular objection to such a scheme has arisen.

48. A band at Cavite and at Olongapo is advisable. The officers and men serving at these posts have few amusements, and a band would contribute greatly to their pleasure and contentment. The enlistment of Filipinos has been suggested. This may not be politic at the present time, but the enlistment of musicians in this country for service in the Philippines seems practicable. It may be found necessary to ask for Congressional action in the matter with a view to securing increased pay for men detailed as musicians, but money devoted to such an object would be money very wisely expended. It should be remembered, in this connection, that there are about 700 to 800 men at Cavite and from 300 to 400 at Olongapo.

49. The present system under which funds are obtained by this office with which to meet expenditures created for public purposes is cause for much serious embarrassment to this office. Under the present arrangement expenditures are made and authorized by this office and vouchers covering payments are audited in the office. These vouchers are examined as promptly as possible after receipt, not more than three or four days elapsing before vouchers have been audited, and, if correct, submitted to you for transmission to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. It is generally from fifteen to twenty days before I receive formal notice from the Treasurer or the assistant treasurers of the United States that money has been deposited to my credit. Therefore, from the time vouchers are received in the office twenty to twenty-five days elapse before checks in payment of expenditures created can be made out. This means that business men throughout the country furnishing the Marine Corps with services and supplies must wait from twenty-five to thirty days before payment. I have carefully inquired into the effect of such delay, and have been assured by prominent business men in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, etc., that in submitting proposals to furnish services or supplies to the Marine Corps this delay in payment is always taken into account, and that the amounts of the proposals submitted are accordingly higher somewhat than they would be if payments could be counted upon by dealers in from five to ten days. Payments to dealers could be expedited, and at the same time the Government's interests would be fully safeguarded, if a system existed under which requisitions could be made upon the Treasurer of the United States for the money sufficient in amount to pay known outstanding accounts. A record of the amount of all authorized requisitions is kept in this office. By reference to the requisition book this amount can be

determined at a glance. Periodically (weekly or semimonthly, for example) requisitions could be drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States to pay known outstanding accounts. In case of the receipt of an unanticipated voucher requisitions could likewise be made on the Treasurer for funds to meet the expenditure. Such a system would be simple, direct, and expeditious. The present system is complex, indirect, and slow. Its effect is that vouchers are forwarded to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts not for the purpose of auditing, but for the purpose of informing the chief of that Bureau of the amount of money that will be required to meet Marine Corps expenses. The appropriations in every instance are those specifically made by Congress for the Marine Corps, whose fiscal representative and agent of the Secretary of the Navy is the quartermaster of the Corps, except in the matter of pay. I shall submit to you at an early date a fuller, more specific recommendation in relation to this matter.

50. Your attention is again invited to my suggestion of July 16, 1902, that a recommendation be made to the Secretary of the Navy that the Navy Regulations be amended by the insertion of the following paragraphs relating to the offering and payment of rewards for the apprehension and delivery of Marine Corps deserters and stragglers from shore stations:

"A reward not exceeding \$20 may be offered by commanding officers of marines at shore stations for the recovery of a deserter, and one not exceeding \$10 for the recovery of a straggler. The reward offered should not exceed what is necessary to secure the arrest, and in neither case shall it be paid until the man is delivered at the post to which he belongs or to some other post or point agreed upon. There may be included in the offer, in addition to the reward, reimbursement for actual cost of tickets over the shortest actually traveled route for the arresting officer from the place of apprehension to and from the place of delivery, and for the deserter or straggler from the place of apprehension to the place of delivery, not to exceed \$30. The reward and actual cost of tickets will be paid by the quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, and will be in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping, and delivering the deserter or straggler.

"The amount paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter or straggler shall be checked against his account.

"The offer of reward shall contain a descriptive list of the deserter or straggler, shall clearly specify the time within which the delivery must be made, the place of delivery, and the expenses and amount of reward which will be paid, and shall also state that the payment thereof will be in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping, and delivering the man named."

51. By reference to the reports of Major Prince, Major Richards, and Captain Radford, hereunto appended, it will be seen that these officers make a number of important recommendations. These will receive early attention in additional reports which I shall submit to you.

52. Herewith appended is a general report based upon my recent inspection of the Marine Corps posts in the Philippine Islands. I shall subsequently submit to you a special, more detailed report on various subjects relating to these posts and to other matters which attracted my attention, and which I deem worthy of particular comment.

53. Also appended hereto is a memorandum report relating to buildings pertaining to the Marine Corps at Guam, which memorandum was prepared by Maj. H. K. White while recently on temporary duty in this office. Major White returned from Guam in August of this year, having been in command of the marines stationed at Guam.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT.

U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

[Memorandum relating to buildings pertaining to the Marine Corps, prepared by Maj. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., recently in command of marines stationed at Guam, L. I.]

At Agana, island of Guam, the parade ground is the plaza. It is about 100 by 300 yards, intersected by crossroads. All of the south side of this is confronted by Government property. At about the center is Company C barracks; to the west of this is the garden belonging to the Government house, then the Government house. Adjacent to this on the the west side of the square is the guardhouse, and next to this barracks for A and B companies.

All of the buildings at Agana are of masonry excepting two, as noted below:

Company C barracks is of two stories, with corrugated-iron roof, about 30 by 80 feet, and will accommodate about 45 men comfortably. The wooden interior ceiling is almost rotted away and needs replacing to keep the quarters cool. Windows have been cut on the west side to admit the prevailing winds and aid in this.

Back of Company C barracks is a one-story building, with corrugated-iron roof, about 30 by 50 feet, which is used as the main storehouse—the quartermaster's. At the southern ends are small buildings on either side, like the arms of a T, which have been repaired and converted into storerooms on the west for paint and oil, and bathroom and closets on the east for men and officers. On the first floor at either side of the entrance to Company C barracks is a room. These are used for storing quartermaster's and ordnance stores.

The one-story building next to the Government house is about 50 by 150 feet, and roofed with tiles. The central portion of this forms a large hall, used as a gymnasium and amusement room. A small room partitioned off at the rear accommodates the post exchange. The front one-third is used for the guard, having three large cells and sleeping room for about ten men of the guard.

Three adjacent rooms under the Government house are used as commanding officer's offices and officer of the day's office.

Continuing along the west side of the plaza from and forming with the last (the guardhouse and amusement room) a large interior court is a two-story building, roofed with tiles, used as barracks. The second story is used by Companies A and B and the station band, the wash rooms and the closets being in the court below. A gallery around three sides of the second story helps to keep it cool. It was formerly used by the Spanish officers as quarters, and is divided into a series of rooms, mostly of good size, however, and about 85 men can be accommodated. On the first floor two rooms on the plaza front are used for the station paymaster's office and the island treasurer's office. Under the main portion of the building, on the street running east and west, is the post carpenter shop. Back of this is a sally port or entrance to the court and building. Beyond this the room occupying the entire corner, first floor, has recently been floored and arranged as a library. It is a large, cool, and light reading room, with some 1,200 volumes, and well adapted for the purpose.

The wooden ceiling in A and B quarters is in a very bad condition and should be replaced.

To the south of the gymnasium is a one-story building formerly used as a prison. A wooden floor has been laid in this and it has been fitted up as a mess hall, being well suited for this purpose, about 48 by 80 feet in size, with two small storerooms at one end. The whole roof of tile was badly injured in the hurricane and repaired as thoroughly as possible with meager facilities at hand, but still needs attention. Adjacent to this on the west were two small open buildings which have been walled in completely and roofed, forming commodious storerooms for commissary stores. Adjacent, also, is a kitchen sink recently completed, with cement floor, and farther to the rear is a kitchen open to and forming the three sides of a small court.

On Government land in rear of the kitchen is a small stable built of boards and covered with galvanized iron. It will accommodate two horses and two small vehicles.

Along the west side of the commissary storeroom a long building of pine boards has been built for a bowling alley. One bed has been completed recently and put in use and a second one will be put in as soon as possible. It has a roof of corrugated iron.

The closets are flushed from tanks which are filled at set times each day through the pipes of the station flushing system, water being pumped up at these times. They are connected with a small sewer which has been laid down to the seabach.

On the north side of the plaza and about opposite its center on a lot which runs through to the parallel street is the commanding officer's house. This was extensively altered from the small building standing there, which was purchased for the purpose, and it now forms cool, comfortable, and convenient quarters for the commanding officer. It is one story, roofed with corrugated iron, and is surrounded on all but the front side by a wide porch. It has four large rooms besides kitchen, pantry, and bath room, these latter fitted with running water. The rain water from the roof runs into a tank and forms the usual source of supply, though the station flushing system and distilled-water pipes are brought to the house.

PRESIDIO ASAN.

All buildings at the presidio are framed one story, frame built of rough and half dressed pine and matched flooring, and are without interior plastered walls or ceiling. The partitions are built of a single thickness of pine boards. There are four main

buildings, each 25 by 100 feet. The first to the right on entering is the officers' quarters. It contains four rooms at the east end for the commanding officer's quarters and office, and then across the narrow hall an office and mess room for officers, then four sets of rooms, two each, the two running through the building by which means the breeze (prevailing northeast) is usually available to keep the quarters comfortable. An 8-foot piazza extends all around this, and there is a small detached kitchen.

The next building, the first on the left, with parade ground between this and the last mentioned, is used as barracks. About 30 feet at the west end are partitioned off to form the mess room and kitchen. There is sleeping room for about 45 men, and they find the building cool and comfortable. There is an 8-foot piazza in front of this.

The third building at right angles to and near the last (that is running north and south) is divided into the quartermaster's storeroom at the south end, an amusement room in the center, and a post exchange at the north end. This building forms one side of the prison inclosure proper, to which a passage or entrance leads between it and the guardhouse just north which extends east and west. The guardhouse can accommodate a guard of 15 to 18 men and has four cells at each end besides two outside at the east end.

In the inclosure the fourth large building is the quarters of the prisoners of war. The north part being their dormitory and the southern end being partitioned off to form their mess room. A small "lean to" is used as a kitchen. Between this and the quartermaster's storehouse mentioned is a small building containing apparatus for sterilizing water used by the prisoners. All the water possible is caught from the roofs and run into tanks. Two small buildings at the north end of the prisoners building are also devoted to their use, one being intended for a hospital in case of serious diseases.

The dispensary in the prison inclosure adjoins the quartermaster's storehouse.

Besides two or three small buildings used as wash rooms and outhouses, the only others are two at the west end of the grounds. One of these, about 15 by 40 feet, is divided into a blacksmith shop and harness room, and just beyond this is an open stable about 15 by 60 feet.

All the roofs are of painted sheet iron. They have all been repainted at least once, but are rusted through in large spots and will soon be entirely worthless and have to be replaced. The closets used are the dry-earth system, the pans being emptied daily.

H.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1902.

SIR: 1. In obedience of your orders of January 7, 1902, directing me to proceed to the Philippine Islands and inspect the buildings, grounds, public property, etc., of the several stations of the Marine Corps in that quarter, I left Washington on January 8, 1902, and proceeded by rail to San Francisco. There I reported to Maj. Oscar F. Long, in charge of army transportation between San Francisco and the Philippines. Major Long showed me special courtesies and assigned to me particularly good accommodations on the transport *Kilpatrick*, upon which I left San Francisco for Manila January 16, 1902. The passage between the two ports was uneventful and lasted thirty days. A delay of two days in landing resulted at Manila owing to the presence of measles on board among the enlisted men and the necessity of the *Kilpatrick* going into quarantine. Promptly after the vessel being given a clean bill of health and her return to Manila, I landed.

2. On February 21, 1902, I reported to Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, commander in chief of the naval forces on Asiatic Station. After a somewhat lengthy, and to me most interesting, discussion of the situation in the Philippines as far as the marines were concerned, I was directed by Admiral Remy to report to Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commanding the southern squadron of the Asiatic Fleet and having in charge affairs relating especially to the Cavite and other stations where marines are on duty in the islands. From Admiral Rodgers I received much valuable information concerning the marines, the location and condition of their stations and requirements of officers and men calculated to increase their health and comfort and add to their contentment and efficiency. Admiral Rodgers' chief of staff, Captain Mackenzie, and the officers composing his personal staff, extended to

me many courtesies, which were greatly appreciated and which assisted me materially in the performance of my inspecting duties. I beg to refer with sincere thanks to a direction of Admiral Rodgers authorizing me to proceed to all the posts of the Marine Corps on board the naval transport *Zafiro*. By going on board this vessel and making the trip of the islands I was enabled to thoroughly inspect all the posts and consider their conditions and requirements within fourteen days from the time of my departure from Cavite.

3. Pursuant to the direction of Admiral Rodgers I reported to Col. James Forney, commanding first brigade of marines at headquarters, Cavite, on February 21, 1902. After a somewhat lengthy conference with Colonel Forney, in which he was good enough to explain the strength and distribution of his command and to furnish me with much interesting information relating to the several posts in the Philippines and their conditions and needs, he and I inspected all the buildings, grounds, store-rooms, etc., at headquarters of the brigade. We were accompanied by the quartermaster of the brigade, Capt. C. S. Radford. The inspection lasted during the day and was resumed or repeated by me several times during the ten days I was at Cavite. I also carefully inquired into the system of receipt and issue of supplies, the manner and facility of their procurement, questions relating to expenses under this head, as well as various and sundry collateral points, including the system of accountability at headquarters. I was most favorably impressed with the condition of the buildings and grounds at Cavite, especially the comfortable accommodations which have been provided for the enlisted men. When the fact is considered that but little money has been available for expenditure on the buildings and grounds and that the possibilities in this direction have necessarily been limited or restricted, the condition of the men's quarters as to light, ventilation, toilet facilities, dryness, marked cleanliness, etc., was most creditable. While a considerable sum of money could advantageously be expended on buildings and grounds occupied by marines at Cavite, and while it will be necessary at an early date to provide additional and more modern accommodations for both officers and men, those now in use there are good, generally speaking, and are in very good order; and the officers responsible for their condition are entitled to much credit for this fact, as the buildings, particularly when first occupied, were in noticeably bad condition and required and were given a thorough policing, which involved more or less extensive repairs to floors, roofs, walls, etc. Headquarters of the brigade are located in a building erected on the walls of Fort San Felipe. In this building are located the offices of the commanding officer, the adjutant, the brigade quartermaster and paymaster, the post quartermaster, and clerical staff.

4. A serious deficiency at Cavite is the lack of sufficiently commodious and well appointed officers' quarters. The officers now have too little space. No officer, except the commanding officer of the brigade, who has two very small rooms, has more than one room. Quarters should be built for the officers at an early date, provided Cavite is to continue a station of importance, as it is now, as far as the marines are concerned. The quarters for the officers within the fort are so limited in accommodations that quarters for from six to ten officers have to be rented out in the town of Cavite. Several good sites for officers' and men's quarters are available, and I shall at an early date submit certain detailed recommendations under this head to you, together with a plan of the naval station and the adjoining town of Cavite, showing the location of government buildings, and the possibilities for new, more modern structures.

5. The drill ground adjoining Fort San Felipe is fairly large and favorably situated, except in the rainy season, when it is frequently not in condition for use. The men are quartered in four buildings; one in San Felipe, which will accommodate 175 men; one in the navy-yard, formerly occupied by the Spanish marine infantry, with accommodations for 200 men. There is a mess hall sufficient in size for 350 men. In the town of Cavite, in a building formerly the governor's palace and now rented for use of the men of the corps, accommodations exist for about 250 men, with ample kitchen and mess hall. The fourth building occupied by marines is the convent barracks, with accommodations for four full companies. This building formerly belonged to the church, and the brigade quartermaster, Captain Radford, informed me that we shall have to pay rent for the building in the near future. Opposite the convent are located sick quarters for the marines. These quarters are rented at a cost of \$50, Mexican, monthly. Only the men who are stationed in Cavite are admitted. Serious cases of sickness are sent to the naval hospital in the navy-yard. I was particularly impressed with the bathing facilities for the men, which had been constructed through the efforts of Captain Radford. The water system at Cavite is imperfect as to quantity and force, but by considerable ingenuity showers and baths for the men have been put in place, greatly to the comfort of the men. The officers

at Cavite assured me that few if any better arrangements or facilities for bathing than those at Cavite were provided for any enlisted men in the Philippine Islands. I saw none as good or ample at other stations as I found at Cavite. The existing facilities must, however, be regarded as temporary. They should be replaced at an early date with more modern, better appliances. In this climate it is highly important to health and comfort that complete and sanitary bathing arrangements should be installed at all posts. This is a matter I shall subsequently invite your attention to. All the storerooms assigned to the quartermaster's department and the rooms for the preservation and issue of clothing and accouterments are under the officers' quarters in Fort San Felipe. This has been put in good condition by the brigade quartermaster. It is now dry, well lighted, and well ventilated. It was formerly damp, dark, and illy ventilated. Equipage for the brigade is kept in a small building, the destruction of which and the erection of a larger, more suitable building has been recommended by the brigade quartermaster. Outside the navy-yard, in what was formerly a stable and ice plant, there are two storerooms. These have been repaired to a considerable extent, and contain public property in original packages, plumbing supplies, and other material. They are not adequate to the demands, however, and in the near future, if the station is not decreased in importance, a storehouse, designed and built for that purpose, should be erected.

6. The commissary stores at brigade headquarters are kept in a building which was formerly used as a Spanish theater. Its location and condition are bad, and, as from the commissary stores at brigade headquarters issues to many of the distant posts in the Islands, including Olongapo, Subig, and Morong, as well as to all persons in the naval service on duty at or near Cavite are made, it is important that the building for commissary stores should be a substantial, roomy structure, designed particularly for such use. I withhold a specific recommendation on this point until it is more definitely determined whether Cavite is to remain an important post or become a minor station.

7. The corral of the quartermaster's department is situated just outside the navy-yard. The building was formerly used as a cigar factory. When the building was first taken for use as a corral it was in very bad condition. Its walls, which were seriously damaged, have been renewed, the roof repaired, feed and issue rooms constructed, stalls erected, and the interior and exterior whitewashed. The stable is now in excellent condition and will accommodate about sixty to seventy animals, wagons, carts, etc.

8. The quartermaster's department is also provided with an armory. Arms were formerly stored in the clothing room. The present armory is conveniently located and was found to be in good condition. The assignment of an armorer, preferably a civilian skilled in such work, at Cavite is recommended in the interests of economy. Brigade headquarters is provided with a carpenter and blacksmith shop, which is located back of the corral and which is well adapted for the purpose. A great deal of work is done here by enlisted men, experts in several trades, such as tanners, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. These men are called upon for all kinds of new and repair work.

9. In addition to the command stationed at Cavite there are three detachments of marines stationed on the peninsula. These are really outposts and are situated at Sangley Point, Canocao, and Dalihican. At the two former points the outposts are guards over the naval coal supply. They are comfortably situated in buildings owned by the Navy. Their supplies are issued from Cavite. Dalihican, which is near the neck of the peninsula, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cavite. The men here are quartered in native huts. They are comfortably situated and regularly and well provided for.

10. The battalion under command of Maj. Randolph Dickins is located across the bay from Cavite. It is divided into detachments stationed at Rosario, Novaleta, Cavite-Viejo, Bacoar, Paranaque, and Las-Pinas. Headquarters of the battalion is at Bacoar, which is the base of supplies. These posts were formerly occupied by troops of the Army. The marines are located in quarters for which this department pays a monthly rental. Some of these quarters are greatly in need of repairs, not only to make them sanitary but to make them comfortable. I have certain recommendations looking to the construction of new, better quarters for the men, provided it is decided that the marines shall permanently occupy these towns. If the posts are soon to be abandoned as stations of marines it would not be advisable to expend any considerable money in this direction. The posts are provided with animals, wagons, carts, etc., for transportation. These were left by the Army when they vacated the posts. The animals were foraged by the Marine Corps and are most essential to the efficiency of the commands. Supplies are shipped to Bacoar from Cavite by water. Drinking water for officers and men at the post is reported to be bad, and recently arrangements were made to supply water from Manila.

11. I have to submit the following remarks concerning my inspection at Olongapo. The strength of that post at the date of my inspection was 281. The post was in command of Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, who had under his command 1 captain, 3 first lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, and 2 second lieutenants. The post is on an arm of Subig Bay, about 7 miles from the entrance to the bay. The naval station here is called the Subig Bay naval reservation and is distinct from any province. The whole district at the time of my inspection was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Berryman. Olongapo is about 60 miles from Manila. It is accessible only by water. There is communication between Manila and Olongapo about once a week. This is a private line. There is irregular communication between Cavite and Olongapo. Olongapo stretches out on the bay for about a mile and a quarter. The soil is sandy. The buildings used by the marines were in a state of dilapidation. Out of 13 buildings only 5 could be regarded as serviceable. Four were occupied as men's quarters and 1 as officers' quarters. The chief requirement is new roofs, those now in place being practically useless as shelter. They were much damaged at the time of the bombardment of Olongapo by the American fleet. Immediately after my inspection, and at my request, Rear-Admiral Rodgers cabled the report that the buildings referred to were immediately and seriously in need of repairs, and requested an allotment of \$8,000 to make the buildings good or to erect temporary barracks. This request of Admiral Rodgers having been granted, the work of constructing 4 temporary barracks and 7 sets of officers' quarters was immediately undertaken by the brigade quartermaster. The general building plan called for 7 sets of officers' quarters—5 sets 52 by 52 feet, 2 sets 52 by 66 feet, all with verandas 10 feet wide. The dimensions of the 4 barracks buildings are 54 by 100 feet, with 8-foot verandas, mess hall 30 by 100 feet, amusement room 54 by 100 feet (veranda all around), kitchen 25 by 30 feet, quartermaster's storehouse 22 by 100 feet, guardhouse 30 by 60 feet, officers' offices 42 by 42 feet. The completion of these quarters for officers and men will add greatly to the comfort and contentment of both. The brigade quartermaster has reported that Second Lieut. J. W. McClaskey rendered valuable services to him as superintending quartermaster, and that Private James Cassels acted as foreman and was highly satisfactory as such. While the buildings referred to are intended as temporary structures, the workmanship is to be first class in every particular. Drinking water at Olongapo is bad, and the brigade quartermaster has recommended the expenditure of about \$4,500 for piping water about 3 miles from the mountains. Provisions, clothing, and military stores for use at Olongapo are issued from brigade headquarters, Cavite. The commanding officer at Olongapo had no recommendations to make looking to an improvement on the present system of issues. He suggested, however, the advisability of more frequent communication between his command and Cavite. Everything being considered, he regarded all issues as prompt and satisfactory. A general mess exists at Olongapo. The post savings amount to about \$30 a month. Experiments have been made in raising vegetables at the station, but the result has not been satisfactory. Experiments are being continued. No arrangements are practicable under which purchases can be made at Olongapo competitively. Officers and men are paid regularly and monthly. The commanding officer reported that matters generally were too unsettled at his post for any extended, satisfactory suggestions looking to improvement. While at the station I gave particular attention to the recommendations of the board of officers which some time ago submitted an extended report favorable to the location at Olongapo of an important naval base, especially to so much of the report as related to the location of the marine garrison, the character, number, and position of barracks and quarters, etc. As a result of such consideration I have to state that the recommendations of the board concerning such garrison seem fully and most satisfactorily to deal with the subject. I have no suggestions to submit in addition to the recommendations of the board under this head.

12. At Morong, 17 miles from Olongapo, an outpost is stationed. There a nipa barracks which will comfortably accommodate 50 men has been constructed under the superintendence of First Lieut. J. S. Turrill. The brigade quartermaster has reported to this office that the design of the building and the construction work reflect credit on the efficiency of Lieutenant Turrill. Formerly the detachment was quartered in an old, roofless church, which was unsatisfactory from every point of view, except that owing to its thick walls it could be used as a fort. At no distant date Morong will probably be abandoned as a permanent station. This may not come about in the early future, however, as considerable activity against outlawry is necessary. I doubt if the native population here exceeds three hundred.

13. Subig, another outpost of Olongapo, is about 6 miles distant. It is located on a small bay. One buoy is planted in the harbor. Access to the harbor is by small boats or a launch drawing little water. These can not go up to the shore, owing to

shallow water, but make fast to the buoy, and banca are used for transporting passengers from the buoy to the beach. At the time of my inspection the marines occupied 15 small buildings, of which 9 belonged to the Government and 6 were rented. Excepting one small storehouse with a galvanized iron roof, none of the buildings was of any consequence. They were, really, nipa huts, practically valueless. If men are to be quartered at Subig for any length of time, it is advisable that more comfortable, sanitary buildings be placed there. The command at the time I visited the station consisted of about 50 men and 2 officers. Subig receives provisions, clothing, and military stores from Olongapo. There are two sites upon which small buildings could be advantageously located. I have made notes as to these sites, their facilities, etc., for future reference in case it is determined to maintain this post. Communication between Olongapo and Subig is frequent, and as there is a steam launch at Olongapo at the disposition of the commanding officer, communication might be daily if necessary. It is difficult to give a fairly accurate estimate of the native population. Generally speaking, the population at the time of my visit was law-abiding. Disorder had existed, but the presence of the marines had the desired quieting effect.

14. At Isabela de Basilan the strength of the post consisted of 1 captain, 2 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 1 passed assistant surgeon (U. S. Navy), 1 gunnery sergeant, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, 99 privates, and 1 hospital steward and 1 hospital apprentice (U. S. Navy). Of these 1 sergeant and 9 privates were stationed at Panagayan, an outpost, and 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 9 privates at Balabac Light. The station is located on a fresh-water river which directly connects with the sea. A small fort of excellent design and in fair condition exists. This was occupied by the marines as barracks. The fort was built on a small rocky promontory, probably 600 yards from the station proper. The commanding officer of the post, Capt. W. C. Neville, keeps the post in a constant state of defense. The fort was built of blocks of coral formation. It needed considerable repairing, and I authorized certain improvements immediately required to be made. These will add to the health and comfort of officers and men, and in a measure increase the defenses of the fort. The officers live in the same building with the men. Their quarters are far from satisfactory. Quarters for them could and should be erected on a small rocky point adjoining the fort. As soon as this office is officially advised as to whether Isabela is to be retained as a permanent station recommendations will be submitted looking to the enlargement and improvement of quarters for both officers and men. Pending a definite decision in the matter temporary improvements only will be authorized. In addition to the officers' and men's quarters in the fort, there is an ammunition room, in which are kept ready for use a Colt automatic gun, cartridges, etc. At the entrance to the fort is a guard room, also a small prison. The regular station, referred to there as the "navy-yard," has additional quarters for marines, and a mess hall and guard room and kitchen. In the yard there is a small foundry and a building fairly suitable for offices. The men's quarters in the yard is only one story high, and the floor is about 6 feet above the ground. One end is closed in, the other left open. The floor of this building is practically worthless. The mess hall and guard room is a native structure, and is in a bad state of preservation. The kitchen is one large room 49 by 37 by 15 feet. The foundry and office are practically valueless. Also at the station, in the river or bay, probably 150 yards from the wharf, is a hospital and mess room for the sick. The officers on duty at Isabela had their mess room in this building. There is a veranda around the building, which requires extensive repairs. At a cost of probably \$1,500 to \$2,000 this building could be put in good condition. With the command at its strength at the time of my inspection the buildings are sufficient as to space for the accommodation of the men. Careful observation showed that the buildings, while damaged by the wear and tear of time, were particularly clean and in good sanitary condition. The water supply is excellent. Water is conveyed from a spring (which is housed over) about three-quarters of a mile inland. The water is carried through a concrete pipe to a large cistern in town. This water is used for drinking purposes. The men bathe either in the river or use rain water. There is no plumbing system at the station. The installation of plumbing is practical and advisable if Isabela is to be continued as a station. Temporary measures will be taken in the early future. An expense of about \$1,000 would probably be sufficient to install necessary pipes, showers, water-closets, etc. All sewer drainage is that of the surface type. Supplies for Isabela are procured from the brigade quartermaster, Cavite. The system works satisfactorily. In addition, through the courtesy of the commanding officer at Zamboanga and the chief commissary there, rations are regularly supplied Isabela. The service from Cavite to Isabela is through the naval transport *Zafiro*, which makes the trip monthly. The commanding officer at Isabela was asked for suggestions to make the supply

service more satisfactory, and he made no suggestion or recommendation. No animal transportation exists at Isabela. The commanding officer has recommended the allowance of one horse and one cart, and this recommendation will be given attention at an early date. Thus far no native article of food of value to the men has been found. Some brought in by the natives have been tested, but they lack taste or flavor, and the men very soon grow tired of them. Apparently they have little or no nourishing properties. The post savings are from \$50 to \$80 per month, and are devoted to the men's mess. A serious defect of the station is the absence of a drill ground. The soil is rocky and difficult to work. With an expenditure of probably \$500, and with considerable cutting and filling, a small parade ground near the fort could be made. This should be made if Isabela is to remain a permanent station.

15. At Polloc the strength of the command was 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, and 42 privates. An assistant surgeon of the Navy and 1 hospital apprentice were also on duty there at the time of my inspection. The station is on the coast on the Bay of Polloc. Communication with it is by water. It is unfortified. The character of the soil is mixed sand, clay, loam, and rocky. It is probably good for raising vegetableables. The quarters at the station are of commandancia wood, nipa roof. It contains 3 rooms now used as bedrooms by officers, 1 hall, 1 mess room, and 3 bathrooms. It is in excellent condition. There is a guardhouse, including 3 cells, clothing room, and first sergeant's office. Its condition is very bad. One hospital, which includes a dispensary, a hall, and 2 wards, was found in excellent condition. This has a cement floor. There is a detached cook house, which is in good condition. The men's barracks is of wood, with a double roof, one of iron and one of nipa. It is in excellent condition. The condition of the carpenter shop is bad; barber shop and paint shop, good; powder magazine (stone), good; kitchen, including commissary storeroom, good. The available accommodations provided by all the buildings are sufficient for the command at its present strength. The sanitary condition of all the buildings, both those in good and those in bad state of repair, was found to be excellent. Latrines for the men are built over tide water. All water issued for drinking purposes is boiled and afterwards filtered through stone. The supply of water up to the date of my inspection was found to be sufficient. No plumbing system exists. An improvised shower was found in the officers' quarters. The commanding officer of the post, First Lieut. W. H. Clifford, jr., reported to me that the installation of a regular plumbing system was not necessary. General supplies are procured from the brigade quartermaster, Cavite, and the system followed has proved to be satisfactory. The naval transport *Zafiro*, from Cavite, visits Polloc monthly. In addition, naval gunboats and army transports from Zamboanga occasionally touch at Polloc. Communication is held with the nearby army posts. Rations are furnished the marines from the army commissary at Panang-Panang, which is about 3 miles distant. Issues are regular and sufficient in quantity and satisfactory as to quality. Lieutenant Clifford has no suggestions to make under this head with a view to improvements. The post savings are about \$80 per month. From the savings additional articles for the men's mess are procured. Lieutenant Clifford was of the opinion that vegetables could be grown at the post. The drill ground at Polloc is small, but is probably sufficient for the usual exercises for a command of the present strength. A larger drill ground could be made by cutting and filling at the northwest end of the station. The construction of a rifle range about 2 miles from the post is possible. A good site which would give a range of 1,500 yards was inspected. This could be purchased or rented. Further suggestions on this point will be made at an early date. The procurement of supplies by competition is impracticable. Officers and men are paid with reasonable regularity and usually once a month. The amusements afforded the men are baseball, boating, hunting, and fishing.

16. Having completed the inspection of all the posts in the Philippines, and with the permission of the senior naval officer present, I left Manila on the homeward trip March 22. Pursuant to your authority I visited Hongkong, China, and Yokohama, Japan, for the purpose of determining whether it was practicable and economical to procure supplies at these places instead of purchasing the same in this country and shipping them to the Philippines. I remained in Hongkong five days, during which period I visited a number of dealers in general supplies and agents for American and English products of all kinds. The result of the investigation was that the cost of articles at Hongkong is much less than at Manila, and in some instances less than in the United States. The character and quality of such supplies were not, generally speaking, as satisfactory as those purchased at home and regularly issued. Material for clothing manufactured in Great Britain, and particularly cotton khaki, is better in quality than that which is manufactured in this country, especially as to fastness of color. The British dye is practically fast. As to strength

it is about the same as that made at home and now issued to marines. Chinese labor would have to be employed in the manufacture of clothing if procured at Hongkong. Food supplies cost less in Hongkong than in New York or San Francisco. The objection to purchasing in Hongkong is, however, that dealers there will not sell subject to inspection at Cavite, but insist upon inspection at Hongkong. Unless an officer is permanently stationed at Hongkong it would not be practicable to have inspections made there on purchase dates, especially in cases of purchases to meet emergencies impossible to anticipate. The procurement of office and barracks furniture in Hongkong is advisable. The cost is less and the articles are generally good and strong. In most cases they were manufactured for use in Eastern ports. A quantity of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and other household articles had been procured in Hongkong sometime previously to my arrival at Cavite. These were satisfactory as to appearance and showed little sign of wear and tear.

17. So nearly like the conditions at Hongkong are those at Yokohama with respect to the purchase, inspection, and delivery of supplies, their quality, cost, etc., that no special remarks relating to my inquiries at the latter place seem necessary.

18. Altogether it seems advisable to continue the present system of procuring supplies within the United States proper and forwarding the same to the Philippine Islands by naval vessels and army transports when practicable, or when not practicable, by commercial steamships, making purchases at Hongkong and Yokohama to meet emergencies only. As stated in the body of this report, articles of household furniture can advantageously be procured at Hongkong. Many supplies and articles can be procured at Manila, but the prices when I was there were exceedingly high and the expense would be too great to procure necessities there. The brigade quartermaster is occasionally forced by circumstances to make purchases in Manila.

This, of course, is unavoidable, and will continue to be so more or less indefinitely. Probably when communication between the United States proper and the Philippines is more frequent and competition becomes stronger the price of supplies at Manila will be reduced. This would change the situation materially.

19. The foregoing report is rather general in character. I shall, at an early date, submit to you a fuller, more detailed report concerning my inspection trip. The trip was to me an exceedingly interesting one. It afforded me an opportunity of personally seeing the situation at those distant stations and of learning much better than from written reports the actual conditions and requirements of the officers, men, and stations, so far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned. I prepared rather full notes during the inspection, and the memoranda which I have preserved will be very useful for future reference.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY.
Colonel, Quartermaster.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT,
U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

I.

U. S. MARINE CORPS, DEPOT OF SUPPLIES,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of the work done at this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. I inclose tables showing in detail the work of this office during the year, showing the amount of clothing and material on hand at the beginning, received and issued during the year, and the amount on hand at its close.

2. During the year requisitions have been filled as fully and as rapidly as possible, but owing to the lack of space the work has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. The amount of work at this office has increased so much in the last four years, and is still increasing so much, that additional space becomes absolutely necessary. The additional rooms secured this year and which are now being prepared for our occupancy will, it is believed, relieve the situation temporarily.

3. The recommendation made in former years for the purchase of a site and building for the use of this depot is respectfully renewed. As the present location of this office is an excellent one, being directly opposite the freight station through which most of our shipments are made, it is respectfully recommended that the present site be purchased, which can be done at a cost of \$80,000, possibly a little less. The site extends about 83 feet on Broad street and 113 feet on Washington avenue.

The unoccupied portion in the rear can be built upon and a very substantial addition to this building made, considerably within the appropriation asked for last year, viz, \$150,000. I have examined the different localities in the neighborhood, but have been unable to find any place as well adapted for our needs as the present site and which could be secured for our use. But it is respectfully recommended that the appropriation asked for last year be again renewed in order that there may be no possibility of a shortage, and therefore no necessity of again approaching Congress.

4. I respectfully and most earnestly renew the recommendation that the chief clerk here, Mr. Daniel Kirby, be given the increased pay to which he should be entitled by reason of his long, faithful, and intelligent service, together with the greatly increased amount of work and responsibility which has devolved upon him on account of the increased work of this office, and recommend that his compensation be placed at \$1,800. I also recommend that two additional clerks be allowed at salaries of \$1,400 and \$1,200 per annum, respectively, and that the messenger's salary be \$840 per year instead of \$1.75 per day, as at present.

5. The working force at this depot should be made up as nearly as possible of enlisted men. The civilian employees can not be called on after the regular working hours, nor can they be used as night watchmen. I therefore recommend that the quota of enlisted men be increased by six and that the present civilian employees be enlisted for this duty. All have shown themselves honest and trustworthy. The number asked for is the same as the number of civilian laborers now on the permanent roll, plus two now allowed temporarily, and whose services are necessary and will be necessary permanently, and one extra watchman, as there is stored in this office Government property to the value of \$204,000 to \$283,000. Owing to the fact that this depot is not on a Government reservation, and therefore not surrounded by a wall or by a chain of sentries, we are entirely dependent on our own force for the safety of the property. The depot has a much larger area than ever before and it is essential for the proper care and preservation of the stock that the watchman should make the rounds at least every half hour, and as one man can hardly do this properly, taking care to examine all parts of the building, I consider it necessary to have two watchmen on duty. With the present force this is impossible, as the detail of another watchman would take a man from the working force, from which he can not now be spared. When I first took charge of this depot in 1897 it was a building 30 by 100 feet, four stories and a cellar, and one man could do the work well, but as the depot has increased in size and the stores to be guarded have increased in value, the responsibility has grown greater in proportion, and with the additional rooms now in course of preparation I am unwilling to trust the guarding of the building to one man. The building is not fireproof, therefore more precautions and care are necessary to guard against fire than heretofore, and the additional watchman is a necessity. In view of the number of fires, supposed to be of incendiary origin, which have recently occurred in this neighborhood—one in the same block and within 100 feet of the west wall of this building—I consider the extra precautions absolutely indispensable.

6. During the year the work of the clerical and enlisted force and civilian cutters and employees has been done in the same highly satisfactory manner as in former years, and, except as to numbers, can not be improved upon.

Very respectfully,

T. C. PRINCE,

Major, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

The QUARTERMASTER,

U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

A.—Public property transferred from assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven boxes, bales, tierces, etc., aggregating 628,093 pounds, entailing correspondence as follows:

Invoices made and forwarded	2, 328
Invoices received	54
Vouchers made and forwarded	1, 800
Letters, indorsements, etc., written and forwarded	5, 360
Letters, indorsements, etc., received	3, 311
Weekly and quarterly returns, etc	472
Shipments by freight (railroad and express)	451

The freight shipments involved the preparation and transmitting of duplicate receipts for shipping and entries in packing book in detail, and a large number of inspection reports and receipts, etc. (impossible to estimate), of goods received at this depot.

Value of clothing furnished navy bands.....	\$4,659.37
Cost of freight and express.....	7,058.25

A large number of shipments were made through the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, of which no record as to cost is obtainable, aggregating 75,611 pounds.

Cost of transportation of marines.....	\$2,195.82
Cost of cartage.....	\$627.00
Pay rolls made out and forwarded.....	156
Operatives' sheets made up and balanced.....	261

The operatives' pay sheets aggregated \$47,562.85, paid out in small sums weekly.

Garments manufactured as follows:

Stock sizes.....	87,155
Special sizes.....	670
For officers.....	234

Total garments manufactured..... 88,059

Special marine detachment, Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, P. R., equipped with clothing, equipage, tools, etc.; also naval magazine, Iona Island, N. Y. (marine guard).

B.—Statement showing number of garments manufactured, with cost of manufacture, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1901.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Mar. 31, 1902.	June 30, 1902.	
Full-dress coats.....	315	110	403	676	1,504
Full-dress coats, band.....	58	34	50	2	5
Full-dress coats, field music.....	1,380	1,524	2,119	1,982	7,005
Undress coats.....	373	3,283	3,350	3,840	10,846
Undress coats, band.....	3,400	1,725	1,791	1,423	8,339
Linen coats.....	949	1,206	143	67	2,365
Khaki coats.....	247	61	328	440	1,076
Overcoats.....	502	87	69	405	1,063
Noncommissioned officer's woolen trousers.....	791	2,385	1,871	2,424	7,471
Wetted woolen trousers.....	5	5	1	1	6
Plain woolen trousers.....	2,264	5,833	2,926	2,865	13,888
Band woolen trousers.....	3,225	3,376	3,704	1,744	12,049
Linen trousers.....	1,623	4,489	2,539	976	9,627
Khaki trousers.....	200	300	25	70	500
Flannel shirts (dark blue flannel). Pairs noncommissioned officer's stripes.....	50	.....	.....	.....	145
Pairs silk chevrons, first sergeant's. Pairs silk chevrons, sergeant-major's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pairs silk chevrons, quartermaster-sergeant's.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Pairs silk chevrons, gunnery-sergeant's.....	100	.....	.....	100	200
Pairs silk chevrons, sergeant's.....	153	172	372	115	812
Pairs silk chevrons, corporal's.....	349	336	365	236	1,286
Pairs silk chevrons, service.....	632	760	60	655	2,107
Pillowcases, muslin.....	300	700	.....	.....	1,000
Bed sheets, muslin.....	.....	600	1,300	.....	1,900
Sold to officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flannel shirts (khaki flannel). Window curtains (khaki serge).....	3	.....	.....	132	132
Altering undress coats.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Altering linen coats.....	.....	.....	4,121	54	4,175
Total cost of manufacture.....	\$10,655.70	\$13,407.15	\$12,173.62	\$11,326.38	\$47,562.85
Total number of garments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,825

C.—Statement of "goods for manufacturing purposes" received, expended, and remaining on hand at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received during fiscal year 1901-2.	Total.	Expended during year.	On hand June 30, 1902.
sky-blue kersey	yards. 1, 282	21, 561	22, 843	22, 683	160
dark-blue coat cloth	do. 467	1, 981	2, 448	2, 448	.....
scarlet cloth	do. 228	780	1, 008	739	269
scarlet flannel	do. 1, 474	7, 572	9, 046	7, 541	1, 505
Khaki flannel	do.	215	215	215	.....
dark-blue flannel for jackets	do.	13, 563	13, 563	11, 540	2, 023
dark-blue flannel for shirts	do.	15, 652	15, 652	15, 652	.....
15-ounce white linen	do. 452	37, 403	37, 855	37, 855	.....
Wadding	sheets.	6, 720	6, 720	5, 148	1, 572
Unbleached drilling, 30-inch	yards.	7, 213	7, 213	7, 213	.....
Unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide	do. 442	1, 232	1, 674	843	831
white lining (jean)	do.	14, 035	14, 035	14, 035	.....
drab lining (jean)	do.	17, 437	17, 437	17, 437	.....
padding	do. 719	1, 000	1, 719	1, 183	536
Silesia, black, 1 yard wide	do. 2, 054	3, 500	5, 554	2, 452	3, 102
Italian cloth	do.	8, 097	8, 097	6, 619	1, 478
white cloth	do.	33	33	25	8
Light canvas, 25 inches wide	do. 1, 304	11, 999	13, 303	9, 842	3, 461
Tape, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do. 459	1, 800	2, 259	1, 695	564
Linen baling cloth	do. 89	.....	89	89	.....
Unbleached muslin, for pillowcases	do.	1, 056	1, 056	1, 056	.....
Unbleached muslin, for sheets	do.	5, 006	5, 006	4, 909	97
Khaki suiting, 8-ounce	do. 65, 644	2, 409	68, 053	68, 053	.....
Khaki for tents, 12-ounce	do.	20, 050	20, 050	6, 387	13, 663
Khaki for tents, 10-ounce	do.	10, 040	10, 040	2, 962	7, 078
Khaki for shelter tents, 8-ounce	do. 855	.....	855	30	825
Khaki for sod cloth, 8-ounce	do.	2, 001	2, 001	2, 001	.....
Khaki for leggings, 15-ounce	do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khaki serge, 36 inches wide	do. 2, 383	.....	2, 383	428	1, 955
Mohair braid	do. 508	144	652	65	587
Trouser clasps	gross. 137	.....	137	84	53
Yellow silk lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	yards. 6, 270	11, 212	17, 482	7, 888	9, 594
Worsted lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 1, 474	1, 505	2, 979	1, 028	1, 951
Yellow worsted lace, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	do. 398	70	468	198	270
Leather, black	pieces. 123	3, 600	3, 728	1, 687	2, 041
Hooks and eyes, large	gross. 28	110	133	131	2
Hooks and eyes, small	do. 50	480	530	384	146
Coat buttons	do. 95	450	545	337	208
Jacket buttons, 28-ligne	do.	1, 350	1, 350	1, 193	157
Jacket buttons, 25-ligne	do. 101	225	326	178	148
Vest buttons	do. 27	875	902	679	223
Small buttons (for shirts)	do.	580	580	401	179
Trousers buttons and eyelets, large size	do.	640	640	534	106
Trousers buttons and eyelets, small size	do.	400	400	334	66
White bone buttons (for trousers) large	do. 40	1, 100	1, 140	779	361
White bone buttons (for trousers) small	do. 22	700	722	487	235
Suspender buttons, brass	do.	660	660	593	67
Fly buttons, brass	do.	424	424	424	.....
Navy buttons:					
Coat, 35-ligne	do. 28	.....	28	14	14
Jacket, 28-ligne	do. 42	.....	42	27	15
Jacket, 25-ligne	do. 44	.....	44	3	41
Vest, 23-ligne	do. 40	.....	40	24	16
Button rings	do.	1, 156	1, 156	978	178
Trousers buckles	do. 32	450	482	249	233
Sewing silk (750-yard)	spools. 412	2, 160	2, 572	1, 756	816
Twist (10 yards each)	quills.	6, 912	6, 912	5, 293	1, 619
Basting cotton (200-yard)	spools. 781	7, 028	7, 809	5, 362	2, 447
Thread	ounces. 5, 194	5, 194	5, 194	5, 194	.....
Linen thread, No. 70; 400-yard spools	spools. 3, 621	2, 880	6, 501	2, 404	4, 097
Cotton, 6-cord, No. 30	do. 15, 855	66, 305	82, 160	37, 765	44, 395
White-metal corps devices	pairs. 185	.....	185	185	.....
Lyres, gilt	do. 14	.....	14	14	.....
Lyres, white-metal	do. 2	200	202	202	.....
Khaki shirt buttons	gross.	6	6	6	.....

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1901, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., amount received from all sources issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1902.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	On hand June 30, 1902.
Rubber ponchos		442	442	
Blankets:				
Woolen	553	2,989	3,180	362
Rubber	347	500	286	561
Band:				
Full-dress coats	1	5	5	1
Undress coats	1	43	44	
Lyres, gold		14	6	8
Lyres, white metal		302	244	58
Full-dress wool trousers	3	6	6	3
White cotton aiguillettes	86		42	44
Shoulder knots	148	150	68	230
Brass letters	139	8		147
Boots, rubber	220	1,700	1,127	793
Brass figures	125	6		131
Coats:				
Unlined undress	441		275	166
Full-dress	1,317	1,504	944	1,877
Undress	4,716	7,055	8,954	2,817
Field music full-dress		178	177	1
Linen	1,689	10,846	10,882	1,658
Campaign	1		1	
Rubber	557	1,000	1,196	361
Khaki	3,520	8,439	10,927	1,032
Caps:				
Undress	3,321	5,750	9,057	14
Muskrat	496	2,250	2,282	464
Cap covers, white	11,642	655	5,940	6,357
Chevrons, silk:				
Sergeant-major's	46		5	41
Quartermaster-sergeant's	234	50	11	273
First sergeant's	23	145	89	79
Sergeant's	104	812	329	587
Corporal's	76	1,286	730	632
Service	792	2,107	2,363	536
Chevrons, white:				
Sergeant-major's	1		1	
Quartermaster-sergeant's	1		1	
First sergeant's	2		2	
Sergeant's	1		1	
Corporal's	1		1	
Chevrons, campaign:				
First sergeant's	101	290	264	127
Sergeant's	132	1,800	879	1,053
Corporal's	218	2,000	1,351	867
Collars, linen	65,431		14,227	51,204
Russet shoes	7,141	3,752	8,968	1,925
Drawers:				
Heavy	9,000	13,010	6,624	15,386
Light	22,785	12,360	9,636	25,509
Gloves:				
Cotton	51,830		23,468	28,362
Wool	36	4,206	3,061	1,181
Helmets:				
White	4,209	633	2,066	2,776
Black	3,122	751	1,611	2,262
Helmets, spare parts of:				
Brass spikes	2,251	4,006	1,550	4,707
Brass bases	2,558	4,023	1,509	5,072
Chain chin straps	1,751	3,800	1,558	3,993
Side buttons, hook	2,021	4,003	1,557	4,467
Side buttons, eye	2,136	4,028	1,571	4,593
Devices	1,991	4,001	1,582	4,410
Ventilators	428			428
Hats:				
Campaign	394	8,003	8,127	270
Rubber	846	750	925	671
Leggings (pairs)	1,466	8,582	6,289	3,759
Ornaments	1,506	7,500	6,820	2,186
Overcoats	192	2,365	2,051	506
Socks:				
Woolen	7,034	6,000	9,254	3,780
Cotton, H. W.	12,644	8,292	15,651	5,285
Shoes:				
Leather	2,716	15,000	15,456	2,260
Arctic	290	2,250	1,345	1,195

D.—Statement of clothing on hand July 1, 1901, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	On hand June 30, 1902.
Noncommissioned officer's stripes	258	500	397	361
Suspenders	1,559	4,548	3,093	3,014
Shirts, flannel	2,320	9,627	11,377	570
Shoulder knots	1,113	2,250	986	2,377
Trousers:				
Noncommissioned officer's, wool	395	1,076	1,195	276
Wetted, wool	238	1,063	1,078	223
Plain, wool	3,012	7,471	8,987	1,496
Linen	1,653	13,978	12,405	3,226
Campaign	1		1	
Campaign chevrons:				
Sergeant-major's	11	18	14	15
Quartermaster-sergeant's	41	30	45	26
Undershirts:				
Heavy	9,099	12,701	6,517	15,283
Light	23,401	12,320	9,905	25,816
Gunnery sergeant's:				
Silk chevrons	40	200	80	160
White chevrons	1		1	
Campaign chevrons	75	150	221	4
Khaki trousers	2,609	12,149	13,469	1,289
Socks, cotton, L. W.		18,000	17,590	410
Chevrons:				
Sergeant-major's, gold		5	5	
Quartermaster-sergeant's, gold		17	17	
Drum major's, campaign		2	2	
Aiguillettes, gold		1	1	
Shoulder knots, gold		1	1	
Khaki flannel shirts		132	132	

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1901, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; amount received from all sources, issued and expended during the fiscal year, and balance on hand June 30, 1902.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	On hand June 30, 1902.
Army coats		120	120	
Axes, cast steel	28	96	108	16
Ax handles	101	144	214	31
Brackets for lamps, extra		12	12	
Bracket lamps, complete, with shades and holders		12	12	
Branding irons, U. S. M. C.	1	20	11	10
Brooms:				
Carpet, No. 2	1,128	2,004	2,322	810
Pavement scrub, No. 2	71	360	315	116
Stable	529		70	459
Whisk	241	144	130	255
Broom handles	51			51
Brushes:				
Calcimine	82	48	75	55
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{3}{4}$	89	48	129	8
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	32		32	
Ex. ex. paint, $\frac{1}{4}$	48		48	
Fitch		84	57	27
Paint, $\frac{3}{4}$	2	90	83	9
Paint, $\frac{1}{2}$	2	108	103	7
Painter's wall	43	180	168	55
Scrubbing	808	720	1,052	476
Stove	138	120	145	113
Varnish, $\frac{3}{4}$	93	96	56	133
Varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$	91		50	41
Whitewash, No. 10	105	72	155	22
Whitewash, No. 12	102	72	152	22
Brush handles:				
12-foot	24			24
14-foot	27			27

E.—Statement of equipage on hand July 1, 1901, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	On hand June 30, 1902.
Bowls:				
Chopping	34	48	21	61
Oyster	2,508		2,508	
Sugar	14	637	113	538
Buckets, horse	103	342	385	60
Bunks, iron		300	238	62
Camp colors	29	12	15	26
Coffee mills	19	24	16	27
Can openers	103	72	77	98
Chairs, barrack	317	900	1,181	36
Cleavers	20	48	23	45
Cups, coffee	1,167	4,311	3,781	1,697
Dippers	39		39	
Dishes:				
Pickle	279	145	122	302
Vegetable	14	1,549	402	1,161
Dusters, painters'	82	48	62	68
Filters		3	3	
Flags:				
Battalion silk	1	3	2	2
Post	22	24	27	19
Storm	16	96	101	11
Flag halyards:				
Garrison and post	22	60	32	50
Recruiting	10	36	22	24
Flag pole, with halyards and brackets		1	1	
Forks:				
Carving	29	36	40	25
Meat	31	24	35	20
Table, Mexican metal	300	5,000	1,711	3,589
Table	304	1,643	1,409	538
Funnels	32	48	29	51
Graters	24	60	24	60
Gravy boats	62	963	285	740
Guidons and markers	88		21	67
Guidons and markers, without spear or lance	22		8	14
Hand grenades, complete		50	50	
Hatchets	37	84	63	58
Irons:				
Hand	40	96	132	4
Leg	15	108	123	
Kettles, camp		300	39	261
Knives:				
Bread	46	55	70	31
Carving	41	48	69	20
Meat	45	36	64	17
Table	117	1,063	1,180	
Table, Mexican metal	300	5,000	1,711	3,589
Ladles, soup:				
Large	31	120	64	87
Small	12	480	138	354
Lanterns, complete	25	129	107	47
Leather mats	84	204	139	149
Letters and numerals, sets	1	20	4	17
Mattresses	485	207	684	8
Mats, cocoa	4		4	
Mattress covers	126	1,000	793	353
Mattress covers, felt mattress	1,122		500	622
Meat choppers	12	48	36	24
Meat saws, large	15	24	13	26
Mops	464	960	1,172	252
Mop handles	4	558	354	208
Nippers	9		9	
Pans:				
Dish	4	120	100	24
Dust	126	181	235	72
Frying	40	96	61	75
Mess	131	600	50	681
Roasting, 24-inch	72	72	45	99
Roasting, 18-inch	73	72	34	111
Sauce	71	60	94	37
Pepper boxes	138	960	465	633
Pillows	125	830	955	
Pillowcases, muslin	7,510	1,000	2,648	5,862
Plates:				
Dinner	355	5,326	3,195	2,486
Meat	91	300	153	238
Soup	2,231	3,775	2,434	3,572

E.—Statement of *equipage on hand July 1, 1901, at assistant quartermaster's office, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Received from all sources during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	Total is- sued and expended during year end- ing June 30, 1902.	On hand June 30, 1902.
Pot hooks.....	15	.....	12	3
Pots, mustard.....	102	426	253	275
Pickaxes.....	34	61	26	69
Pickax handles.....	79	96	37	138
Pitchers:				
Sirup.....	140	240	181	199
Water.....	71	517	288	300
Mosquito bunk nets.....	550	1,558	2,034	74
Mosquito head nets.....	438	250	200	488
Saltcellars.....	.....	1,097	457	640
Sash tools:				
No. 5.....	19	162	127	54
No. 8.....	24	72	96	.....
Saucers.....	1,993	4,462	2,632	3,823
Saw blades, meat:				
Large.....	33	24	19	38
Small.....	33	.....	25	8
Saws, meat, small.....	27	.....	18	9
Scales:				
Counter, with brass scoop.....	2	.....	2	.....
Platform.....	2	.....	2	.....
Scoops, flour.....	43	24	29	38
Scuttles, coal.....	121	60	80	101
Sheets, muslin.....	6,431	1,900	2,616	5,715
Shovels:				
Long handle.....	60	61	51	70
Short handle.....	42	73	69	46
Sifters, flour.....	15	55	44	26
Skimmers.....	26	36	41	21
Spades.....	65	49	54	60
Spoons:				
Basting.....	48	36	58	26
Mustard.....	164	600	264	500
Table.....	316	2,043	1,216	1,143
Table, Mexican metal.....	300	5,000	1,711	3,589
Tea.....	1,824	1,266	115	2,475
Tea, Mexican metal.....	300	5,000	1,471	3,829
Steel stamps, U. S. M. C.....	1	20	10	11
Steels, butcher's.....	18	60	37	41
Stencils, sets.....	22	12	11	23
Sterilizers.....	.....	2	2	.....
Stools, camp.....	1	.....	.....	1
T rods, bunk, assorted.....	.....	600	430	170
Tumblers.....	2,055	2,400	1,207	3,248
Varnish brushes, $\frac{3}{8}$	2	60	22	40
Vinegar bottles.....	.....	1,200	335	865
Washstands, complete, with basin, slop jar, water pitcher, soap dish, and towel rack.....	.....	16	16	.....

E.—The following articles of public property were purchased in the "open market" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and were transferred to the stations as indicated hereon, viz:

JULY 11, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Galvanized iron buckets, 14 quarts.....	84
Bracket lamps, complete.....	36
Wicks.....	2
Assorted paint (in 5-gallon cans).....	gallons.. 20
Assorted paint (in can).....	do..... 5
Putty (25-pound cans).....	pounds.. 100
Lamp chimneys, extra (No. 8 Macbeth, P. lamp).....	240
Shades, extra.....	240
Inside varnish (5-gallon cans).....	gallons.. 20
Raw linseed oil.....	do..... 54
Boiled linseed oil.....	do..... 54
Japan drier.....	do..... 30
Shellac (cut-grain alcohol).....	do..... 10

Light green paint	gallons..	12½
Blue paint.....	do.....	12½
Sperm oil	do.....	25
Iron wheelbarrows, with extra trays		12
Handcarts		6

JULY 26, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.

Metal clocks, Seth Thomas, 8-day, 8-inch		2
Ink eradicator	boxes..	2
Putty knives, Russell's, No. 2040		2
Back saw, Disston's, No. 4, 12-inch		1
Rivet set, No. 4		1
Lights, glass, 11¼ by 12¼		66
Lights, glass, 11¼ by 12¼		138
Lights, glass, 11¼ by 12¼		46
Lights, glass, 11¼ by 14		250
Lights, glass, 12 by 13		150
Lights, glass, 10 by 14		100
Signal oil	gallons..	100
Shellac, cut in wood alcohol	do.....	100
Common pine shelving, 1 by 12, dressed	feet..	1,000
Pine casing lumber, 1¼ by 12, dressed	do.....	400
Pine lumber, 2 by 4	linear feet..	400
Pine lumber, 2 by 3	do.....	300
Wrought-iron lawn roller, 400 pounds, 16 inches diameter, 24 inches long		1

AUGUST 9, 1901.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Yale padlocks		12
Handcart		1
Wire nails (2 5d, 3 7d)	kegs..	5

DECEMBER 2, 1901.—CAMP HEYWOOD, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Navy candles	pounds..	50
Manila rope	do.....	25
Wire nails, assorted	do.....	40
Screws	do.....	10
White enamel	do.....	20
Dark green paint, mixed	do.....	10
Lampblack	do.....	1
Black paint, mixed	do.....	4
Soapine	do.....	50
Wood alcohol	gallons..	5
Orange shellac	do.....	20

JANUARY 8, 1902.—SPECIAL MARINE DETACHMENT, CULEBRA, P. R.

Camp stools, canvas top		100
Khaki, 12-ounce	yards..	50
Khaki, 10-ounce	do.....	30
Khaki, 8-ounce	do.....	30
Dish towels		25
Navy candles, Granite	pounds..	100
Sapolio	boxes..	2
Agate wash basins, No. 32		36
Safety matches, sealed in tin case	boxes..	300
Soldering outfit, galvanized pot, 2 irons		1
Brass faucets, ¾-screw bib, screw shank, lever handles		4
Axle grease, Mica, tin boxes	boxes..	6
Wicks, U. S. M. C. lanterns		144
Tape measures, Chesterman's leather case		2
Calking iron		1
Sail palms, part hide, part brass		2
Upholsterer's tacks, 4-ounce	boxes..	12
Calking mallet, No. 3		1

Marking pots	2
Lignum-vitæ mallets, round, 6 by 3½	4
Spring balance, No. 26, capacity 125 pounds	1
Box scraper, double handle, steel	1
Tinner's shears, Win's No. 18	pair 1
Marking brushes (3 hair, 3 bristle)	6
Sickles	4
Charcoal	bushels 6
Carbolic acid crystals	pounds 100
Solution carbolic acid	gallons 2
Borax	pounds 20
Vaseline	do 25
Machine oil	gallon 1
Neatsfoot oil	do 1
Turpentine	do 1
Black wax	pound 1
Beeswax	do 1
Mineral oil	gallon 1
Concentrated lye, Red Seal	pounds 50
Machetes, Disston's	12
Hammers, No. 22 claw	4
Flatirons	6
Monkey wrenches	2
Solder	pounds 5
Nail pullers, Giant	2
Screws, assorted sizes	500
Sailmaker's needles, assorted	12
Marking chalk, assorted colors	pounds 2
Corkscrews (2 large, 2 small)	4
Lamp trimmers, Challenge	6
Marking crayons, black	36
Lampblack	pounds 4
Hand pump, Perk patent	1
Wire nails (20 4d., 60 6d., 40 8d., 20 10d., 10 40d.)	pounds 150
Hinges and hasps, assorted	24
Mixed paints, in ½-pint cans	gallons 10
Jewett water cooler and filter, No. 162	1
Jewett water coolers and filters, No. 165	2
Mosquito netting (close mesh)	yards 1,000
Burlap (40-inch, best quality)	do 50
Chains, ¾ (12 feet long, with hooks and rings)	2
Chains, ½ (10 feet long, with hooks and rings)	2
Burlap sand bags (2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 4 inches)	100
Box chisels with claws	2
Brass padlocks (Yale, No. 853)	12
Eight-day clocks, nickel (Seth Thomas)	2
Dark lanterns (Dietz)	2
Platform scale (Howe, capacity 1,000 pounds)	1
Forbes sterilizer	1
Napthaline	barrel 1
Signal oil (150° test)	gallons 200
Lard oil (pure)	do 25
Six-men (Coales) mess chest for officers	1
IC IC charcoal tin (14 by 20)	boxes 2
Zinc (36 by 85, 9-inch)	rolls 2
Galvanized iron garbage cans with covers (4 gallons)	6
Scythes and handles (Clipper)	4
Bill or brush hooks	10
Crowbars	4
Garden hoes (steel-socket shank)	4
Iron rakes (14 teeth)	4
Large No. 1 cedar washtubs (galvanized-iron electric hoops)	12
Refrigerator (Belding's No. 8)	1
Iron wheelbarrows with extra trays	3
Steel wire, No. 9 (coppered, 63 pounds to coil)	coils 2
Barbed wire	do 4
Hand truck	1
Hose, ¾-inch, and coupling (4 to 6 ply and reel)	feet 150

Manila rope, 1-inch	coil	1
Manila rope, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	coils	4
Plain tables (Dahl's, complete, with trestles, 3 by 9 feet		2
Round iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	pounds	50
Square iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	50
Round iron, 1-inch	do	50
Flat iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	do	50
Square iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do	50
Flat iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	do	50
Coffee boilers (nested)		4
Coffee boilers (15 galvanized, grilled, with faucet and strainer)		3
Galvanized-iron wash boilers and covers		3
Cod line (cotton)	feet	500
Fishing lines, complete (with 500 extra hooks, sinker, and swivel)		20
Oakum	pounds	25
1 cobbler's outfit, consisting of—		
$\frac{3}{8}$ cobbler's tacks	package	1
2-ounce tacks	do	1
Eclipse heel protector	do	1
Rasp		1
Forepart knife		1
Sciving knife		1
Welt trimmer		1
Awl hafts		2
$\frac{5}{8}$ overstout nails	pound	1
4-ounce tacks	do	1
Heelball	cakes	3
No. 3 hammer		1
Bunch of bristles		1
Balls of wax		2
Balls of thread		3
Ink	bottle	1
No. 2 paragon form		1
Sandstone		1
Pincers		1
Shoulder stick		1
Burnisher		1
Peg awl		1
Chloride of lime	pounds	100
Whisky barrels (standard)		12
Sheet iron (No. 14)	pounds	50
Galvanized-iron buckets (No. 26 gauge)		36
1 limited set of wheelwright's tools, consisting of—		
Hollow auger		1
File, 12-inch		1
Press-drill bits, $\frac{3}{16}$ to 1 inch		8
Spoke pointer		1
Gauges, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 inches	set	1
Gauge, thumb mortise		1
1 complete set of blacksmith's tools, consisting of—		
Jackscrew, Millers Falls, No. 8		1
Fuller's top and bottom, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$	sets	2
Hardie		1
Swages, top and bottom, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	sets	10
Cold chisel, with handle		1
Hot chisel, with handle		1
Round punches, with handle		4
Square punches, with handle		4
Hammers, with handles (ball pein, 1; cross pein, 1; riveting, 1; shoeing, 1; set, 1; sledge and flatter, 1)		7
Apron		1
Heading tools, round, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, 1 inch		8
Heading tools, square, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch		5
Open steel clamps, 6-inch		2
Open steel clamps, 10-inch		2
Tongs, assorted	pairs	6
Punch, center		1

1 complete set of blacksmith's tools, consisting of—

Pincers	1
Gimlet bits, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch	4
Screw-driver bit	1
Calipers	1
Dividers	1
Twist drills for bit brace, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	9
Nippers	1
Hand punches, assorted	6
Rule, 2-foot	1
Screw-driver	1
Traveler	1
Tuyere	1
Bolt clipper	1
Screw plates to cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch	2
Screw plate to cut from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	1
Hack saw	1
Monkey wrenches	3
"S" wrenches	3
Square, 2-foot	1
Brace ratchet	1
Bits, wood, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	8
Drill post, with set of twist drills from $\frac{3}{16}$ to 1 inch	1
Buffalo portable forge	1
Grindstone and mount	1
Vise	1
Mandrels	2
Swage blocks	2
Anvil	1
Tire bender	1
Tire shrinker	1
Wheels for water carts	sets 2
Axles for water carts	2
Hand carts	2
Regular Army oven, No. 19, complete, with pipe and hood extension	1
Extra set (2) stoves for wood	1
Extra set (2) gallows pipes	1
Bread pans	20
Steel racks	sets 2
Dough trough and knife	1

MARCH 10, 1902.—U. S. S. SAN FRANCISCO.

Camphor	pounds..	50
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MARCH 1, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Grindstone, mounted	1
Garden rakes, 14 teeth	14
Ripsaw, 20-inch	1

MARCH 11, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, SAN JUAN, P. R.

Camphor	pounds..	170
Linen hand towels	dozen..	2

APRIL 3, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, IONA ISLAND, N. Y.

Hand cart	1
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APRIL 18, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

Chloro-naphtholeum	gallons..	15
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APRIL 23, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, NORFOLK, VA.

Camphor	pounds..	30
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MAY 7, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Copper coffee boilers, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, brass faucets, 20 gallons, strainers removable, tin lined, grilled, 20-ounce copper, with covers	10
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Copper coffee boilers, 25 gallons, brass faucets, covers, strainers removable, grilled, 20-ounce copper	5
Spavin cure, large (Kendall's)	bottles.. 12
Tincture of opium	pounds.. 2
Sugar of lead	do.. 2
Sweet spirits of niter	do.. 2
Pestle and mortar, medium	1
Iodoform	pound.. 1
Horse bandages (Derby's)	12
Condition powders	pounds.. 10
Sponges, large	24
Neat's-foot oil, in can	gallons.. 5
Glue noodles, best sinew, B. I	pounds.. 50
Glue pots and brushes (No. 4 Clinton, No. 8 black glue brush)	2
Rawhide	sides.. 2
Jack planes, wood (Chopin's double iron)	3
Mane combs	6
Smoothing planes, wood (Stanley No. 35, 9 inches long, 2-inch cutter)	3
Bailey's block planes, No. 220	3
Planes (Stanley Rule and Level Company), No. 135 and No. 127	2
Plane (Stanley Rule and Level Company), No. 129	1
Hand clippers (Coates's No. 159)	2
Bolts and nuts, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ diameter, 3 to 7 long	pounds.. 200
Wrought strap hinges, assorted 4-inch to 10-inch	dozen.. 6
Red seal lye (48 1-pound cans in box)	box.. 1
Sapolio (3 dozen 1-pound packages)	boxes.. 2
Tinner's rivets, assorted (12-ounce to 2-pound packages)	pounds.. 25
Patent ironwood screws, flathead, bright, assorted, 6 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 6; 6 gross $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 8; 6 gross 1-inch No. 9; 3 gross $1\frac{1}{8}$ No. 10	gross.. 21
Set (12) graining combs (Clinton's No. 119)	1
Adze-eyed nail hammers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds (Georgetown No. 23)	6
Blacksmith's hand hammers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch (Georgetown No. 104)	3
Mason's hammers and handles, 5 pounds (Georgetown No. 570)	3
Stone picks, 5 pounds (Georgetown No. 590)	2
Riveting hammer (H. & C. No. 5)	1
Setting hammer (H. & C. No. 5)	1
Horseshoer's sledge, 8 pounds (Yerkes & Plumb)	1
Rpitchells, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel	6
Stanley miter squares, No. 2, 9-inch	2
Black harness buckles, assorted	gross.. 1
Carpenter's pencils (Dixon's No. 585)	dozen.. 12
Sail needles, assorted	50
Brass butt hinges, assorted, 1 to 3 inch	dozen.. 3
Iron bench screws, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	3
Interchangeable carpenter's saw blades, 12-inch (Disston's)	6
Interchangeable compass saw blades, 16-inch (Disston's)	6
Saw files, assorted, 3 to 5 (Disston or McCaff)	72
Straight-shank twist drills, 2 each, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ (Millers Falls)	sets.. 2
Rules, 2 feet (Stanley No. 75)	12
Rules, blacksmith (Stanley No. 17)	2
Tinner's bench shears (H. & C. No. 6)	pair.. 1
Hand shears (H. & C. No. 9)	do.. 1
Tinner's circular hand shears (H. & C. No. 10)	do.. 1
Carpenter's adzes, half head (F. R. Plumb No. 740)	2
Bolt cutter, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	1
Bolt cutter, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	1
Manure forks, D handle (Fairmount No. 105), solid steel, socket handle	12
One-man crosscut saw, champion teeth, 4 feet 6 inches (Disston)	1
Plumbs and levels, No. 50	2
Plumbs and levels, mason's	2
Lights, window glass, 1 box each, 26 by 18, 32 by 20, 18 by 14, 18 by 20, 22 by 18, 16 by 14	boxes.. 6
Grain alcohol, best quality	gallons.. 10
Chrome yellow, in oil, C. P.	pounds.. 25
Orange chrome, in oil, C. P.	25
English vermilion, in oil	do.. 25
Rose pink, in oil	do.. 10
Drop black, in oil	do.. 25

Prussian blue, in oil, C. P	pounds..	25
Putty	do.	150
Furniture varnish, extra, No. 1 copal	gallons..	5
Coach varnish, extra, No. 1 coach	do.	2
Blue dry (Gibbsboro or ultramarine)	pounds..	10
Putty knives (Russell's No. 1540)		3
Painter's pallet knives (Russell's 10-inch blade)		3
Glass cutters, diamond (Karelsen's best key)		2
Painter's bench scrapers, steel bevel edge, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch angles		2
Wooden faucets, metal key (Somers No. 1)		12
Horseshoe nails, No. 4 (Copewell)	pounds..	50
Horseshoe nails, No. 5, large head (Copewell)	do.	75
Horseshoe nails, No. 7 (Copewell)	do.	40
Langdon adjustable miter box, No. 18, size 1, with No. 6 saw for wood, 20 by 4 (Millers Falls)		1
Panel saw, 18-inch (Disston No. 16)		1
Handsaw, 22-inch (Disston No. 99)		1
Jewett filters, large, No. 165		3
Bracket lamps, complete		60
Lamp chimneys, extra (Macbeth No. 8)		200
Dry lamp black, best (in 1-pound packages)	pounds..	100
Mule shoes, No. 1	do.	200
Mule shoes, No. 2	do.	200
Horseshoes, No. 0	do.	200
Horseshoes, No. 1	do.	500
Horseshoes, No. 2	do.	300
Wire nails, 1 6d, 3 8d, 3 10d, 1 12d, 1 16d, 1 20d	kegs..	10
Tin, charcoal, IC 14 by 20	boxes..	2
Flatiron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	pounds..	300
Cast steel, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch	do.	5
Round iron, blacksmith's, assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	do.	1,000
Clamps, hand screw, 6 feet		2
Grindstones, mounted, 100 pounds (Samson No. 1)		2
Metallic roof paint (dry)	pounds..	150

JUNE 2, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, AGANA, GUAM.

Hand truck		1
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JUNE 18, 1902.—MARINE BARRACKS, CAVITE, P. I.

Portland cement (Atlas)	barrels..	50
Lime, Buckeye, new process, air slaked, 3 bushels to barrel	do.	50
Flake camphor	pounds..	540
Turpentine	gallons..	100
Linseed oil	do.	100
White lead, in oil	pounds..	1,000
Handcarts		6
Metal clocks, Seth Thomas, eight-day		12
Miller's harness dressing	gallons..	5
Monkey wrenches, Cole's knife handle, 10-inch and 12-inch		2
Emery paper, B. A., assorted, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2	sheets..	2
Crocus cloth, B. A., assorted	do.	250
Sandpaper, B. A., 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ream.	1
Bridle leather	sides.	6
Patent wood screws, iron, flathead, bright, assorted	gross..	21
Sweat pads, No. 18		12
Copper coffee boilers, 25 gallons, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch brass faucet, 2 strainers, removable, griddled, 20-ounce copper, tin lined, complete, with covers		10
Tinner's gasoline fire pot, Dengler furnace, Hall & Carpenter, for outdoor use		1
Solder, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	pounds..	100
Tin, IC IC, charcoal, 14 by 20	boxes..	3
Garden hoes, steel socket shank		24
Pitchforks, No. 55, S. & K. extra heavy, 4-tined, D-handle		12
Iron wheelbarrows, without trays		3
Four-horse whips		6
Galvanized-iron oil cans, 5 gallons		12
Horse clipper, foot power, round combs, Coates No. 69		1

Extra combs for Coates clipper, foot power.....	6
Garden rakes, S. & K. sold steel shank, 14 teeth.....	10
Galvanized-iron garbage cans, 4 gallons, with covers.....	12
Lanterns, Dietz, blizzard No. 2, tubular (2 extra globes and 1 dozen wicks with each).....	36
Globes for Dietz lanterns, No. 2, tubular.....	100

J.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

2. During the period embraced in this report the office has been in charge of Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, from July 1, 1901, to September 7, 1901, and from the latter date until the end of the fiscal year in charge of the undersigned.

3. In the early part of the year this office was moved from the old headquarters building to the building used for storing supplies, as the old building was to be torn down to make place for the erection of a modern building for the headquarters offices of the Marine Corps. Since moving the office has been on the second floor of the building used for storing supplies, in the stationery room, which is entirely too small for the purpose, but, although very crowded, the work has gone on in the usual manner. In this connection it is respectfully recommended that if this office remain in Washington suitable quarters be provided for same.

4. There have been fitted out during the year three detachments of marines for duty in the Philippines, with which detachments were forwarded from this office the necessary stores; also reshipments of stores from the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. At other times during the year shipments of stores have been made by this office for the marines serving in the Philippines, and also for those serving on the island of Guam. Stores, consisting of all kinds of material, tools, etc., were purchased and shipped for the use of the special marine detachment on duty with the North Atlantic Fleet, and subsequently stores have been purchased and shipped to Culebra for the same detachment, for the establishment of a permanent garrison there. Tentage and equipments have been sent to the marine camp at Annapolis, Md., and stores have been purchased and shipped, together with a supply of tentage, to Camp Heywood, South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, S. C., the tent floors having been made here and shipped to Charleston in that shape, so as to be ready for immediate use. In addition to the above shipments stores, consisting of arms and accouterments, public property, stationery, etc., have been shipped to the other posts of the corps.

5. In pursuance of instructions received from the quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, bids were obtained and submitted to that officer for furnishing laundry service at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and marine barracks, and offices at headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year, upon which bids contract for that service was made by the quartermaster. Also bids were obtained for the furnishing of periodicals, newspapers, etc., at all posts of the corps, which were, after consideration by the quartermaster, rejected, and subsequent bids obtained and order placed for furnishing those articles at only the foreign posts—Guam, Dry Tortugas, Philippines, San Juan, etc., where it is impracticable to obtain competition therefor.

6. By direction of the commandant and the quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, this office has supervised the work on the new building designed for headquarters, offices but since converted into barracks, at this post, and a weekly report of the progress of this work has been rendered to the quartermaster of the corps.

7. Bids were obtained and contract awarded for putting on a new tin roof and making necessary repairs to officers' and enlisted men's quarters at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; bids were also obtained and contract awarded for the installation of new lightning rods on the same building, all of which work was done under the supervision of this office. Bids were obtained, contract awarded, and this office supervised the installation of ventilators in the room used as quarters, over the new band room, at this post. Minor repairs have from time to time been made to the quarters occupied by the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, and to the buildings in which this office and the machine shops are located.

8. Five hundred copies of the revised edition of Forms of Procedure, Lauchheimer, have been received in this office, and each headquarters office, post, and officer of the corps has been supplied therewith, as per instructions of the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

9. In pursuance of instructions from the quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, 61 good-conduct medals and 25 good-conduct medal bars have been engraved and distributed during the year.

10. The following recapitulation shows, as far as practicable to so do, the amount of work performed in the office and shops during the year:

Letters, requisitions, etc., received.....	3,416
Letters, indorsements, and telegrams sent.....	1,786
Check letters sent.....	418
Requests for proposals sent.....	560
Orders for material sent.....	282
Invoices in duplicate and triplicate sent.....	647
Invoices for stationery sent.....	578
Receipts in duplicate and triplicate sent.....	87
Vouchers in quadruplicate prepared.....	500
Open-purchase requisitions, quadruplicate.....	260
Bills of lading, in duplicate.....	133
Drayage tickets, in duplicate.....	157
Duplicate express receipts.....	242
Requisitions for printing and binding.....	162
Pieces shipped by freight.....	1,742
Weight in pounds.....	160,553
Pieces shipped by express.....	306
Manufactured in armory shops:	
Company boxes.....	712
Card holders.....	600
Field desks.....	21
Tent floors.....	18
Packing cases, etc.....	476
Tripods.....	4
Filing cabinets, tables, cases, etc., for headquarters.....	8

In this connection attention is also respectfully invited to the fact that the incoming freight, in weight and bulk, has exceeded that shipped, and all the stores received were unpacked and inspected.

11. The undersigned, while in charge of this office, in obedience to orders from the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, made the following trips on duty during the fiscal year:

In the latter part of January to Peekskill, N. Y., in connection with the establishment of a marine guard at the United States naval magazine, Iona Island, New York; on the 18th of February to New York City to inspect a supply of tentage purchased for the Marine Corps from Messrs. John Boyle & Co., and in the early part of June to the United States navy-yard, New York, N. Y., in connection with repairs to the iron fence in front of the marine barracks and the installation of a new sewer system at that post.

12. During the time this office has been under the supervision of the undersigned the work, both clerical and in the shops, has been performed in the most satisfactory and faithful manner.

Very respectfully,

W. B. LEMLY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

THE QUARTERMASTER U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

K.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT PAYMASTER, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to herewith submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, so far as the same have touched upon the affairs of the quartermaster's department of the corps. This business has been for the most part that of the purchase of supplies in open market

ntended for use in the island possessions, the naval training station, Yerba Buena Island, California, and occasional purchases for Mare Island.

2. Very shortly after this office was established in this city standard samples of public supplies, except clothing, were furnished by the assistant quartermaster of the corps at Philadelphia, under your direction. These have been used for the information of prospective bidders where possible, and all articles of supplies furnished are equal in all respects to the standard. Experience has demonstrated that prices obtain here that favorably compare with those found in Eastern markets. As an illustration of actual results, I would state that a requisition was received at this office in November last containing miscellaneous articles of public supplies to be procured in this market and forwarded to Guam and the Philippines. This was the first purchase of any considerable quantity of supplies in this city for the Marine Corps. The amount allotted by your office, estimated cost, was \$4,676.05; the supplies embraced articles in hardware, kitchen ware, stable supplies, building material, paints and oils, sheeting, towels, electrical supplies, and miscellaneous equipment. It was evident that the requisition represented in its estimate a price at which these supplies could be obtained in Philadelphia, as same was prepared by the assistant quartermaster of the corps at that city and submitted to your office as though the purchase was to be made there. Assuming that if the purchase was made there competition would have reduced the actual cost 10 per cent, which is a very liberal estimate, I arrive at the figure of \$4,208.45 as representing an actual cost of these supplies in Philadelphia. The purchase of these articles was made in San Francisco markets, at a cost of \$4,759.29. Had these supplies been purchased at Philadelphia, a transcontinental shipment via San Francisco to Guam and the Philippines would have been necessary. Allowing for bond-aided and land-grant deductions, shipments from Philadelphia to San Francisco by rail cost the Government \$2.305 per 100 pounds. The actual weight of these articles, packed for shipment, as purchased in this market, was 89,716 pounds, and, assuming that the weight would have been the same had the purchase been made at Philadelphia, the freight charges on this transcontinental shipment would have been \$2,067.95, and the total cost to the Government in purchase of these supplies in Philadelphia and forwarding same here for transshipment to Guam and the Philippines \$6,276.40. The actual cost of these articles purchased from dealers in this market being, as stated above, \$4,759.29, it will be seen that an approximate sum of \$1,517.11 was saved to the Government by this purchase here, or 24.171 per cent. I am sure I can offer no more potent argument for the continued purchase of public supplies of this character destined for the Philippines and Guam in this market. As the matter now stands, public supplies of the character purchased by this office are for the most part articles of Eastern manufacture. Experience has shown that dealers in this market can furnish, delivered here, an article of Eastern manufacture at less expense than were same article procured by the Government delivered at some Eastern city and thence shipped at public expense to this city.

3. Since last December shipments to the island possessions have been made by transports sailing from this port of all supplies purchased here except kerosene and other oils, which by reason of their inflammable nature are excluded from shipment under the regulations of the transport service. Such of these articles as were purchased here were forwarded to their destination by sailing vessel. Articles of this class are handled here with some difficulty, as opportunities for their shipment are rarely afforded. In addition to shipments of articles purchased here, this office has on some occasions forwarded supplies of clothing received from the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, by transports sailing from this port to the island possessions.

4. Under instructions from your office the undersigned has from time to time assisted commanding officers of detachments en route through this city to the Philippines in transferring baggage from depot to wharves and in the performance of other duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. Detachments passed through this city March 16, 1902, commanded by Capt. James E. Mahoney; April 1, 1902, commanded by Maj. Paul St. C. Murphy; April 16, 1902, commanded by Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, U. S. Marine Corps. By virtue of similar authority from your office the details of the transportation of a battalion commanded by Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, which arrived at this port, per transport *Warren*, June 12, 1902, were arranged by this office. A special train, which left Vallejo Junction June 13, 1902, carried that command to New York. The detachment of marines commanded by Capt. P. M. Bannon, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived here, per transport *Kilpatrick*, June 18, 1902, and were transferred to Mare Island immediately after their arrival. They remained at that station until after the close of the period covered by this report.

5. In accordance with instructions from the commandant of the corps, this office undertook the duty of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of certain

enlisted men of the corps who were killed in action during the siege of the legations at Peking, China. A sum of money for this purpose had been raised by the crew of the *Oregon*. Competitive designs were submitted by local dealers and a selection made therefrom by the commandant of the corps of the most appropriate. The one so selected was constructed under the supervision of this office, and when completed was erected over the graves of these men at the national cemetery, this city, in March last.

6. It is recommended that in the future all purchases in the open market of supplies intended for the use of stations of the corps in the island possessions and in Alaska be made in San Francisco markets and shipped to destination under direction of this office. In connection with purchases of supplies for Sitka here rather than at Philadelphia, in the opinion of the undersigned the class of supplies now procured in the East for this station can be had here, shipped by rail to Seattle, Wash., thence by steamer to Alaska, at less expense than obtains at present, articles being of the same quality. Shipments by rail to Seattle over bond-aided and land-grant roads may be made from San Francisco at the rate of 0.246 cents per 100 pounds, by steamer thence to Alaska at the rate of \$9 per ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet, carrier's option. It is also recommended that hereafter when annual contracts are advertised for that the methods followed by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army obtain as far as practicable. The Army advertise for the same articles of equipage delivered at San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia. It would seem to the undersigned that these contracts could be executed delivery at San Francisco and at Philadelphia.

7. It is suggested that all purchases of public supplies in this market be made under the direction of this office, and that stations of the corps in this city or in the vicinity of San Francisco desiring supplies make requisitions upon this office for such supplies as they may require. It would then be the duty of this office to prepare and forward for your consideration open-purchase requisitions showing estimated cost, which I understand to be the practice at stations in the East where there is an assistant quartermaster on duty. The present method is for the officer desiring the supplies to make his own purchases in this market. This was necessary before this office was established here, but in my opinion the necessity ceased when this office became charged with the conduct of the business of your department. I would desire to make the same suggestion relative to procuring transportation for enlisted men, which, under instructions issued before this office was established, is being furnished elsewhere than at this office.

8. Upon the subject of settlements of claims of dealers for supplies furnished, it is stated that from the point of view of the dealer it is desirable that a more expeditious method of settling their accounts obtain. In this connection I have to renew a recommendation contained in a letter from this office dated August 5, 1901, as follows:

"I have the honor to suggest for your consideration the advisability of placing on deposit at the subtreasury, this city, to my official credit, funds under the several appropriations pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps, and that this office may be authorized to settle vouchers for the delivery of supplies in addition to the duty of making purchases on account of the Quartermaster's Department. It is believed that prices may be here obtained more advantageous to the Government when dealers understand that payment may always be expected within thirty days. As the matter now stands, they must wait for their money from thirty to sixty days after delivery of supplies. The quicker the settlement of the claims of dealers after the delivery and inspection of their supplies, the better able are they to meet their own obligations. While an early settlement of dealers' claims may not be of any material advantage to the Government when dealing with large firms in articles of standard character and in small amounts, when it comes to the purchase of articles such as it appears to this office is under contemplation by the quartermaster of the corps the matter has a different aspect.

"Where supplies are of a special character, requiring the purchase of material and labor by the dealers in connection with the manufacture of the goods, it is but natural that they, having to make cash payments for what is purchased by them before the delivery of the article, should desire an early return for their money. When dealers can not expect this, under existing methods, it is but natural that they should be disposed to make their prices correspondingly higher as an offset to the interest on the money involved for the period from date of delivery of the articles to the date of settlement of their vouchers.

"If this office could draw requisitions for funds under the several appropriations pertaining to your department in the same manner as its requisitions are drawn on account of the Paymaster's Department and disburse these funds in the same manner, the time dealers would be required to wait for their money would be materially

reduced. By adopting the rule that this office, of itself, should have no authority to approve requisitions for expenditure of such funds as are actually on deposit to its credit, the same supervision over expenditures as now exists could be maintained from headquarters. In other words, no purchase, except under an emergency, could be made by this office except on a requisition duly approved by the quartermaster of the corps.

"As it is believed from these observations that a more economical administration of the affairs of your department here in the purchase of these supplies would result therefrom, the above suggestions are recommended to your consideration."

It is observed that a like situation at Philadelphia is similarly commented upon by the assistant quartermaster of the corps at that station in his annual report to your office, dated August 23, 1901, paragraph 23. It would appear to the undersigned that the necessity of a change in method of settling these accounts upon the lines suggested in these two communications would be apparent.

9. It gives me much pleasure to state that the civilian and enlisted force attached to this office during the period covered by this report have performed the various duties pertaining to your department to my entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE RICHARDS,

Major, Assistant Paymaster, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The QUARTERMASTER U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

L.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE UNITED STATES MARINES,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Cavite, P. I., August 12, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with orders dated August 30, 1901, detaching me from duty as assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., and ordering me to duty as brigade quartermaster and acting paymaster, First Brigade, United States Marines, with headquarters at Cavite, I respectfully submit my report of the operations of this department, with recommendations, from the date of my assuming charge thereof, October 18, 1901. Upon taking charge I at once inspected the storerooms of the department and all buildings occupied by marines and officers. While I found the storerooms clean and the stock well cared for, the buildings in some instances were greatly in need of repair.

QUARTERS.

The marines at this post are quartered in four buildings, viz, one in Port San Felipe, capable of accommodating 175 men; one in the navy-yard proper (formerly Cuartel Marina Infanteria), with accommodations for two companies of 100 men each, also mess-hall accommodations for 350 men, and with commanding officer's, officer of the day's, and sergeant-major's offices; to the rear and left kitchen, storerooms, watersheds, bathroom, etc.; one in Cavite (formerly the governor's palace), with accommodations for about 250 men, with ample cooking and mess rooms; and the fourth, the Convent Barracks, with accommodations for four full companies. The convent is church property, and rent for same will undoubtedly have to be paid, as I understand that a claim will shortly be filed. Opposite the convent is situated the marine sick quarters, for which this office pays a rental of \$50, Mexican, monthly. Only marines stationed at Cavite are admitted here, and most serious cases are sent to the naval hospital in the navy-yard. I took up the men's quarters in order of their needs and gave each an overhauling, such as the appropriation would permit. I also made improvements and alterations as far as possible in the two buildings belonging to the Government. The clumsy method of boiling water was replaced by a satisfactory system of sterilizing, the supply being piped both to the sterilizing rooms and the kitchen. The Forbes sterilizers in use are splendidly adapted for the purpose, and are almost indispensable in a country with such poor drinking water. I also noticed that the bathing facilities for the command was very poor, there being only a small outhouse for this purpose, the men being required to bathe from buckets, water being drawn from a well. I had this outhouse raised some 15 or 20 feet from the ground, and had carpenters placed at work building the lower portion, also erecting a small room adjoining for a dressing room. A trestle was erected on the inside of the bath house, on which were placed a suitable tank, being filled by means

of a handy-billy pump. Pipes were arranged under the tank for shower baths, the floor of the entire place cemented, and the house repainted. I am confident that the marines at this station have to-day as good bathing facilities as any troops in the islands. However, suitable washhouses are very much needed, and I have placed a requisition for material, which, if approved, will greatly relieve this condition. In this climate it is absolutely essential for health and comfort to have the bathing and washing facilities complete and sanitary.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The officers stationed in Cavite are quartered in two buildings, one of which is inside the San Felipe inclosure. This building has recently been repainted, the entrance and dining room remodeled and repainted, and kitchen enlarged. It is now in good condition. This building, owing to the grade of the navy-yard being such as to force all water toward it, was far from sanitary; this was remedied by filling in, making a stone and cement porch, and regrading the yard. The officers' quarters in Cavite are located at Nos. 48 and 50 Calle del Arsenal, for which this office pays a monthly rental of \$150 Mexican. It is a spacious building, as many as 15 officers being quartered in it at one time. At present it is occupied by the brigade commander and officers having their families with them.

STOREROOMS.

The clothing and accouterment issue rooms of the department are under the officers' quarters in the San Felipe inclosure. The same trouble was experienced here in wet weather as with the entrance of the officers' quarters, being at times one-half foot under water. I accordingly had a platform built the full length of the storeroom and about 12 feet wide, raised sufficiently to keep the water from its entrance, and the place filled in. This does away to a greater degree with damp storerooms, it being found necessary in time past to remove clothing from its shelves to prevent it from being ruined. Another storeroom inside this inclosure is a small building, about 15 by 35, where equipage is stored. I respectfully suggest that this building be torn down, as it is very old and totally inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and that a two-story frame building, with galvanized-iron roofing, which is badly needed, be built, at an estimated cost of \$4,000. This building could be 35 feet wide by 90 feet long. It would be an ideal place for military, ordnance, and certain small stores of equipage; such a building has been required for a year past. I respectfully request that I be authorized to erect this building as a storehouse for military stores, as it is urgently needed. Just outside the navy-yard, in what was formerly a stable and ice plant, are two storerooms. The places have had the necessary repairs made and are utilized as storerooms for public property in original packages, piping, etc. However, the storerooms are totally inadequate to meet the demand upon them, and should the above suggestion be approved, a storeroom can be built which will relieve the situation very much.

COMMISSARY.

In this connection I respectfully state that the present commissary building should be replaced by a Government building, and I urgently recommend that \$3,500 be allotted for this purpose. The present building is poorly fitted, being an old Spanish theater, and badly located, being two squares from the Cavite landing and six squares from the navy-yard. When it is considered that this is a commissary base not only for the marines stationed in and around Cavite, but for those at Olongapo, Subic, and Morong, and for all service people located here, including the navy ashore and afloat, it can be readily seen that the extra cost for transporting and retransporting is considerable, and, considering the item of \$100 Mexican for rent monthly, that it would be in the interest of economy to have a water-front building. A suitable place for such a building would be on a vacant strip east of the corral.

CORRAL.

The quartermaster's corral is situated just outside the navy-yard in a building formerly used as a cigar factory. This was badly in need of repair, many of its walls were broken out and in bad shape, due partly to the bombardment of the American fleet in 1898 and to ordinary deterioration. I had this building repaired for the purpose intended, walls renewed, roof repaired, feed and issue rooms built, new stalls erected, and the whole place whitewashed, inside and out. This makes an ideal stable

capable of housing 60 to 75 animals, wagons, carts, etc. This being the distributing depot for all marines stationed in the Philippines, and as all commissary and quartermaster stores must be hauled to and from the wharves, delivered to troops at the outlying stations across the bay, distilled water to be supplied the command daily, etc., tends to show that a stable must be well stocked to meet the requirements of this department. I may here add that the improved sanitary condition of the corral and the systematized permanent force under the foreman (Private J. D. Billings, U. S. M. C.) is amply reflected in the greatly improved condition of the stock and equiptage.

ARMORY.

I found the arms stored in with the clothing. This was at once remedied by moving the carpenter shop and converting same into a dry, well-arranged armory, where the arms can now be properly cared for and the clothing not contaminated by the oil. I respectfully recommend that an armorer be allowed this depot at a per diem of \$3, it being in the interest of economy to have an expert to care for the great amount of ordnance material which must be kept constantly on hand and that which is from time to time turned in here for repairs.

CARPENTER AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The carpenter and blacksmith shop of the department was transferred back of the corral in a building approximately 60 by 20, which is light, airy, and well adapted for the purpose. Much work of all nature is done here by marines on daily duty of different professions, tinnerns, blacksmiths, and carpenters being employed in making minor repairs to furniture, barrack chairs, kitchen utensils, wagons, and other articles too numerous to mention. Property to be repaired is sent here from all other posts. Upon my arrival here I found it necessary to employ Japanese and Chinese carpenters in connection with repairs to barracks, there being enough work making minor repairs to keep the enlisted force busy.

MARINES STATIONED IN VICINITY OF CAVITE.

There are three detachments of marines stationed on this peninsula outside of those stationed in the navy-yard and Cavite. They are stationed at Sangley Point, Canocao, and Delihican outpost, the two former being a guard over the naval coal supply. They are comfortably situated in buildings owned by the Navy, are furnished with all supplies needed, and I am of the opinion that there is little to be desired by these guards. The guard at Delihican outpost, which is near the neck of the peninsula, 2½ miles from Cavite, are quartered in native huts. They are supplied in like manner as the guards above referred to and are comfortably situated and well provided for.

COMMANDS ACROSS THE BAY.

The commands across the bay are located at Rosario, Novaleta, Cavite-Viejo, Bacoar, Paranaque, and Las Pinas, and are mostly quartered in houses, for which this office pays a monthly rental. The base of supplies for all the above-mentioned commands, with the exception of those at Rosario and Novaleta, is Bacoar, the battalion commander being stationed at this post. The Army, upon turning these posts over to the marines for occupancy, left much of their land transportation behind for use of the marines, for which this office gave its memorandum receipt. The animals are foraged by the Marine Corps for the services they render and are indispensable if these posts are to be maintained. All supplies are shipped to Bacoar by water, from which they are delivered by wagons to the different commands. Some of the quarters at these posts were lately placed in repair. This had to be done for the comfort of the troops stationed thereat. At this time these commands are well quartered and provided for. The one great drawback to these posts is its bad water, drinking water being supplied from Manila. This is done by an army launch, and as long as this service is continued the situation is not bad. While on the water question I must state that all water used by marines in Cavite is also furnished from Manila, this being done by the water barge of the equipment department, naval station, Cavite. This must even be distilled before fit for drinking purposes. At times, when the navy barge is undergoing repairs, water must be procured from the Manila Water Boat Company, at Manila, the cost of which is \$1.25 Mexican per ton. While the rainy season is on the water question is not so bad, as rain water can be used, but I am of the opinion that during the next dry season the cost of water for marines will be greatly increased, owing to the fact that the Navy must in future pay for water, the cost of which is 8 cents gold per cubic meter. This will be a heavy item upon the contingent appropriation to which it is chargeable.

OLONGAPO.

Admiral Rodgers, U. S. Navy, having approved your recommendation for an allotment of \$8,000 for temporary barracks at Olongapo, and having so cabled the Navy Department, Washington, on March 19, 1902, I was informed by Admiral Wildes of the Department's favorable action thereon, and was authorized to at once proceed with the work, either by contract or day's labor. As no contractor would undertake the work for the money allotted, I sent out proposals for the material and on April 1, through the kindness of Admiral Wildes, sent up the first shipload of material together with a force of Chinese, Japanese, and American workmen. By utilizing the old brick and stone found there I was able to place all buildings on 5-foot brick and stone piers, and by securing native framing material I was thus enabled to make strong and substantial buildings. The general plan called for seven sets of officers' quarters, five sets 52 by 52 and two sets 52 by 66 feet, all with a 10-foot veranda. Four barrack buildings 54 by 100 feet, with 8-foot verandas on each side; mess hall 30 by 100 feet, and an amusement room 54 by 100 feet, veranda all around; kitchen 25 by 30 feet, commissary and quartermaster's storehouse 42 by 100 feet, guard-house 30 by 60 feet, commanding officer's and officer of the day's office 42 by 42 feet, double kitchens for each two sets of quarters, and modern baths and closets with each set. The buildings are all to be constructed of native wood and Oregon pine with nipa and cana roofs, and when completed will be as comfortable as any in the islands. Work has progressed most satisfactorily and in a very short time all will be completed. Five sets of quarters are now occupied. I found that it would be necessary to drain and to put in a water supply, and thus requested \$2,500 additional, which was allotted. Lieut. J. W. McClaskey has rendered most valuable assistance as superintending quartermaster. Private James Cassels has acted as foreman and I commend him for his splendid work. While these buildings are temporary the workmanship is first class in every particular. The doors and windows are especially good. At Olongapo the drinking water is distilled, and I would respectfully recommend that \$4,500 be appropriated for piping the water down from the mountains, about 3 miles. The admiral, civil engineer, and commandant all approve of this expenditure.

MORONG.

At Morong (17 miles from Olongapo) nipa barracks have been constructed to comfortably quarter 50 men. Lieut. J. S. Turrill has had sole charge of this work, the plans have been approved by this office and the post reflects credit on his efficiency.

SAMAR EXPEDITION.

A few days after my arrival a battalion of marines were ordered to Samar to cooperate with the Army in subduing the rebellious element of this island. They were fitted out for the field by this department in every respect, tentage, clothing, amongst which was a good supply of shoes, field guns, and a good supply of ammunition, all articles necessary for a battalion in the field, in addition to the above a pack train of 5 mules. Everything was loaded on the flagship *New York*, which took them to Samar. The Navy assisted in every manner possible in the movement. They were landed on the island of Samar within a week, and the operations against the enemy began. Little in the way of stores were shipped this battalion while in Samar, as arrangements were made to draw supplies from the Army, this office reimbursing the Army therefor.

TRIP TO HONGKONG, CHINA.

On October 31, 1901, under orders from the brigade commander, I visited Hongkong on duty, returning on November 11. During my stay there I acquainted myself with the market conditions, and made a few purchases in the interest of economy. I also investigated the question of having all khaki suits made there of the best English khaki, the result of which I forwarded to your office under date of January 7, 1902.

INSPECTION OF POSTS AT POLLOK AND ISABELA.

On March 1, 1902, under orders from the brigade commander, I visited on duty the marine garrisons at Pollok and Isabela, returning to Cavite on March 11. While there I found that both posts were greatly in need of repairs, as little or nothing had been done under this head since American occupation. The allotment of funds was prorated to cover the most urgent cases at each place, and such improvements were

made as the money allotted permitted. During this year I will continue the repairs as far as the available funds will permit. As the Navy is to build repair shops and coal sheds at Pollok, it will be necessary for us to give up all the buildings now occupied there with the exception of the barracks, and I respectfully urge that an appropriation of \$6,000 be made to build a mess hall, kitchen, storerooms and officers' quarters. I further recommend that \$3,000 be appropriated for suitable mess hall, kitchen, and guardhouse for the command at Isabela, as the present buildings are of nipa and should be replaced.

SUBSISTENCE.

The same system of rationing the men is in vogue as when Major Prince (my predecessor) submitted his last report (Army ration) and the situation as to water transportation remains unchanged. I renew the major's recommendations for tugs and lighters, and urge that \$25,000 be appropriated under "provisions" to cover this item. Lieut. H. L. Matthews, U. S. M. C., is in charge of the commissary department, which position he has filled most satisfactorily. I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Army for supplying us with rations, and to the Navy for their indispensable assistance as to transportation.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that under "Contingent" \$15,000 be appropriated, as two years' experience convinces me that this amount is absolutely necessary to cover the various items under this head. Fifteen thousand dollars is urgently needed under "Repair of barracks," as all buildings should be given a thorough overhauling and be repainted once every twelve months in this climate, the single item of roofs alone during the typhoon and rainy season requiring fully a third of this amount. The Navy has asked for \$50,000 for roofs for old buildings in the Cavite Navy-Yard.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST LIEUT. H. L. ROOSEVELT, U. S. M. C.

Lieutenant Roosevelt reported for duty at this office on February 19, 1902, and after acquainting himself with the paper work, was, on July 1, assigned to Olongapo as quartermaster and commissary of the Second Regiment of Marines. I recommend the appointment of Lieutenant Roosevelt to the next vacancy in the grade of assistant quartermaster.

MEN CONNECTED WITH DEPARTMENT.

As the quartermaster's department here is essentially a depot of supplies and headquarters for marine supplies in the Philippines, I would respectfully invite attention to the clerical and storeroom forces (daily duty men) in being deprived of extra-duty pay or customary headquarter's allowances. I can not speak too highly of the very efficient assistance rendered by the various employees of the department under many trying conditions, and I trust that it may be possible for you to place them on the same footing as those in Philadelphia and Washington.

I take this occasion to call your attention to the valuable and efficient work of Corporal Schroeder, with whose assistance I have been able to systematize and greatly simplify the system of accountability for the many posts of these islands. I would respectfully recommend that Corporal Schroeder be made a quartermaster-sergeant.

Respectfully submitted.

CYRUS S. RADFORD,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps,
Brigade Quartermaster.

The QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

M.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1902.

SIR: 1. In accordance with the Department's instructions of July 1, 1902, I have the honor to submit for its approval the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

2. The paymaster and the quartermaster transmit letters with their estimates, explaining them in detail, and stating the reasons for the increase or decrease in the various subheads of the appropriations, and these letters are inclosed for the information of the Department.

3. The paymaster's estimates show an increase of \$2,000 in the pay of the Commandant of the Corps, \$1,000 in the pay of the retired enlisted men, \$6,000 for undrawn clothing, \$1,542.52 increase in pay of civil force, and a decrease of \$2,625, the pay of one retired major, deceased, making a net increase of \$7,917.52.

4. The quartermaster's estimates show a net increase over the appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$23,800. The details of and necessity for this increase are explained as follows:

5. "Provisions, Marine Corps." No change under this head is recommended, except a slight change in the phraseology, the necessity for which is explained in detail in the accompanying letter of the quartermaster.

6. "Clothing, Marine Corps." No change is recommended, the sum now appropriated being deemed sufficient, with economy in expenditures, provided the allowances of the men are not increased.

7. "Fuel, Marine Corps." An increase of \$10,000 is recommended, making the total appropriation \$45,000. This increase is necessitated by the increased amount required under this appropriation in the Philippines, and to provide the necessary fuel for the new marine barracks now nearing completion at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the marine barracks which are to be built at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., where there are no barracks at present. This increase also takes into consideration the fact that under the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury the cost of maintaining electric lights at posts of the Marine Corps is chargeable to this appropriation. The items from which this increase is formulated are: Additional fuel expense in the Philippines, \$3,500; fuel at Annapolis and San Francisco, \$4,000, and the cost of maintaining electric lights at Annapolis, Norfolk, and San Francisco, \$2,500, aggregating the increase for which the estimate is made.

8. "Military Stores, Marine Corps." An increase of \$50,000 is recommended under this head. The necessity for the increase is explained in detail in the accompanying letter from the quartermaster. Until recently it has been the practice of the Department not infrequently to issue military stores to the Marine Corps without charge. This practice having caused embarrassment to the Bureau of Ordnance, Congress two years ago, upon request, provided a special appropriation of \$100,000 for the Bureau of Ordnance for the procurement of arms and equipments for the Marine Corps, half of which was expended in equipping the Marine Corps with the new navy rifle and the balance in the purchase of ammunition, field equipment, etc., for the corps. This special appropriation does not appear in the current naval appropriation act, and the sum now available for the purchase of military stores for the corps is, in consequence, totally insufficient to purchase articles of this kind, which are absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the enlisted force. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the increase requested is to provide for the purchase of such articles. The other \$25,000 of the increase was intended to provide for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of post exchange, school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasiums at two or three posts of the corps. Such rooms are considered a modern necessity for comfort of the men, and it is thought will tend to decrease the number of desertions very materially. The current army appropriation act carries an item of \$500,000 for the same purpose for the Army, and it is hoped that the very modest sum above mentioned will be allowed for the Marine Corps, in order that amusement rooms, gymnasiums, etc., may be established at two or three posts, with the view of asking for a like sum annually until all the posts of the corps are provided with such facilities.

9. "Transportation and Recruiting:" No change in the appropriation under this head is advised, as it is thought that with careful economy in the expenditures the amount now provided will be sufficient.

10. "Repair of Barracks, Marine Corps:" An increase of \$15,500 is recommended under this head. Fifteen thousand dollars of this is to provide for repairs to barracks occupied by marines in the Philippines and will be sufficient to make the structures now occupied safe and sanitary for the present, until the adoption of a policy looking to the construction of suitable permanent barracks and quarters at the various Philippine stations. An increase of \$500 in this appropriation is also recommended to provide needed additional room in the building occupied as a manufacturing and storage depot by the assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, in Philadelphia. The text of the appropriation under this head has been slightly modified so that if necessary money could be expended for repairs on the barracks at Algiers, La., and San Francisco, Cal., as the new barracks at these stations would have been completed before the close of the current fiscal year.

11. "Forage, Marine Corps:" Under this head an increase of \$5,000 is recommended, owing to the fact that the use of larger number of horses and mules in the Philippines has been found necessary as the result of experience in field and garrison service. As stated by the quartermaster, it will also be necessary to have animals to transport men and supplies at the new barracks at Annapolis, Md., Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco, Cal.

12. "Hire of Quarters, Marine Corps:" An increase of \$5,000 is recommended under this head, the Auditor for the Navy Department having decided that officers serving with troops at Guam and other stations where there are no public quarters available are entitled to hire of quarters. The Comptroller has decided that officers on recruiting duty are entitled to hire of quarters, which also necessitates a slight increase in the appropriation.

13. "Contingent, Marine Corps:" An increase of \$16,300 is estimated for under this head. This increase is to provide for the purchase of numerous necessary articles for the marine posts in the Philippines, such as plumbing fixtures, shower baths for the men, pumps, furniture for officers' and men's quarters, for the grading and improvement of grounds, purchase and care of public horses, etc., and for the purchase of tents and camp equipage for issue to the marine guards of vessels in commission, it having been found necessary to provide the guards of ships with such articles in order that they may be fully prepared at all times for landing as shore parties.

14. At Norfolk, Va., the construction of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters is recommended. This item was included in the Marine Corps estimates submitted last year, and the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, while approving the estimate then submitted for a new marine barracks at Norfolk, which is provided for in the current naval appropriation act, suggested that the item for commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters at Norfolk be withheld at that time and submitted this year. The intention is to erect commanding officer's quarters costing \$12,000 and three junior officers' quarters costing \$10,000 each, the houses to be of brick and two stories in height.

15. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., it is recommended that \$15,000 be appropriated for the construction of commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters. This item was included in last year's estimates, but was stricken out at the suggestion of the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to be inserted this year. The quarters are urgently needed, as a marine barracks is now in course of construction at the station named and will probably be ready for occupancy in April or May next. At present there are no available quarters there for officers, and they are required to live in tents. The estimate submitted contemplates the erection of frame houses two stories in height similar to those recently built there for naval officers.

16. At the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., a board of survey has recently recommended the discontinuance of the present system of heating the barracks by stoves, as being dangerous on account of fire, injurious to the health of enlisted men, and expensive to maintain. The civil engineer of the station has recommended the change from open stoves to steam heat; and as there is no doubt that the installation of steam heat will be beneficial to the health of enlisted men, and will remove a constant source of danger from fire, and that the expense of maintenance will be less, the annual saving being estimated at from \$800 to \$1,000, it is recommended that provision be made for the construction of an outhouse and the installation of a steam heating plant, and estimates are submitted accordingly.

17. It is the endeavor of the Major-General Commandant to administer the affairs of the Marine Corps as economically as possible, and it is hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the above estimates as submitted.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. REID,

Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, and Acting Commandant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

N.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates for the quartermaster's department, U. S. Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

"Provisions, Marine Corps:" No change under this head is recommended. After the

words "transportation of provisions" the following words have been inserted in the text of the appropriation: "and the employment of necessary labor connected therewith." Such insertion is made in order that the technical point may not be raised by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the employment of services in connection with the transportation of provisions is not a proper charge against the appropriation, Provisions, Marine Corps. Necessarily, in the transportation of provisions, particularly in the Philippine Islands, where stations are widely separated, the employment of labor is an incidental expense, and it seems proper that the same should be charged to this appropriation. The suggested modification of the wording of the appropriation will not require an increase in the amount of the appropriation. Another slight verbal change has been made in the text of the appropriation, as follows: The word "thereof," after the words "and for ice for preservation," has been omitted, and after "and for ice for preservation" the words "of rations" have been inserted.

"Clothing, Marine Corps:" No change in the amount provided for the current fiscal year is recommended. Such sum is sufficient for the requirements under usual conditions of service, provided the allowances for the men are not increased.

"Fuel, Marine Corps:" The amount of the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$35,000. An increase of \$10,000, making the appropriation \$45,000, is recommended. The expenses in the Philippines under this head have, with the strictest economy, been about \$3,500 greater during the last year than was anticipated, and such expenses can not be reduced without injury to the health and comfort of the enlisted men. New barracks at Annapolis and San Francisco, where there are no barracks at present, will soon be completed. To supply fuel therefor will involve an expense of about \$4,000 annually. Under the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury the cost of maintaining electric lights at posts of the Marine Corps is chargeable to this appropriation. The annual expense for the average command for lights is about \$850 per year, and to supply the new barracks at Annapolis, undergoing completion, and the new barracks at Norfolk and San Francisco, soon to be constructed, will cost about \$2,500 yearly. These three buildings will be ready for occupancy before the end of the current fiscal year. The items of \$3,500 for additional expenses in the Philippines and of \$4,000 at Annapolis and San Francisco for fuel will amount to \$7,500, and the cost of maintaining electric lights at Annapolis, Norfolk, and San Francisco, \$2,500, or a total of \$10,000, the sum recommended as an addition to the current appropriation.

"Military Stores, Marine Corps:" An increase of \$50,000 is recommended under this head. Until recently it has been the practice of the Navy Department not infrequently to issue military stores to the Marine Corps without charge. The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, was embarrassed by such gratuitous issues, and upon official representation of the fact and the necessities of the case two years ago Congress provided a special appropriation for the Bureau of Ordnance of \$100,000 for the procurement of arms and equipment for the Marine Corps. About \$50,000 of such appropriation was allotted to the Marine Corps for the purchase of the new army rifle, caliber .30. The remaining \$50,000 of the appropriation was intended and expended for the purchase of ammunition, field equipment, and men's accouterments. This special appropriation does not appear in the current naval appropriation act, and the sum now available for the procurement of all military stores for the Marine Corps is only \$50,297. Such sum is insufficient for the needs of the corps under this head, and this department will be unable to purchase and issue the number of articles procurable under the head of military stores for the requirements of the service. All articles named under such head are necessary to the efficiency of the enlisted force, and it is important that the number of these articles needed for field and garrison duty be available. Therefore it is recommended that the appropriation be increased by \$25,000 for military equipment, accouterments, tent, field implements, maintenance of target ranges, purchase of ammunition, etc., itemized under the head of military stores.

By reference to the appropriation act for the Army for the current fiscal year it will be seen that Congress has provided the sum of \$500,000 for the construction, equipment, and maintenance at military posts of post exchange, school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasium. The establishment and maintenance of such rooms and gymnasium are highly important to the comfort and contentment of the enlisted force. At present only a few posts of the Marine Corps are provided with buildings suitable for such object. On the contrary, rooms in the barracks which are required for other purposes are assigned for use as post exchange, school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasium. This allotment of such rooms injuriously affects the comfort of the men, as it results in crowding other portions of barracks. There appears to be no doubt as to the advisability or necessity of providing rooms for the

men where they can enjoy comfort and some retirement outside sleeping quarters. In my opinion, the construction, equipment, and maintenance of post exchange, school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasium will tend materially to decrease desertion, and the result would be increased comfort, convenience, and consequently contentment of the men. For the purpose indicated an item of \$25,000 has been inserted under the head of military stores. This sum is a modest one, but the purpose is to expend the appropriation, if provided by Congress, so that two or three posts may be equipped annually and not establish such rooms for men at all posts at one time. This latter arrangement is preferable for many reasons, but would involve a greater expense than it is deemed advisable to recommend at this time.

"Transportation and Recruiting, Marine Corps:" No change in the appropriation under this head is advised. Economy in the expenditures will be necessary, however, to guard against a deficiency.

Repairs of Barracks, Marine Corps: An increase of \$15,000 is recommended under this head. Such recommendation is based upon the result of a personal inspection by me in March last of the 14 posts at which marines are stationed in the Philippine Islands. The buildings which the marines are occupying in that quarter are old and in need of improvements and repairs. They are buildings which were used by the Spanish marines. Some of these were damaged by the fire of shot and shell from United States vessels, and others were injured by Spanish marines before they left the buildings. The roofs of nearly all the buildings now used by the United States marines are of iron. They are badly pitted by weather, and the men are required to sling canvas under the roof that the rain may be carried off. For the protection of the health of the men it is important that many of the floors of the buildings should be renewed. In some cases the floors are badly worn, and in a few cases decayed and unsafe and unsanitary. Some painting, whitewashing, and other improvements are urgently needed. It is believed that with the suggested increase in the appropriation the buildings can be put in fairly good condition, pending the adoption of a programme or policy looking to the construction of permanent, more suitable structures for the men. Provision for the increase here recommended has been earnestly advised by Capt. C. S. Radford, quartermaster of the marine brigade in the Philippines.

The text of the appropriation has been modified by the insertion of "Algiers, La.," and "San Francisco, Cal.," as new barracks at these stations will have been completed before the close of the current fiscal year, and the omission of the words would, under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, make it impossible to expend any sum of money for repairs at such stations.

For rent of buildings used for manufacture of clothing, storing of supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., an increase of \$500 in the appropriation is recommended. In the building referred to one large room is now occupied by a telegraph company. This room is necessary for an office room for the use of the assistant quartermaster, and it is advisable that no private company should have an office located in the building, which is used for public purposes. The owner of the building is willing to lease this large room to the Marine Corps for \$500 annually, and its acquisition for that purpose is required.

Forage, Marine Corps: Under this head an increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation is recommended. Such increase is recommended owing to the fact that the use of a larger number of horses and mules in the Philippines has been found necessary as a result of experience in field and garrison service. It will also be necessary to have animals for transporting men and supplies at the new barracks at Annapolis, Md., Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco, Cal.

Hire of Quarters, Marine Corps: An increase of \$5,000 is recommended under this head, the Auditor for the Navy Department having decided that officers serving with troops at Guam and other stations where there are no public quarters available are entitled to hire of quarters. Another reason for this light increase in the appropriation is that the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that officers serving at recruiting offices are entitled to hire of quarters.

Contingent, Marine Corps: As the result of my personal inspection last March of all the posts of the Marine Corps in the Philippines, and considering the conditions and requirements there, I have to recommend an increase of \$16,300 under this head. Such increase is needed for the various items appearing under the head of contingent in the annual appropriation acts. I found upon my inspection that none of the posts in the Philippines was supplied with a sufficient number of many of the important articles procurable out of this fund and that an increase in the allowances to the posts in that quarter is necessary to the efficiency of the enlisted force serving in the islands. Chief among the requirements are improvements and additions to sewers and plumbing fixtures, particularly an increase in the number of baths, showers,

and water-closets for enlisted men, grading and improvement of grounds, the purchase and repair of furniture for officers' and men's quarters, the procurement and care of public horses, the purchase and repair of pumps used in connection with the water supply, etc. The marine posts in the Philippines are seriously deficient in these items, and additions and improvements of the kind are urgent. Twelve thousand dollars will be needed during the next fiscal year for such object.

Recently it has been determined necessary to issue to vessels in commission of the several fleets and squadrons tents and camp equipage and implements to be used in the event of the marine guards of such vessels landing as shore parties. While the expense under this head will be small, it will be somewhat greater than can be spared from the regular appropriation. With an addition of \$4,300 it will be possible to carry out the new arrangement indicated without embarrassing the regular appropriation.

An increase, therefore, of \$12,000 for contingent expenses in the Philippines, and \$4,300 for supplying seagoing vessels with the equipment referred to, make a total increase of \$16,300.

Public Works, Marine Corps: Under this head it is recommended that appropriations be made for commanding and junior officers' quarters, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., a power house and steam heating plant, marine barracks, and officers' quarters, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

In the current naval appropriation act provision is made for the construction, and completion of one marine barracks at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., but no provision for officers' quarters appears in the act, although in the estimates for the current fiscal year the item for officers' quarters was inserted. The Major-General Commandant will doubtless recollect the fact that on the occasion when the estimates of the Marine Corps were explained to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the chairman of such committee, Hon. G. E. Foss, suggested that the item for officers' quarters be omitted from the current appropriation act, but be incorporated in the estimates for the next fiscal year. Accordingly, such item is inserted in the present estimates, the sum recommended for the object being \$42,000. With such sum a commanding officer's quarters costing \$12,000 and three junior officers' quarters costing \$10,000 each can be constructed, the buildings to be of brick, two stories high.

An item of \$16,000 has been placed in the estimates for commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, naval station, San Francisco, Cal. An appropriation for such object was recommended in the estimates of this office for the current fiscal year. At the suggestion of the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs the item was stricken from such estimates, the same item to be inserted in the estimates for the next fiscal year. A marine barracks is in course of construction at San Francisco, and will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, in April or May next. At present there are no available quarters for officers serving at that station, and they are required to live in tents. It seems only necessary to add in this connection that officers should have substantial quarters and that the same should be located near the enlisted men with whom they are serving. With the small sum recommended for this object frame houses two stories in height can be constructed. Such houses would be like those recently built for naval officers.

An item of \$11,000 has been inserted in the estimates for the construction of a power house and installation of a steam-heating plant, marine barracks, and officers' quarters, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Recently a report from a board of survey from that station was received by this office in which the present system of heating by stoves was recommended to be discontinued as being dangerous on account of fire, injurious to the health of the enlisted men, and expensive to maintain. The civil engineer of the station has recommended the change from open stoves to steam heat. There is no doubt that the installation of steam heat will be beneficial to the health of the men, that it will remove a constant danger of fire, and that the expense of maintenance will be considerably less. The commanding officer at such station has estimated that the annual saving on account of fuel, if the change is made from open stoves to steam, will be from \$800 to \$1,000.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster.

✓ The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT,
Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

O.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1903-4, Navy Department.

Naval establishment.	Estimates, 1903.	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimates, 1904.	Increase of estimates for 1904 over amount ap- propriated for 1903 for same pur- pose.	Decrease of estimates for 1904 as compared with amount ap- propriated for 1903 for same pur- pose.	New items, 1904.
Provisions	\$396,071.50	\$445,071.50	\$445,071.50	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	340,000.00	382,000.00	382,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	35,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	\$10,000.00	.....	.....
Military stores	40,297.00	50,297.00	100,297.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Transportation and re- cruiting	100,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Repair of barracks	45,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa., rent	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	500.00	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.: Marine barracks	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	\$100,000.00	.....
Commanding and jun- ior officers' quarters	42,000.00	.....	42,000.00	.....	.....	\$42,000.00
Pensacola, Fla., veranda	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
Portsmouth, N. H., addi- tion to barracks and quarters	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y., electric lights	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.: Barracks	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Officers' quarters	15,000.00	.....	16,000.00	.....	.....	16,000.00
Portsmouth, N. H., electric lights	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Boston, Mass., sewer	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Sitka, Alaska, officers' quarters	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Culebra, P. R., temporary quarters	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Mare Island, Cal., heating plant .....	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	11,000.00
Forage	6,000.00	11,000.00	16,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Hire of quarters	20,748.00	20,748.00	25,748.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Contingent	91,700.00	103,700.00	120,000.00	16,000.00	.....	.....
Total	1,295,816.50	1,355,316.50	1,379,116.50	101,800.00	147,000.00	69,000.00

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of ap- propriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
Provisions: For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and pri- vates serving ashore, for commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and mes- sengers, for payment of board and lodging of recruit- ing parties, transportation of provisions and the employment of necessary labor connected there- with, and for ice for preservation of rations, \$445,071.50; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commuta- tion thereof, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: <i>Provided, however,</i> That when it is impracticable, or the expense is found greater, to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions, and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commu- tation therefor.	\$445,071.50	\$445,071.50

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904,
by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
Clothing:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law, \$382,000.....		\$382,000.00	\$382,000.00
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, \$45,000		45,000.00	35,000.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; 3 mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, purchase and marking of medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges; for incidental expenses of the schools of application, for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasium for enlisted men; purchase and repair of signal equipment and stores, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, and renting ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, \$100,297.....		100,297.00	50,297.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service, \$110,000		110,000.00	110,000.00
Repair of barracks:			
For repairs and improvements to barracks and quarters at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal S. C.; Pensacola, and Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Algiers, La.; Mare Island and San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash.; and Sitka, Alaska; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at such other places as the public exigencies require; and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, \$60,000	\$60,000.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing of supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., \$6,000	6,000.00	66,000.00	50,500.00
Forage:			
For forage in kind for horses of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$16,000		16,000.00	11,000.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them; for hire of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspector, the assistant paymaster, and the assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$25,748		25,748.00	20,748.00
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, employment of civilian labor, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furni-			

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904,
by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
Contingent—Continued. ture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans and pots, etc.; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase and repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes, for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$120,000.....		\$120,000.00	\$103,700.00
Total	\$66,000.00	1,310,116.50	1,208,316.50
PUBLIC WORKS.			
For construction and completion of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., \$42,000.....	42,000.00		
For construction and completion of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., \$16,000.....	16,000.00		
For construction and completion of one power house and the installation of steam heat, marine barracks and officers' quarters, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., \$11,000..	11,000.00	69,000.00	

F. L. DENNY,

Colonel, Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

P.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 25, 1902.

SIR: 1. Herewith I transmit estimates for pay of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

2. These estimates show a net increase over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year of \$7,917.52, thus explained:

Increase in pay of the commandant	\$2,000.00
Increase in pay of enlisted men, retired.....	1,000.00
Increase for undrawn clothing	6,000.00
Increase of pay in civil forces	1,542.52
	10,542.52
Decrease, 1 major, retired, deceased	2,625.00
Net increase	7,917.52

Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Q.

Comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1903-4, Navy Department.

Pay Marine Corps.	Estimates, 1903.	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimates, 1904.	Increase of estimates for 1904 over amount appropriated for 1903 for same purpose.	Decrease of estimates for 1904 as compared with amount appropriated for 1903 for same purpose.	New items, 1904.
Increase of pay of Commandant.....						\$2,000.00
Increase of pay of enlisted men, retired.....						1,000.00
Increase of clothing undrawn.....						6,000.00
Increase in pay of civil force.....						1,542.52
Total.....	\$1,831,129.23	\$1,831,129.23	\$1,839,046.75	\$7,917.52		10,542.52
Decrease, one major, retired, deceased.....						2,625.00
Net increase.....						7,917.52

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1902.

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

Approved September 19, 1902.

GEO. C. REID,
*Colonel, Adjutant, and Inspector U. S. Marine Corps,
Acting Commandant.*

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904,
by the paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS.			
For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list.....			
Pay of officers on the retired list: R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596-1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1;	\$418,900.00		\$416,900.00
3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 quartermaster, 1 assistant quartermaster, 2 majors, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants....	55,140.00		57,765.00
For pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates as prescribed by law; and the number of enlisted men shall be exclusive of those undergoing			

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904,
by the paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
PAY OF MARINE CORPS—continued.			
imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the U. S. Marine Corps traveling under orders	Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293–294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816, acts Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1004, secs. 1–26; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1042, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1129, sec. 1.	\$1,236,028.00	\$1,236,028.00
Pay and allowance of retired enlisted men: 1 sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 4 gunnery-sergeants, 8 first-class musicians, 12 first sergeants, 31 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 43 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year		38,000.00	37,000.00
Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn		36,000.00	30,000.00
Mileage: For mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops. For commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops, where there are no public quarters		20,000.00	20,000.00
		8,000.00	8,000.00
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the Major-General Commandant: 1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 messenger	840.00		
In the office of the paymaster: 1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the assistant paymaster: 1 clerk	1,400.00		
In the office of the adjutant and inspector: 1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
In the office of the assistant adjutant and inspector: 1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the quartermaster: 1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 draftsman	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.: 1 clerk	1,400.00		
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem	638.75		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.: 1 clerk	1,400.00		
2 clerks additional, for duty in the Philippines—1 in pay and 1 in quartermaster department—at \$1,400 each	2,800.00		
	26,978.75		25,436.23
The money herein specifically appropriated as pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund		\$1,839,046.75	1,831,129.23

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1902.

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster.

R.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplying forage to the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 17, 1902.

Station.	Contractor.	Station.	Contractor.
Portsmouth, N. H.	H. R. Paul.	Annapolis, Md.	J. B. Daish.
Boston, Mass.	W. H. Belford.	Washington, D. C.	W. M. Galt & Co.
Newport, R. I.	Do.	Norfolk, Va.	W. H. Belford.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Do.	Dry Tortugas, Fla.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	P. A. Swartz.	Mare Island, Cal.	T. V. Collins.

Statement of accepted proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 11, 1902.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
F. E. Chesterman.	\$142. 60	S. D. Childs & Co.	\$226. 40
Clarke & Co.	342. 35	Paul J. Devitt.	1, 787. 50
H. D. Dougherty.	239. 90	Paul J. Field.	43. 20
John Galbraith.	3, 991. 25	Ellis A. Gimbel.	2, 293. 83
Hanlon & Goodman.	192. 00	Harrington & Goodman.	32. 00
Charles W. Hayes.	1, 438. 00	Hodges & Co.	99. 60
W. H. Horstman & Co.	13, 520. 65	Thomas Kelly.	15, 075. 00
Henry T. Kent.	61, 830. 00	R. Levick's Sons & Co.	2, 797. 20
Joseph Loeb.	555. 43	Manhattan Supply Co.	3, 989. 48
Meyer & Goetze.	33, 000. 00	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	1, 785. 00
Rosenwasser Bros.	1, 890. 35	W. A. Squire.	925. 40
Ed H. Taggart.	13, 135. 46		

Accepted proposals for supplying stationery to the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 11, 1902.

Contractor.	Amount.	Contractor.	Amount.
R. P. Clarke Co.	\$87. 30	J. N. Rupp.	\$348. 35
R. Carter Ballantyne.	468. 40	R. P. Andrews & Co.	79. 44
J. C. Parker.	418. 18	J. Underwood & Co.	124. 65
Deter & Blackburn.	694. 74	D. C. Manufacturing Co.	21. 93
H. C. Davison & Co.	258. 02	J. A. Dushane & Co.	385. 69

Accepted proposal received for supplying ice to the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 17, 1902.

Station.	Contractor.	Per hundred.
Washington, D. C.	American Ice Company.	\$0. 35

Schedule of proposal received for performing laundry work for the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 17, 1902.

Station.	Bidder.	Articles, per hundred.				
		Bed sacks.	Mattress covers.	Pillow- cases.	Sheets.	Towels.
Portsmouth, N. H.	W. H. Phinney	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
	W. H. Belford	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
Boston, Mass.	do	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
	G. A. Burleigh	1.75	1.75	1.50		.75
Newport, R. I.	W. H. Belford	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.00
New York, N. Y.	do	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.00
	J. P. Taaffe	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	1.75
Philadelphia, Pa.	Barnes & Erb Co	3.25	2.15	3.75	3.75	2.15
	C. E. Goddard	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	2.00
	W. H. Belford	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.00
Annapolis, Md.	F. E. Smith	2.50	1.50	5.00	5.00	2.50
	W. H. Belford	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.50
Washington, D. C., Navy- Yard.	J. D. Frazee	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
	W. H. Belford	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.50
Washington, D. C., Marine Barracks and headquar- ters.	J. D. Frazee	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
	W. H. Belford	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.50
Norfolk, Va.	C. H. Consolvo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Port Royal, S. C.	M. A. Smith	3.00	3.00	5.00		2.00
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	Trevor & Morris	4.00	4.00	7.00	3.00	3.00
Pensacola, Fla.	Lawrence & Borelli	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Star Laundry Co	2.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
Sitka, Alaska	H. L. Bahrt	6.25	4.00	10.00	10.00	4.00
Bremerton, Wash.	White & Gault	1.25	.75	3.00	2.75	.75
	Model Steam Laundry	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mare Island, Cal.	L. Seidel	3.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	2.00
	S. Lytle	3.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.00
	Samuel Sadler	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Naval Magazine, Iona Island, New York.	Thos. Timmons	4.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	2.00

a Contract awarded.

Schedule of proposal received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated April 17, 1902.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Wood, per cord.		
		Oak, in stick.	Pine, in stick.	Pine kindling, sawed and split.
Portsmouth, N. H.	G. D. Boulter	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$8.00
	John B. Daish	8.94	8.94	8.94
Boston, Mass.	do	8.94	8.94	8.94
	J. E. Lewis	10.00	8.00	12.00
Newport, R. I.	John B. Daish	8.94	8.94	8.94
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do		8.94	
	J. J. Convery		15.00	
League Island, Pa.	John B. Daish	8.94	8.94	8.94
	J. J. Convery	12.00	12.00	13.50
Annapolis, Md.	John B. Daish		8.94	
	Henry B. Myers		3.95	
Headquarters and navy-yard, D. C.	John B. Daish	4.94	4.84	6.50
Port Royal, S. C.	R. A. Long	5.50	4.50	7.00
	H. R. Walker	6.25	4.90	7.25
Pensacola, Fla.	B. Dolphin	4.00	4.00	4.75
Mare Island, Cal.	R. J. R. Aden	12.45	12.45	17.45
	J. McCudden	13.00	13.00	16.00
	Sturdivant & Co.	12.50	10.75	14.00
Officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	T. McConnell			10.00
	J. J. Convery			13.50
Offices and officers' quarters, Washing- ton, D. C.	John B. Daish	6.00	6.00	7.00
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	6.50	6.50	6.50
Offices, officers' quarters, and naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.	Sturdivant & Co.	10.60	9.00	12.00

Schedule of proposal received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated April 17, 1902—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Coal, per ton.			
		Red ash (stove).	White ash.		
			Furnace.	Egg.	Nut.
Portsmouth, N. H.	G. D. Boulter	<i>a</i> \$8.00	\$7.50	.....	\$7.50
	J. A. & A. W. Walker	8.25	<i>a</i> 7.00	.....	<i>a</i> 7.25
	John B. Daish	8.94	8.94	.....	8.94
Boston, Mass.	do	.....	8.94	.....	8.94
	J. E. Lewis	.....	<i>a</i> 7.50	.....	<i>a</i> 7.75
Newport, R. I.	John B. Daish	8.94	8.94	\$8.94	8.94
Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	.....	.....	8.94	8.94
	J. J. Convery	.....	.....	9.50	9.50
	Rudolph Reimer	6.75	6.75	<i>a</i> 6.75	<i>a</i> 6.75
League Island, Pa.	John B. Daish	8.94	.....	.....	6.75
	T. McConnell	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 7.00	.....
	J. J. Convery	9.50	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis, Md.	John B. Daish	.....	8.94	8.94	8.94
	Henry B. Myers	.....	<i>a</i> 6.10	<i>a</i> 6.35	<i>a</i> 6.35
Headquarters and navy-yard, D. C.	John B. Daish	6.50	<i>a</i> 6.00	<i>a</i> 6.30	<i>a</i> 6.70
Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	.....	<i>a</i> 6.93	.....	<i>a</i> 7.18
Port Royal, S. C.	R. A. Long	.....	7.95	7.95	7.95
	H. R. Walker	.....	<i>a</i> 7.89	<i>a</i> 7.89	<i>a</i> 7.89
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	W. J. H. Taylor	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 7.00	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	B. Dolphin	.....	.....	.....	11.00
	R. M. Cary	.....	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 11.20
Mare Island, Cal.	J. McCudden	.....	.....	.....	17.00
	Sturdivant & Co.	.....	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 16.75
Officers' quarters, Philadelphia, Pa.	T. McConnell	8.00	.....	8.00	.....
Officers and officers' quarters, Washington, D. C.	J. J. Convery	<i>a</i> 5.63	.....	<i>a</i> 5.50	.....
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	John B. Daish	.....	<i>a</i> 7.94	<i>a</i> 6.30	<i>a</i> 6.60
	J. S. Miller	.....	<i>a</i> 6.75	<i>a</i> 6.75	<i>a</i> 6.75

Schedule of proposals received for supplying wood and coal to the Marine Corps under advertisement of the quartermaster's office dated April 17, 1902—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Name of bidder.	Coal, per ton.			
		Bituminous (Alabama).	Bituminous (Welling-ton).	Welsh anthracite (egg).	Black diamond or Roslyn.
Pensacola, Fla.	W. S. Garfield	\$7.60	.....	.....	.....
	B. Dolphin	8.00	.....	.....	.....
	R. M. Cary	<i>a</i> 7.50	.....	.....	.....
Bremerton, Wash.	A. S. Kerry	.....	.....	.....	<i>a</i> \$5.00
Mare Island, Cal.	J. McCudden	.....	\$13.00	\$17.00	.....
	Sturdivant & Co.	.....	<i>a</i> 12.50	<i>a</i> 15.75	.....
Officers and officers' quarters, Washington, D. C.	John B. Daish	<i>a</i> 7.80	.....	.....	.....
Officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va.	J. S. Miller	<i>a</i> 6.75	.....	.....	.....
Officers, officers' quarters, and naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.	Sturdivant & Co.	.....	<i>a</i> 10.15	.....	.....
Sitka, Alaska	W. P. Mills <i>b</i>	.....	<i>a</i> 15.00	.....	.....

a Contract awarded.

b Awarded May 8, 1902.

Schedule of proposals received for supplying rations to the Marine Corps under advertisement dated April 17, 1902.

Bidders.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston, Mass.	Newport, R. I.	New York, N. Y.	League Island, Pa.	Annapolis, Md.	Washington, D. C.	Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
J. C. Ergood Co.	a \$26.75	a \$23.96	a \$26.44	a \$23.48	a \$25.76	b \$19.47	a \$19.43	a \$19.43
H. R. Paul	a 21.34							
Hermann Luis & Sons		a 19.50		a 20.00				
T. Brady					a 24.00			
C. A. Simonds		a 25.49						
J. T. Reagan			a 30.00					
W. H. Belford		a 27.41	a 28.00	a 25.99		a 40.00	a 28.00	a 28.00
L. Weill	a 36.60	a 36.60	a 36.50	a 24.00	a 38.00	a 38.00	a 38.00	a 38.00
A. Marx	a 35.75	a 28.50	a 30.00		a 30.00	a 29.50	a 25.75	a 25.75
C. J. Voneiff						a 27.00		
C. M. Ryder		b 18.00						
A. Marx c			b 27.00		22.75		b 18.40	b 18.40
Frank Hume c							18.83	18.83
L. Weill c				b 19.00	25.00		24.00	24.00
W. H. Belford c			29.50	19.87	b 22.47		33.00	33.00
H. R. Paul c	b 22.19							
Hermann Luis & Sons c				20.00				
C. S. Hewlett c							a 16.75	a 16.75
C. J. Voneiff c							25.00	25.00
T. Brady c					23.50			

Bidders.	Norfolk, Va.	Port Royal, S. C.	Dry Tortugas, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Bremerton, Wash.	Mare Island, Cal.	Naval magazine, Iona Island, New York.
J. C. Ergood Co.	a \$20.85						
James Brownlie						a \$18.95	
F. W. Scheper		a \$36.00					
J. Rothschild & Co.						b 14.975	
Louch, Augustine & Co.					b \$22.25		
L. Wasserman	a 19.70						a \$44.00
E. Rudiger							
I. B. Kimbel					a 22.40		
L. Weill	a 35.50	a 45.75					
A. Marx	a 29.50	a 39.75					
J. McGarry						a 22.85	
W. E. Campbell		a 34.50					
G. S. Babcock			a \$36.00				
G. Bauer				a \$30.00			
C. E. Danner & Co.		a 35.00					
T. V. Collins						a 16.74	
J. T. Bell & Sons				a 27.875			
A. Marx c	b 17.00						
L. Wasserman c	18.65						
L. Weill c	24.00						
G. S. Babcock c			b 35.00				
W. E. Campbell c		b 34.00					
C. E. Danner & Co. c		35.00					
E. Rudiger c							b 44.00
T. J. Barlow & Bro. c	24.50						
G. Bauer c				27.75			
J. T. Bell & Sons c				b 27.50			
F. W. Scheper c		36.00					

a Rejected.

b Accepted.

c Advertisement dated June 9, 1902.

S.

U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT WARREN,
At Sea, May 24, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Battalion, First Regiment, United States Marines, in the island of Samar, Philippine Islands, during the latter part of 1901 and the first part of 1902. This report should now be in your hands, but circumstances over which I had no control, my trial by court-martial on the charge of murder lasting several weeks and my

immediate detachment thereafter from the Philippine Islands and departure for home prevented the prompt rendering of the detailed account. Added to this was another delay of twelve days on account of the discovery of cholera on board the transport, the necessary disembarking of the troops at the detention camp, the disinfection of the ship, troops, and passengers, all involving much work and anxiety for me, the commanding officer of the troops on board, 1,020 in all.

2. In making this report I shall simply submit copies of orders, telegrams, and official weekly reports of operations, merely connecting them in slight explanatory narrative form. The following orders show the authority under which I acted:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE MARINES,
Cavite, P. I., October 20, 1901.

SIR: 1. By direction of the senior squadron commander, you will assume command of a battalion of United States marines for duty on the island of Samar.

2. The battalion will be composed of Companies C, D, and H, First Regiment, and F, Second Regiment; the strength of each company will be 2 officers and 75 enlisted men. List of the several companies is appended. The men will go in heavy marching order; no extra baggage will be carried. Lieut. J. T. Bootes has been detailed as quartermaster and commissary of the battalion. Surgeon Lung and Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for duty with the battalion. A list of the medical staff is appended. If circumstances should necessitate change in the above detail you will at once report same to these headquarters.

3. You will make all the necessary arrangements to have your command properly equipped for at least one month, and it must be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

By command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodrell:

Very respectfully,

P. M. BANNON,
Captain, U. S. M. C., Acting Adjutant-General.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
Commanding Marines, Cavite, P. I.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Cavite, P. I., October 21, 1901.

SIR: 1. A battalion of 300 marines, fully equipped and with 10,000 rations, will be embarked on board the *New York* by 9 a. m., sharp, on Tuesday, October 22.

2. Major Waller will command the battalion.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodrell will make the detail of officers and men and will see that the marines' part of getting men, equipment, and provisions on board by the specified time is carried out. He will at once send me a list of the officers of the battalion.

4. Captain Hanford will give all assistance in his power.

5. Captain Mackenzie has my authority to settle the small details.

Respectfully,

FRED RODGERS,
*Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Senior Squadron Commander,
Commanding Southern Squadron.*

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
Cavite, P. I.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Cavite, P. I., October 21, 1901.

SIR: 1. You are hereby detached from duty with the First Brigade United States Marines, Cavite, and from such other duty as may have been assigned you, and you will report immediately to the senior squadron commander, commanding southern squadron, for duty as commanding officer of the marine battalion, destined for service in the island of Samar, P. I.

Respectfully,

FRED RODGERS,
*Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Senior Squadron Commander,
Commanding Southern Squadron.*

Maj. LITTLETON W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
First Brigade U. S. Marines, Cavite, P. I.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Cavite, P. I., October 22, 1901.

SIR: 1. Your orders of October 21, detaching you from duty with the First Brigade Marines and directing you to report to the commanding officer of the marine battalion, destined for service in Samar, are so far modified that you will not regard yourself detached from the First Brigade Marines.

Very respectfully,

FRED RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Senior Squadron Commander,
Commanding Southern Squadron.

Maj. LITTLETON W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
First Brigade U. S. Marines, Cavite, P. I.

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Catbalogan, Samar, P. I., October 23, 1901.

SIR: 1. The conditions existing in the island of Samar having impressed me with the necessity of a quick suppression of the uprising there, has also induced me to detail a battalion of marines under your command to reinforce and cooperate with the United States troops under the command of Brigadier-General Smith.

2. In the conference with General Smith to-day, when you were present, his plans were concisely stated. I shall ask General Smith to extend as much discretionary power to you as may be permitted under military conditions. While you are acting under his command I purpose to support your force in the field as far as practicable. The *Vicksburg* or some other vessel will be kept within a short distance of your base of operations and expect information from you as frequently as possible regarding your work, the conditions existing, particularly as regards any needs of your command, to the end that they may be supplied as quickly as possible.

3. Having the same faith in the work of the marines that I have always maintained.

Respectfully,

FRED RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Senior Squadron Commander,
Commanding Southern Squadron.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.

3. In obedience to the above-mentioned orders, we embarked on board the U. S. flagship *New York* at Cavite, October 22, 1901, and proceeded to Catbalogan, Samar, reaching there on the morning of the 24th. Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding the first district of the Department of the Visayas, including Leyte and Samar, came on board the *New York*, and a consultation was held between Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, General Smith, and myself. During this interview General Smith defined the territory I was to operate in and clearly explained his wishes, desiring me to make my headquarters at Basey, Samar, that point being near his headquarters at Tacloban, Leyte.

During the day the battalion and stores were transferred to the *Zafiro*, and preceded by the *Frolic*, carrying Admiral Rodgers and staff and General Smith and aide, we proceeded to Tacloban, Leyte, remaining there for the night. After my consultation with General Smith I issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS MARINE BATTALION, SAMAR,
U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Catbalogan, Samar, October 23, 1901.

Captain Porter, with Companies F and H, will garrison Balangiga. One 3-inch gun with 6 boxes of ammunition and 1 Colt's 6 millimeters with 15,000 rounds. The duty will be to scout the surrounding country to the eastward, connecting with the army at Quinapundan, Salcedo, and clearing out that part of the country; scouting again to the northward and eastward toward Panbuhban on the east coast; to the westward and northward, the westward to about halfway between Balangiga and Basey. The whole country between the points named must be cleared of the treacherous enemy, and the expeditions, in a way, are to be punitive.

All rice and hemp are to be seized, and, if practicable, brought in; if not, it must be destroyed. Bancas and boats of all kinds not painted red and registered, showing proper papers, must be seized, and if not practicable to utilize them they must be destroyed.

Rice must not be allowed to get into the interior. If registered bancas carry contraband they must be seized. Families may be allowed enough rice per diem to subsist upon.

Impress native labor for all manual labor as far as possible. Clear back the brush, keeping it down as far as possible.

Place no confidence in the natives, and punish treachery immediately with death.

All parties of any strength must be accompanied by a surgeon; natives will be utilized to carry provisions, and a few with long poles will precede the column to look out for pits and traps.

Men must be cautious about these means of death.

Allow no man to go to meals, the sinks, or anywhere without his arms and ammunition. The same instructions apply to officers.

All males who have not come in and presented themselves by October 25 will be regarded and treated as enemies. It must be impressed on the men that the natives are treacherous, brave, and savage. No trust, no confidence, can be placed in them.

The headquarters will be at Basey. Wire connections will soon be had between Balangiga and Basey. A company will be stationed at a point either between Basey and Balangiga or Basey and Santa Rita. Notice will be given of its locality when decided upon.

The utmost energy and activity will be observed in the suppression of the insurrection and the pacifying of all portions of the islands, in order that we may soon proceed to the northern part of the island.

The men must be informed of the courage, skill, size, and strength of the enemy. We must do our part of the work, and with the sure knowledge that we are not to expect quarter.

The latter fact will be told to the men after they are landed.

We have also to avenge our late comrades in North China—the murdered men of the Ninth United States Infantry.

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marines, Commanding.

On the morning of October 24 we proceeded to Basey, disembarked 2 companies and battalion staff, relieving the Ninth United States Infantry.

I then returned to the *Zafiro* and with the *Frolic* and *Vicksburg* went to Balangiga, on the south coast of Samar, relieving the Seventeenth United States Infantry. Capt. D. D. Porter was left in command, with instructions to begin operations as soon as possible.

I returned on board the *Zafiro* to Tacloban and to Basey on the 25th, beginning operations early in the morning. The district placed under my command extended from Basey on the west to Hernani on the east coast and all south, with an occasional visit to Santa Elena, 12 miles north of Basey; the total area being about 600 square miles and including 2 army posts.

The title of the district was subsequently changed to Sixth Separate Brigade and my headquarters entitled Headquarters Subdistrict South Samar.

The following is the first report made by me:

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, October 27, 1901.

SIR: 1. In obedience to your verbal instructions, I have to report that on the 25th instant I took command of the subdistrict of south Samar, first district of the Visayas, beginning with Basey and nearing east and south, including Balangiga, relieving Captains Bookmiller and Blatchford at the above-mentioned points, in the order named. My headquarters were established, at your suggestion, at Basey.

2. This post I occupied with 158 men, one 3-inch gun and a Colt's 6-millimeter automatic gun. Balangiga was occupied the same day by Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. M. C., with 159 men. The shelling of the insurgent trenches by the *Frolic* and *Vicksburg* was witnessed by the brigadier-general, commanding the first district, Department of the Visayas. Returning from Balangiga, I sent an expedition to San Antonio, south Basey, acting upon the information given me by Captain Bookmiller. Some bolo men fled at the approach of the party; only 2 were captured; there were about 20 males. The barrio was destroyed because of the smuggling of rice to the insurgents. Oath was administered to 48 men.

3. Francisco Taguilla presented himself, stating that he had been captured two months ago and made to work for the insurgents, that he escaped from them in the Sojoton Mountains about 15 miles up the Cadacan or Sojoton River. He reported the force to be 200 strong and having 2 rifles and many bamboo cannon. This statement was to some extent corroborated by a man from San Antonio, although he gave a different name to the locality and placing the position of the enemy at the overhanging rocks, about 13 miles up the same river Cadacan. I also received information that

a large force of bolo men had approached this town last night, but hearing of the strength of the force and the presence of 2 guns, they fell back to the river Cadacan.

4. An expedition was sent out this morning from Balangiga to Quinapundan, the result of which I have not yet heard. On the night of the 26th the telephone wire was cut at a point between Basey and San Antonio, about 2½ miles from this point. A quarter of a mile of wire was taken away and the insulators broken. This damage was repaired to-day.

5. This morning a small expedition went to Gibasen and destroyed that village. These people have been giving information to the insurgents. The presidente of the barrio, Serafio Elcano, already under suspicion by Captain Bookmiller, was in and out of Basey twice yesterday without reporting or getting permission to go or come. He again arrived in town this morning, was unsatisfactory in his answers, denied knowledge of the presence of insurgents in his barrio or neighborhood. I have positive knowledge that they were present there on the 25th instant, but went back to the Sojoton Mountains, where they are estimated in force about 400 to 700, with 2 rifles and many bamboo cannon.

6. It was my intention to go toward Nipa Nipa, searching for a supposed powder supply to-day, but a gunboat appears to be working in that direction now. I shall push in toward the Sojoton Mountains and attempt to dislodge the enemy from the overhanging rocks and drive him from his stronghold.

7. The position is reported as practically impregnable. I believe I can dislodge them with shrapnel; shall therefore try a gun platform of bamboo boards, which I believe can be made sufficiently stable, of very little draft and easily managed. A steam launch would be most useful on this expedition.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, October 31, 1901. ✓

SIR: 1. I have to make a further or supplementary report of the operations near Balangiga.

2. On the 26th an expedition was sent to the trenches previously occupied by the insurgents. The troops found them empty, but they destroyed the houses on the way up. Three bolomen were killed and about 3,000 pounds of rice, which was stored in a shack near by, was taken. It was impossible to capture natives. Some equipments of the Ninth Infantry were found in the trenches. On the 28th a party was sent to the eastward and destroyed the small village on the Panglalaonan Point. On the 30th I went to Balangiga on the *Villalobos* and on the way down, destroyed two villages, killing one man and capturing another. The latter reported that he was a coast guard ordered to report the approach of gunboats to the teniente commanding the town of Alabas on Point Capinas. He also stated that there were 30 insurgent soldiers stationed there. These men are armed with 1 Krag, 2 revolvers, and bolos, or short, heavy daggers, as he described them. The rifle was captured from a soldier of the Ninth Infantry who was taken in August last on the island near Basey, either Hinamoc or Isla de Dios. The man was sent as a prisoner to Lucban and is now a prisoner at Ciento, meaning by this, I think, the headquarters of Lucban, who is now near the Guandara River. On the 29th, carrying out the general's instructions, I took a party to Quinapundan, guided by Captain Yost, A. M. C. The detachment went to the mouth of the river on the U. S. S. *Vicksburg* and landed. The landing was opposed from trenches on the hill opposite the landing. I should say that three rifles were used; there may have been more, but I should say three, judging from the fire, which was delivered fast at first and then intermitting fire, finally only one rifle firing. Captain Porter with a few men rushed the hill and the enemy retreated, leaving some Krag shells. The detachment then proceeded to Quinapundan. On the way a Krag bayonet, bright and clean, was picked up. It had been hit by a bullet and the guard bent so as to be useless for fixing. One native was killed on the expedition. Quinapundan has not been occupied since its destruction and no crops of any kind were in the ground. We returned by the same route and found the boats engaged with the enemy at the same point as the morning rifle.

The town near the river mouth was destroyed by the *Vicksburg*. On the 30th I took a detachment to Lauaan to look for the powder factory reported to me to be in the neighborhood, but, being unsuccessful, I proceeded to Bulasao, about 3 miles

west. The town was partially fired by the insurrectos and I did the rest, destroying 23 houses. Upon embarking we were fired upon from the crest of the hill near by, also from thickets on the beach; we attempted to surround and cut off the enemy, but they escaped. I should say that not more than 3 rifles were used here, all Krag. The fire was exceedingly good, although we had no casualties. It was too late to attempt Alabas, so we returned to Balangiga.

The situation there is such as to demand an immediate change in the camp, or else it will be washed away. I require cement and nipa to put up new barracks for the men. I propose to utilize the church and other stone buildings. About 18,000 bundles of nipa are required and about 40 men. It is impossible to impress natives, therefore I should like to be authorized to employ natives here and send them down. This can be done at the rate of half a peso per diem, but we will have to feed them. I wish to clear the place as far as possible and get the men into better and stronger position.

My reports show that the people driven from the towns are falling back on the Sojoton district. I shall attack this country as soon as I can get a good platform made for my 3-inch gun, which is needed for the purpose of shelling the enemy out of the overhanging cliffs at a point about 15 miles from here.

I reached Basey this morning and this afternoon went to the hill overlooking the town and instituted the work of clearing away the undergrowth and trees from around the old stone fort on top. I shall occupy this as a signal station and outpost. Ten good men with rifles could do terrible execution with the troops in the town, as the fort commands the whole town, especially the barracks or men's quarters.

A prisoner reports that the people from Balangiga are encamping on the river about five hours away, say 7 miles; that they have 20 rifles. I sent a party out there to-day, but have no report of the result as yet. A small scouting party was sent on the trail toward San Rita, on the 30th; they found the trail good, killed one boloman and returned.

As soon as this coast is cleared a little more, I propose to go to Pambuhan with 150 men, and, if possible, drive the enemy from his position near there. The *Vicksburg* will shell and we will storm the position. I believe it will then be possible to move entirely across the island between Basey and Lanang. Having a chain of posts along the line would cut off the southern end of the island entirely. The Cadacan River freed from the enemy would make an excellent waterway by which to move troops and stores.

I should require more men, however, to garrison these points and to move about at the same time.

The general desired me to work up toward and connect with the garrison at Pambuhan. I feel that to move quickly and attack with fresh men from the *Vicksburg* would be better than attacking with tired troops impeded by rations, etc., along over the trail from Balangiga, via Quinapundan. Mules or horses and carts are needed at Balangiga for the work there, and may be used on many of the trails as pack animals. The proposition of a gun platform for the attack on the Sojoton district is difficult, but I believe I can overcome it. I shall try, at any rate. To-morrow I send a detachment to Santa Elena, halfway between this point and Santa Rita. The next day I shall clear up the coast from the mouth of the Cadacan toward Point Capinas and finally take Alabas.

This point being about halfway between Basey and Balangiga, it may be necessary to garrison it with a small force.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING FIRST DISTRICT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

CAMP CONNELL, NEAR BALANGIGA, SAMAR,
November 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations conducted from and about Balangiga, P. I.

On October 27, 1901, the day after my arrival at this place, I sent a detachment of 60 men and officers, accompanied by a surgeon, to make a reconnaissance of the insurgent position in the mountains to the north and westward of Balangiga.

The detachment, leaving the camp at 7 a.m., crossed the river, followed a trail through the lowlands for about an hour, then lost it in a swamp, and in trying to get out came across a large store of rice, about 2,000 or 3,000 pounds, which was destroyed. This was the place where the army was fired upon and forced to retire two days before. From this point, striking more to the westward and following the

cariboo trail, they skirted the rice paddies at the foot of the mountain, keeping under cover the while, and, having gained a position on the extreme right of the insurgent line, ascended the mountain and struck down through a deep ravine, which had evidently been the rebel camp, coming upon their trenches from the rear. The valley and trenches were entirely deserted upon the arrival of the detachment, though the natives had not been gone long, as they could be heard calling to one another. All the shacks and storehouses were destroyed. In the houses destroyed were found several pairs of leggings, 1 canteen, 1 belt, and 2 ditty boxes belonging to Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, but none of them were marked with the owner's name. Returning over the same trail they had followed on their way out, the party destroyed all shacks. In one of the last shacks was found a letter addressed to the presidente of Balangiga from the insurgent headquarters, directing him to levy taxes on the people of this district, by order of General Lukban; also a list of the people who would contribute, but all were too old to be of any value, bearing the date of February 4, 1901.

The trails were exceedingly difficult, the men sinking to the knees in the mud at nearly every step, and the underbrush so thick and close that a compass had to be used entirely. About 12 miles altogether were covered, though the objective was not more than 3 miles in an air line. On October 28, 1901, a detachment of 58 men and officers, accompanied by a surgeon, left the camp at 6 a. m. and marched northward through the town of Balangiga, and struck off in an easterly direction on the old Spanish trail leading down through the mountains. About 2 miles on said trail they came upon five or six houses in which was found some hemp, which was destroyed. One boloman was killed by the "point," the others escaped in the thicket.

About 5 miles from the camp we struck off the trail in a southeasterly direction, skirting a mountain, and through several rice fields. In one of these fields they saw three men with bolos. One was killed and I have every reason to believe the others were wounded. After destroying twelve or fourteen shacks, several bancas and fish nets, the detachment returned to camp at 11.40 a. m., having covered about 11 miles on the march.

October 31, 1901, a detachment of 50 men and officers, accompanied by a surgeon, left the camp at 6 a. m., following a trail leading northward along the bank of the river for about two hours; we lost it in an impassable swamp, and no other trail could be found leading north; they struck back into the mountains to the eastward. In this direction the trails were better and they came across several shacks which were destroyed. A number of articles belonging to the massacred Ninth United States Infantry were found in one of these houses, where they killed two natives, in whose possession the articles were at the time (uniforms, boxes, photographs, surgical case, etc.). After this, coming down the mountain in a southerly direction, over a very good trail, we found a newly made intrenchment on a small ridge commanding a large open field at its base. This trench was destroyed, but the fresh footprints in the mud showed that it had been occupied but a short time before, it having been deserted, very probably, upon our approach, as we came upon it from the rear.

On November 1, 1901, a detachment of 50 men and officers, accompanied by a surgeon, left the camp at 6.30 a. m., taking a trail leading through the mountains to the north of Balangiga for about three hours, thence down into the lowlands and rice paddies, where several shacks were found and destroyed or burned. The detachment returned to the camp at 12 m., having covered a distance of about 10 miles.

I will not report upon the expedition to Quinapundan on October 29, 1901, and to Lauaan on October 30, 1901, as you were in command on each occasion. I inclose herewith a list of sick to date.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Captain, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER,
Commanding Samar Expedition, Basey, P. I.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 5, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MARINE BRIGADE, Cavite, P. I.:

Send by mail immediately to Tacloban, Leyte, 4 Colt firing pins. Send Colt ammunition as soon as possible. Work active.

WALLER, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 5, 1901.

SENIOR SQUADRON COMMANDER, *Cavite, P. I.:*

Work active; need another boat, either whaler or cutter, also another Colt gun. Expedition into interior to-morrow morning.

WALLER, *Major.*

[Telegram.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
Cavite, P. I., November 6, 1901.

Major WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.:*

Have directed Coggs well give you a Colt's gun with ammunition. Will see about boat.

FREDERICK RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 5, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Went to the Sojoton this morning, drove the enemy from his trenches, and captured Lantakahs. I don't know how many enemy were killed, as it took some time to reach the trench. I lost two privates, killed. Returning, the gun platform, constructed by my order and on my design, was caught in a slight cross sea, yawed in the seaway, and went under. The men were saved, and I think without trouble. I shall save everything. The platform is a great success for what it was intended and can be made absolutely seaworthy. At the same time I deem, if the general sees fit, to have a court of inquiry.

Spies this evening report about 55 rifles further in Sojoton; all from Balangiga. Insurgents clothed in khaki and blue. Returned to-day because the *Vicksburg's* boats had to return. Will try again.

WALLER, *Major Marines.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 6, 1901.

SENIOR SQUADRON COMMANDER, *Cavite, P. I.:*

In a slight engagement with enemy in the Sojoton country Private J. Lynch, of Company C, and Private E. A. Kloman, of Company D, were killed.

WALLER, *Major Marines, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 5, 1901.

ADJUTANT GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Sent party to Iba this morning; killed 8 men with bolos, burned 40 houses, and killed 4 caraboas.

WALLER, *Major Marines, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,

Basey, Samar, November 10.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of work in my district from November 1, 1901:

Sent out expedition to Santa Elena, which found town deserted. The secretario appeared and asked permission to return; not being in my district, didn't grant it. Also on 1st sent and went with an expedition to destroy all towns between Cadacan River and Point Capines; this we did, and returned on the afternoon of the 2d.

On the 4th sent an expedition to go into the different streams north of the town and destroy all bancas and barotas, and burn any outlying houses that may have escaped before. On the 5th sent a scouting party up the River Cadacan; at a point about 7 miles up they were fired upon with rifles and bamboo guns, lantakhas; they drove the enemy off, killing 6; captured a lantakha. On the 6th I took an expedition consisting of 100 men, 1 Colt's gun, and one 3-inch rifle, joined by two boats from the *Vicksburg* with a Colt's gun. The tide made it bad and we were obliged to pull the distance, towing the float with the 3-inch; at a point about 8 miles up the river the boats were opened on from both banks by rifles and lantakhas. Proceeded farther up the river; landed to rest men and give them dinner. The *Vicksburg's* boats having to return, and having lost so much time in morning, I deemed it advisable to return also. After leaving the river and when approaching the *Vicksburg*, a cross sea was developed, which caused the float to yaw; she shipped several seas and suddenly sank, turning over. The men were saved, and the 3-inch gun recovered, but with one wheel off; 15 rifles were lost, but I do not think there is any chance of these being recovered by the enemy, as there was about 25 feet of water where the accident occurred, and these people are not good divers. I am sorry to say that the body of Private Lynch was lost.

On the 7th a party went out from Balangiga, scouting to the northward, and discovered an intrenchment with 30 rifles; the insurgents fell back, but the party was too small to follow, being only 20, and fearing an ambush; they got shells and ammunition, all Krag.

On the 8th sent a party to Iba to destroy it and kill or capture all men. They destroyed 40 houses, 3 caraboas, and about one-half ton of hemp, killed 9 men, captured 11, all armed with bolos. One of the captured men admitted that they were insurgents, and stated that he had been fighting against us on the 6th; that we had killed 20 that he knew of.

On the 9th sent a party across the Cadacan River to follow the trails and destroy all houses. They destroyed 55 houses and 2 caraboas. Another party on the 10th destroyed 4 houses and 3 caraboas.

Captain Porter took out an expedition and worked around his place for three days. He found strong intrenchments everywhere and many relics of the Ninth Infantry. He destroyed 100 shacks, killed 1 man, and captured 7. The behavior of these seven when captured is rather significant. The party had crept up to and nearly surrounded a house when a man jumped out, fired wildly with his rifle, jumped down a short bluff, and escaped, although pursued and fired upon.

The 7 men captured had their wives and children with them, and these they tried several times to kill. The houses contained many little things that had belonged to the Ninth Infantry.

Résumé of the happenings: Two hundred and fifty-five houses burned, 39 men killed, 18 men captured, 17 bolos captured, 1 ton hemp and one-half ton rice destroyed. Approximately 30 bancos destroyed. Thirteen caraboas killed.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloben, Leyte, P. I.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 9, 1901.

Admiral RODGERS, Cavite, P. I.:

Names of men killed on November 6 are as follows: George Lynch, Company C; Edward Atel Kloman, Company D.

WALLER,
Major Marines, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 9, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Spy from insurgent officer Colanares caught here yesterday reports that Lukban had his headquarters, or was stationed, at Matoqiauió, on the Gandara River, east and north of Calbayoc, on or about the 26th October, 1901, with a large force, and that he has with him 2 American negroes, deserters from our troops.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 10, 1901—8.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

If brigadier-general will ask for light-draft river gunboat will keep the Cadacan River clear, preventing any escape that way. I understand there are several at Manila, determined opposition; number of rifles.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WALLER, *Basey:*

Wire the particulars of detachment at Sojoton, in order that report may be cabled Washington.

RODGERS.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 10, 1901.

Admiral RODGERS, *Cavite, P. I.:*

Expedition was advancing up the Cadacan River into the Sojoton country; were fighting natives at different points. Passing a point fire was opened from the right bank from bamboo guns and by 2 rifles from the left bank. Lynch was shot through the head; point of entrance just above opening in left ear; point of exit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below outer angle of eye, right cheek. Lived one and a quarter hours.

Kloman was shot in left eye, bullet passing out at base of brain; death instantaneous.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 13, 1901—8.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Expedition to Sojoton, killed 4; captured 2 lantakas; flanking column not yet heard from.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 14, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Will general permit me to employ, uniform, and arm 20 natives as scouts? Have about 10 that have done excellent service without arms or pay. Will always have them with white officers.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
*Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., November 15, 1901.*WALLER, *Basey*:

The general authorizes you to employ the 20 native scouts in the manner you indicate. The general not only approves but applauds your plans for further movement.

AYERS, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
*Basey, Samar, November 14, 1901.*RODGERS, *Cavite*:

One hundred more men will shorten campaign materially. Will garrison the Sojoton. Can I have Captain Gilson? Eight enemy killed to-day, 4 yesterday. Start general round-up to-morrow.

WALLER, *Major*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
*Basey, Samar, November 14, 1901.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Column killed 8 bolomen and 8 carabaos to-day. Struck rich food country. Send out another column to-morrow to operate with one now out. Go out with third the day following. Have asked for 100 more men if possible. Think I can get them, and holding the Sojoton will overrun the south end. If general approves, sure to get them.

WALLER, *Major.*

4. The following operations in the Sojoton were the most important of the whole campaign as far as their effect on the insurgents were concerned. The telegrams of congratulation from those in authority and in a position to understand the situation show the impression created in their minds. It took ten days in all to bring these operations to the culmination. The trails were hidden and difficult to reach. Column after column were sent to reach the fortified position known to be in Sojoton cliffs and caves. To advance in boats meant instant destruction for all. The telegrams and reports contain the facts:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
*Basey, Samar, November 19, 1901.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Struck enemy's stronghold in Sojoton 17th; destroyed 3 camps, killed 30 men, captured and destroyed 40 bamboo cannon, rice, and stores. Their position almost impregnable; numerous trails lined with poisoned spears, pits, etc. The cliffs rising sheer from the river for 200 feet were lined with boulders in cages ready to be precipitated upon us. Our attack was a surprise. Troops chased enemy up cliffs by bamboo ladders. Captains Porter and Bearss with their officers deserve great credit. I was not in the attack, being in the river below. The attacking troops were more than 200 feet above me. I can not say too much for the officers and men. It is a novel feature in warfare to scale cliffs by means of bamboo ladders 200 feet high. Troops are barefooted and must rest for about three days. Will you send them a word of cheer? I congratulate you on the work of the officers and men; the work was simply brilliant. There is nothing left for the men to do without wings; can and will go anywhere else. In other words, can and will go where mortal man can go.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., November 19, 1901.

WALLER, *Basey*:

The brilliant success of your command—both men and officers—has my highest congratulations. It was not unexpected, however, and I know that in future if they meet with cliffs too high to scale with ladders—that is, if necessary to surmount obstacles encountered—they will fly. There is nothing impossible for the American fighting men, and your work in the Sojoton Province is an additional proof of that fact.

Success by barefooted Americans began at Valley Forge, and I am proud to know that the same indomitable spirit that won in spite of obstacles over one hundred years ago has shown itself in Samar. Give your command the needed rest, then touch up the enemy again. In your report mention the officers and men who especially distinguished themselves.

SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, *Cavite, P. I., 1901.*

WALLER, *Basey, Samar*:

Well done, marines! The senior squadron commander sends hearty congratulations to you, Captains Porter and Bearss, and your command. They are doing what I predicted for them and are maintaining the reputation of the corps. I have posted your dispatches for the information of all. Additional men required being considered.

RODGERS.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE MARINES,
Cavite, P. I., November 21, 1901.

WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.*:

Telegraph name of first officer and man over cliff at Sojoton.

MOSES, *Adjutant.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 22, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. MARINES, *Cavite, P. I.*:

Impossible to answer telegram as you wish. All officers and men were up at first attack. Report by mail.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

MANILA, P. I., *December 1, 1901.*

Major WALLER, *Basey, P. I.*:

Have just read your message to General Smith dated 19th. Thanks to officers and men. Assure each of my cordial regard and my highest appreciation of the manly heart and soldierly spirit which makes light of obstacles and is never daunted or satisfied while service can be rendered to our country. I hope kind Providence will guide the footsteps and take the part of marine soldiers battling for peace in the wilderness of Samar.

CHAFFEE.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 1, 1901.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I.:

In the name of officers and men of marines in Samar, I thank you for your kind words. We will do the best we can.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 22, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Can *Florida* tow my boats and stores up Cadacan River on Monday? High water. Will pilot *Florida* in person. Don't wish to remain out of touch with enemy more than two days. Have lost him this forenoon.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *November 22, 1901.*

The general leaves to-morrow for the northern end of Samar. He says the *Florida* can take your boats up river, but fears that she may take too much water, as she draws 8 feet. He has the privilege of sending you the launch of the captain of the port, drawing 5 feet. Which would you prefer?

AYERS, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WALLER, Major, *Basey*; ROGERS, *Cavite*:

Department congratulates Waller and command.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, ———, ———.

SIR: 1. On the 15th instant I started a second column to operate with the first in the Sojoton region. The second column went by boat to Odac; there landed and proceeded by trail to Liruan, joining the first column, under Captain Porter. On the 16th I went with boats and stores to Liruan, having previously given orders to the first and second columns to unite and proceed on the 16th to the neighborhood of the enemy's stronghold in the Sojoton, where I would join them with the third column, and together we would force the position by operating from the river and banks. On the march up Liruan the second column of 50, under Captain Bearss, in accordance with my orders, destroyed all villages and houses, burning in all 165. The plans worked well until the evening of the 16th, when we had reached the overhanging cliffs in the Sojoton and known to be fortified in every way and held as a last rallying point. We were able to communicate with the flanking column, at that time about 200 feet directly above us, although not in sight. Through a misunderstanding the main column halted and camped for the night under the impression that the word from the flanking column reported it impossible to move the boats except to destruction. On the 17th the shore column struck the enemy's trail on the left bank of the river and saw from the traps, bows, spears, etc., that it led to one of their camps; followed the trail and came upon a number of bamboo guns; one of these commanding the trail had the fuse burning; Acting Corpl. Harry Glenn rushed forward and pulled out the fuse. Coming over the crest of the cliffs, the column rushed the enemy's cuartels, finding them empty. Food was cooking and everything showed that the enemy had just left. The "point" passed on to a higher cliff and

...covered two camps on the opposite side of the river, which at this point is about half a mile wide. The camps were about 150 yards distant, with their people at work preparing food, cutting bamboo, and variously employed. Captain Porter brought up his men and a Colt gun which was carried by native carriers. The preparations took about ten minutes. The signal was given and fire opened from the Colt gun and the men already stationed. The enemy was completely routed, 30 killed. The troops destroyed the cuartel and food; went down the cliffs and by means of two very small bancas and a raft crossed the river, scaled the cliffs on the opposite side, destroyed the camps there, and scaling other cliffs on the right side, by means of the bamboo ladders which the enemy had not taken time to destroy, found another camp, which they also destroyed. The enemy fired two volleys and then fled. The men in this march overcame incredible difficulties and dangers. The positions they destroyed must have taken several years to prepare. Reports from old prisoners state that they have been three years working on the defenses. No white troops have ever penetrated these positions before and they were held as a final rallying point.

In addition to the spears and traps there were innumerable rifle pits and many bamboo guns. The cliffs over the river are honeycombed with caves. The caves are reached by bamboo ladders, also by ledges of rock with bamboo hand rails. Tons of rock were suspended in cages held in position by vines and in readiness to be precipitated on people and boats below. Instant destruction would have been the fate of the boats had they attempted the passage of the river until after the cliffs had been taken.

The cliffs were of soft stone of volcanic origin, in the nature of pumice. It cut the men's shoes to pieces. Many of the men were barefooted and all had bad feet. The march was heroic and too much praise can not be given the men. We in the boats were not ten minutes away in point of distance, but unable to reach the flanking column at the point of attack. The troops captured and destroyed forty bamboo guns, rice, food, and cuartels.

It was impossible to follow the enemy farther, as rations gave out and it became necessary to return, which we did, arriving on the 19th, in the afternoon.

I wish to recommend especially Capts. D. D. Porter and H. I. Bearss for either a medal of honor or brevet. These officers carried out their instructions in the face of hardships, dangers, and incredible obstacles. Not only was personal courage of a high order displayed, but intelligence, discrimination, and zeal. Each footstep in the advance up the cliffs carried its own dangers. These captains report to me, and I in turn cordially indorse their recommendations of First Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter and H. R. Lay and Second Lieut. A. C. Rodgers. Where all did so well it seems almost impossible to distinguish extraordinary services. Each man carried his life in his own hands. Asst. Surg. J. J. Brister, U. S. Navy, is especially recommended by Captain Porter for his work and assistance.

Gunnery Sergt. John Quick and Acting Corpl. Harry Glenn, Company H, are specially mentioned, the first for conspicuous conduct, Glenn for risking his life to pull out the fuse of the bamboo gun. Sergeant Quick now holds a medal of honor for Guantanamo. I do not believe there is anything too good for him. Private Campbell is mentioned for his conspicuous work with the Colt gun under extreme difficulties.

Of Captain Bearss's detachment the following men are especially commended: Sergeant McCaffery and Corpl. J. J. Murphy, for scaling cliffs to the right, an extremely courageous and hazardous undertaking; Corpl. Robert Lackaye, for swimming the river unarmed in the presence of the enemy to secure bancas; First Sergeant Grogan, Company F, great zeal and constantly encouraging men under the most adverse and trying circumstances.

For the river column I can say only that they tried, but could not get there. It is my opinion, and in this I am supported by the opinions of all the officers, that the presence of the boats in the river made it possible for the flanking column to reach the camps and surprise the enemy.

The result of the work is that years of labor have been destroyed by us. We have proved to them that their impregnable places can be taken. We have swept away a stronghold held for the last rally.

As soon as the men are in a fit condition to move I shall establish a camp and again work up both sides of the river, striking a trail that I know to exist and which will lead me out to the east coast near Hernani. First, however, I wish to work southward a little, destroying all houses and crops, and, if possible, get the rifles from Balangiga. This plan has been explained to the General, meeting with his approval.

The men are picking up fast and will be ready in two or three days for more extended operations.

A steam launch would be of great use to me in sending up stores to the working columns.

I hold 20 of the lantakhas, or bamboo guns; the others were destroyed; 40 in all were captured, all loaded but 1.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Taclaban, Leyte.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 26, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Taclaban, Leyte, P. I.:

Expedition to be accompanied by *Florida* failed to get off. *Florida* could not cross bar. Two bancas and a float swamped in squall. Everything saved. Leave in morning.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, P. I., November 27, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Taclaban, Leyte, P. I.:

Second column left this morning on old plan—one hundred and eighty-six men in all, with carriers. Can be communicated with by boat at supply camp 8 miles up Cadacan River.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 26, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Taclaban, Leyte, P. I.:

Captured man smuggling rice from Taclaban. Rice clean; looks like commissary.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 1, 1901.

SIR: On November 23, having been informed of the presence of many ladrones at or about Iba, I sent Lieutenant Gridley with 20 men to clear them out. He reported having done so, killing 2, one of them armed with the "snake kris," the first I have seen here.

On the 25th the expedition into the Sojoton district failed by reason of the swamping of three boats and the inability of the *Florida* to pass the bar at the mouth of the river. The expedition started in small boats and bancas on the morning of the 27th; established a supply camp about 8 miles up the Cadacan River and about 2 miles from the scene of the last engagement with the enemy. The columns were sent out by the banks of the river to meet a third, proceeding by boat, at a point about 200 yards from the junction of the Cadacan and Sojoton rivers. The last column, under Captain Dunlap, met the river column under my immediate command, at the point and about the time designated, but the column under Captain Porter on the right bank did not appear. Carrying Captain Dunlap's men to the right bank of the river, I directed him to proceed up this bank until he reached the junction of the two rivers, select a strong position, and camp. I left a Colt gun with him and returned

to the supply camp for one day's rations for him, informing him that I would meet him at the same spot in the early morning. Captain Dunlap pushed up the right bank of the river to the Sojoton River, then up the right bank of that river for a short distance, descended the bank, forded the river, and took up a trail that led him to the camp and powder mills of the insurgents. Here he found powder mills, bamboo guns, fols, bolos, and spearheads in all stages of construction, scrap iron from which the projectiles for the guns were made, and hammers for beating them out; also a small brass cannon. This, or a smaller gun, was reported to have been used during the last engagement. There were footprints of American shoes in the soft clay near the cuartels. Kerosene cans, lamps, several American shovels, meat and bacon cans, and other things that are used in our commissary department were also found. The camp had been hurriedly abandoned, but all the important papers were taken. We could find no trace of the direction of the flight of the different encampments. The Sojoton River is not navigable at this time for boats, except very small bancas, above the encampment of Juan Colinares. My boats grounded yards from the mouth of the Sojoton. We destroyed the powder, powder mills, 27 bamboo guns, tools, sulphur, etc. This column I sent back to the camp. They could find no trace of the insurgents to the north.

Returning up the river, I found the column under Captain Porter trying to make its way up the right bank. He had lost his trail the morning before and had proceeded as far in a north and easterly direction as Mount Sojoton, or about 7 miles beyond the appointed rendezvous. He could find no trails except such as had probably been used for timber. He struck the Sojoton River and followed it back along the south bank. Some distance from Mount Sojoton and to the south and east a well-defined trail, one that had not been recently used, but had existed for years, ran to the east and north. This leads me to believe that this column did not reach Mount Sojoton, but did reach Mount Loog, and the trail reaches eastwardly until it strikes the east coast near Hernani, or Lanang, or Surabao River, emptying on the east coast. The different maps do not agree in the location of these two rivers, although there would seem to be no reason why the points where they empty on the east coast should not be accurately located.

This column came upon large cuartels, finished and unfinished, but which looked as though they had not been occupied for some time—many days. Captain Porter described the Sojoton River at the upper part as disappearing into gravel and earth and appearing 100 feet below. Another stream, flowing into the Sojoton from the east and having its source in the Loog Mountains, I think, has a fall of considerable volume, falling clear and perpendicularly about 90 feet. This column marched back to a point about 5 miles from the position captured by us on the 17th instant; again attempted to make its way up the cliffs on the right side of the river. At this point I met them and received their report; directing them to return to the supply camp.

My own expedition passed up the river and communicated easily with the left column; proceeded up the Sojoton as far as possible for the boats to go, or about 300 yards up. Leaving the boats under guard, and guided by Captain Dunlap, who had come down to meet me, I went to the camp of Juan Colinares, before mentioned.

I forgot to mention that on the 27th a banca containing 3 men attempted to cross the river above the supply camp. They were fired upon and jumped or fell overboard. Two reached the bank and the other was never seen again. There was blood in the boat; some papers, apparently registers of births and deaths; a cane with a brass head and a cross carved on the handle, such a cane as the *padres* use. Here were also an American spade, cartridge shells, including a Hotchkiss 1-pounder case, and uniform of an insurgent officer. I mean a coat with 4 pockets and a pleat or band around the waist, similar to those worn by the insurgent officers in the provinces of Cavite and Zambales, Luzon.

I left Captain Porter in the supply camp and returned with Captain Dunlap to Basey. Captain Porter returned to-day and reports that two more boats, containing 3 men each, attempted to cross the river above the camp.

I think that I may say that the river is clear for about 15 miles, or as far as navigable. The insurgent forces in this, to them, district of Basey and Santa Rita are without organization and are seeking food and shelter in the swamps and jungles of the surrounding country, either in very small bands of two or three or alone. Many people present themselves for permission to live in the towns. They report that they are afraid of the *ladrones*. I have turned away most of these people, because they gave untrue accounts.

My impression is that the force of about 350 men, located in different camps, have been so punished by the repeated hammerings and by the capture of their stronghold that they have scattered and fled, a disorganized crew. Some, I believe, have gone toward Santa Rita and others toward Nipa Nipa. I propose to follow both

with small columns. I shall march to Balangiga and then operate to the north and east. This of course is if the plan suits the commanding general, having in view the policy and plans so clearly outlined by him to me.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. Marines, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, November 30, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Have scouted through Sojoton as far as Mount Sojoton by columns and boats. Destroyed camp of Juan Collinares, the chief in this district, together with powder mills, powder, 27 bamboo cannon, bolos, spear heads, and tools. Camp had been left hurriedly. Destroyed large cuartels near Sojoton Mountain. Insurgent forces here reported to have been disorganized by defeat, have separated. I think Santa Rita would do well to look out for some in the neighborhood driven from this district. People feeling want of food. Am ready for any special work, otherwise shall march through to Balangiga with a part of Basey men and the Balangiga force which has been operating with me.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *December 1, 1901.*

Major WALLER,
Basey, Samar, P. I.:

I mail you to-day a short note in reply to your telegram of last night.

AYERS, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 3, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Please furnish me with such maps and reconnoissances of the east coast of Samar, south of Borongan, as you may have.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 3, 1901.

RODGERS, *Cavite, P. I.:*

All insurgent camps in this and Sojoton district destroyed. Insurgents scattered and in small bands of two or three. Shall operate from Balangiga north. Full report by mail. Expect interesting developments to-day or to-morrow. Weather very bad for work in field.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *December 3, 1901.*

Major WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.:*

Sorry to say we have no maps at all of the kind you ask for.

AYERS, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 3, 1902—7.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

On a bully trail if weather permits work. Weather driving insurgents into town. Receiving them with open arms.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 4, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Captured 9 insurrectos yesterday. One presented himself this morning. All agree practically in stories. Sent out small expedition in very early morning. Hope for excellent results. Will leave for Balangiga as soon as possible after tomorrow.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 5, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Seven fishing boats outside not enough to supply food for people. They feel want of food. More passes had been issued before I came. Shall I recall all but seven? Expedition to-day failed; bird had flown yesterday. Shall I proceed to Balangiga to-morrow or await arrival of general?

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., December 5, 1901.

WALLER, *Basey:*

As we have had so much rain recently and the rivers will be so swollen, my judgment is that it would be better for you to delay your start two or three days. In the meanwhile the general will arrive. I prefer that the matter of more fishing boats should await his decision also.

AYERS, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 5, 1901.

COGGSWELL, *Isla de Luzon, Tacloban, P. I.:*

Have three natives badly wounded by *Frolic's* boats. Helm sent one this morning. One shot through hand and both legs, one back of ear and through the eye, one in abdomen. Can you give me dressings? My supply scant. Can not get any from army.

WALLER, Major, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

U. S. S. ISLA DE LUZON,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., December 5, 1901.

Major WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.:*

Can furnish dressing, bandages, and medical stores. Our boilers are under repair and will not be ready until Saturday. Will send Filipinos captured on shore this morning ashore.

COGGSWELL.

In addition to the congratulatory telegrams, the adjutant-general sent me a letter which, unfortunately, has been misplaced during my trial by court-martial. It was in substance that the general had gone to the Gandara country, taking with him my report of the fight in the Sojoton district, to cheer up the garrisons there. He also said that the general had strongly recommended me for a brevet colonelcy and had strongly and heartily indorsed my recommendations for the officers and men. Concluding, he asked me to wait until the general returned, as he wished me to march from Basey to Hernani for the purpose of selecting a route for a wire to connect the east and west coasts.

During an interview with General Smith he asked me to run the wires from Basey to Balangiga. The brigade signal officer consulted, and I pointed out the difficulties attending the running of wires and the absolute certainty of its being cut frequently. It was determined to try it, so the details were made. General Smith also asked me again to make the march across the mountain to Hernani, on the east coast. He gave me authority to work from Basey to Balangiga, a distance of about 52 miles by trail, in order that I might either capture or destroy the remnants of the insurrectos, now scattered in small bands and causing much trouble to the other natives. Authority was given me to use my own judgment as to the point of departure from the east coast to cross the mountains; that is to say, either from Hernani or Lanang.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 6, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Will march Monday morning for Balangiga and communicate from there if possible. Think it better to work east from there toward Lanang, after clearing out peninsula and all country around Guiuan, which King seems to have under control, as high as Hernani or Lanang; from one of the two places across country to Basey, belting the southern end of Samar. The march will be exceedingly difficult. Necessary to have orders to all officers to cooperate. Can carry six days' rations; may be squeezed to nine, with fight back of it. Should be able to communicate with King at Guiuan and the officer at Pambujan before attack on Omagongong. May I receive permission to use gunboat for this purpose? Believe three columns to be the correct method to capture or kill all Omagongong. May I rely on supplies for 125 men at each post on east coast and six days' for 100 men for overland march? The march and plan discussed with general yesterday. Whole march and work will take about three weeks, perhaps more. Can be done. Wire may follow in the wake of marching column.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 7, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Escort men and boat ready for your signal officer. Captain Dunlap will command here in my absence. You must furnish transportation for signal corps and material from Tacloban. I will furnish from here.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, December 18, 1901.

SIR: 1. On December 8 I started two columns from Basey to Camp Connell, Balangiga. One was to proceed by the coast line and the second, under Captain Bearss, about 2 miles inside. I accompanied the beach column. I also sent stores by the cutter, which kept abreast of us, but some distance off shore. We proceeded without event until Lipata was reached. I should say the site of that place, as the town was destroyed after the people had treacherously murdered Cadet Noah. We discovered two houses built in the caves and also captured new correspondence which I forward inclosed. These letters show that my surmises were correct and Lipata, Nipa Nipa, and Odoc are the points from which the insurgents communicate with their friends in Leyte. We camped a short distance from Nipa Nipa and to the north. I deemed it best to camp there, as the men had been fording streams all day and were wet up to their necks, also badly chafed.

2. The second day was without event for this column, except that we killed 3 carabao, thereby getting the first fresh meat we had had in many weeks. We camped on the south coast of Samar at a point east of and about a mile from Point Capines. Captain Bearss's column, according to previous arrangement, joined us at this point. This column captured a man, who informed Captain Bearss that Juan Colinares had located in the neighborhood with rifles and bolomen, 20 in all. Captain Bearss went in chase and captured 2 men, but Colinares had escaped. The house was located back of Canjubay. One of the prisoners informs me that arms and stores are sent from Leyte and landed near Nipa Nipa; are taken from there by Juan Colinares and sent to Lucban at Baung. There is a mountain by that name near Odoc, but I do not think it is the one referred to, as I am sure Lucban is not in this neighborhood. (See letters.)

3. On the third day the united columns proceeded to a point about halfway between Bulacan and Luaan, where they were fired upon from a trench about 200 yards from the flank of the column. The enemy's fire was by volleys and well executed, but inaccurate. As soon as our men fired the enemy fled. This column missed the trail during a heavy rainfall and did not reach Balangiga until the 12th instant. I left the column at Bulacan and, taking Lieutenant Lyles, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, sent to me as aid, I proceeded to Balangiga by the cutter. Becoming uneasy at the nonappearance of the column, I requested Ensign Clements, of the *Panay*, to take me back to the point of the attack. We signaled there and got an answer from a point between Luaan and Balangiga. The wind was blowing hard and rain coming down in torrents. I deemed it advisable to return with the small boat to the *Panay* and to Balangiga.

On the morning of the 12th I sent Captain Matthews with a detachment of men to communicate with Captain Porter, then to work toward the mountain, to destroy trenches and stores. He returned, reporting that he had destroyed several fortified cuartels with rice, hemp, stores, etc. He had also captured several bolos, a stock of a Krag rifle, freshly oiled and in good shape. An insurgent rifleman was killed, but his friends succeeded in getting away with his rifle.

I shall let the men rest here for a few days while I proceed by gunboat to Guiuan and Pambujan. The several letters captured by us indicate a concerted move on the part of the insurgents. The instructions as to time and place of attack and the calling in of all bolomen made me feel uneasy about Basey. I ordered Captain Dunlap to destroy the town at the first sign of treachery, reserving only the church, barracks, and hospital.

4. On the 14th instant, accompanied by Lieutenant Lyles, I went to Guiuan by the *Panay*. I found that Captain King, commanding that post, had not rations for his own command for more than three days. I made out an emergency requisition, and Captain Coggsell, commanding the U. S. S. *Isla de Cuba*, the senior naval officer on the station, directed the *Panay* to take it to Tacloban immediately and bring back the rations. A plan was arranged with Captain King to act in concert with me and a column of infantry from Pambujan. This plan contemplated the concerted movement of three columns in the direction of Omagongong, where we were to meet on the 20th instant in the early morning, destroy the trenches, and kill or capture the garrison.

I then proceeded to Pambujan and explained the plan to Captain Ryther, directing him to meet me at Quinapundan on the 19th.

5. I returned to this camp and sent out Captain Bearss by trail to Quinapundan, sending his stores by the cutter, under charge of Lieutenant Carpenter. I shall leave at daybreak in the morning with stores, and the rest of the column by the U. S. S. *Aryat*. I shall reach Quinapundan about 9.30 a. m.

6. Small columns have been sent out each day, but have encountered very few

insurgents. They seem, and we are informed by prisoners that the force is gathering in the east. If this is true, we may be able to round up the entire force in this part of the island.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MARINE EXPEDITION,
Pambujan, Samar, December 21, 1901.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to report that on Tuesday, December 18, we left Balangiga for the mouth of the Quinapundan River to meet there the column under Captain Bearss, which had left the day before by trail. This column was fired upon by the enemy from trenches. Charging the trench, they killed two of the enemy. Met my column at the rendezvous and camped for the night. Stores were sent by the *Aryat* to King at Guiuan. In the morning we proceeded to Quinapundan, arriving at about 9.45 a. m., and camped to await Captain Ryther from Pambujan. I found no new houses or crops at Quinapundan, but many in the hills and mountains surrounding. It was my intention to march through Mercedes and Salcedo as soon as Ryther arrived and then to attack Omagongong as agreed upon. On the 20th, observing considerable movement in a distant hill clearing, I sent out a small party under Sergeant Quick with instruction to destroy the shacks and if possible capture or kill the men. This party was fired upon at about 400 yards' range from a trench in the clearing. The firing was steady and continuous, so I sent Captain Matthews with 15 men to move around the right and attack from there. Sergeant Quick's party rushed the trenches and drove the enemy out, burning the shacks and food. Captain Matthews, passing around the right, caught up with the fleeing insurgents, and in the fight killed 8, wounded 2, burned 12 shacks, and captured the insurgent flag. I believe this to be the flag flown at Omagongong, the captain commanding at Omagongong being the same as at Quinapundan.

2. During the night of the 20th our camp was fired upon from the eastward. On the morning of the 21st, Captain Ryther not appearing, I marched for Pambujan via Omagongong. I deemed this advisable, as my provisions were getting low. I therefore gave up the march through Mercedes and Salcedo and took the direct trail. We found many new traps and pits. Arriving at Omagongong, we destroyed the trenches and earthworks. The enemy fired from a hill near by and Acting Sergeant Major Bell was wounded in the shoulder. We had been fired upon several times during the march; did not reply but once. Having destroyed the trenches and earthworks, we proceeded to Pambujan. The trail between Quinapundan and Omagongong and Omagongong and Pambujan is excellent. We made the march to Pambujan in three and a half hours—9 miles.

The firing at Omagongong was excellent. One man there has done tremendous execution both in the Army and Navy.

About an hour out of Omagongong we met Lieutenant Brocton and a detachment of the Seventh Infantry on their way to join us at Quinapundan. Captain Ryther had left Pambujan on the 18th to meet us, but lost his way in the mountains, and after two days' hard work came out on the Omagongong trail. We proceeded to Pambujan, arriving there at about 2 p. m., having been considerably delayed by a sick man. I wait here two days to get provisions from Guiuan by the *Aryat*. If possible, I shall get the *Aryat* to Lanang and start for Basey from there.

Unless we meet with something much more serious than we have during this march, I think it safe to say that the southern part of the island of Samar is as quiet as many parts of Luzon, where peace is supposed to reign. Of course there will be bands of ladrones to encounter, but this condition has existed several hundred years and, in my humble opinion, will continue until by education and prosperity these people are taught where their interests lie. When this time arrives, they may be capable of self-government—not before.

The country through which we have passed is exceedingly rich and fertile. There is splendid power in the many streams, fine timber of all kinds, with beautiful valleys, with soil capable of producing anything. If the *Aryat* will take us to Lanang, I shall march as soon as possible for Basey, hoping to reach there about the 29th instant.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, P. I., January 25, 1902.

SIR: 1. My last report carried the movements of the column up to and including December 23, at Pambuhan. On the morning of the 24th, the *Aryat* having arrived with stores for me which I had sent to Guivan from the mouth of the Quinapundan River by the *Aryat*, on the morning of the 24th, taking Lieutenant Lyles with me, I went by the *Aryat* to Lanang. The mouth of the Lanang River just where it empties into the sea is very narrow, and the channel made narrower by the presence of sharp coral rock. The passage in is very dangerous, because one rolls in, driven by the heavy Pacific swells, to be met and almost swung around by the heavy flowing current moving into the sea. We landed and saw Captain Pickering, of the Seventh Infantry. A very few minutes later Lieutenant Williams, of the same infantry, came in from a twelve days' trip looking for the Sojoton trail. He did not believe that the trail existed. He spoke of the hardships of the mountain climbing, even when he had a supply camp and shelters for his men. He and Captain Pickering urged me not to make the attempt, but, remembering the general's several talks on the subject and his evident desire to know the trail and run a wire across, coupled with his and my own desire for some further knowledge of the people and the nature of this heretofore impenetrable country, I decided to make the trial with 50 men and the necessary carriers. Captain Pickering was only rationed until January 5, but he could give hard bread, bacon, and coffee from savings. I told him I would be with him on the morning of the 28th. Left Lanang and returned to Pambuhan. We spent the 25th at Pambuhan preparing for the task in front of us. Captain Porter had begged hard to be allowed to cross, so I took him and Captain Bearss. I left it optional with Lieutenant Williams of ours and Lieutenant Lyles of the Twelfth. Both wished orders, so I gave them. Later Lieutenant Halford requested that he be allowed to go, so ordered him, thinking that the presence, bearing, and conduct of 4 officers would benefit the men. Our surgeon was unable to make the march, so was not brought. I sent Captain Matthews in charge of all the officers and men, native scouts and carriers, to Balangiga, via Omagongong and Quinapundan, with special instructions to use every effort and artifice to kill the hidden riflemen at Omagongong. I saw this detachment off on the morning of the 26th, and then, thanking Captain Ryther and his officers and men for the uniform courtesy to me and mine, so pleasant because so evidently heartwhole and pleasure giving to them, we turned our faces north for Hernani, Lanang, and the unknown interior from east to west between Lanang and Basey.

2. We reached Hernani at 4 p. m., and camped. There were numerous signs of insurgents, but we didn't find any bands. We captured 2 prisoners and used them as guides; also captured a fine pony. We marched at 6 a. m. the 27th and reached Lanang about 4, having lost much time waiting at the river looking for a ford. We fired a volley, which was promptly answered by Captain Pickering, who immediately sent a banca hauled by a carabao and got the men over without casualty. He had coffee all ready for the men, and his men gave mine dry clothes while their's were drying. On the march from Hernani we fired at one small band of rebels watching us, and a single man. This man was dressed in our uniform, and when challenged did not run, but stood for a moment, then turned and jumped to cover. Captain Pickering reports having seen him several times.

3. As soon as possible on the morning of the 28th we set out in bancas, going up the Lanang River. The personnel of the expedition leaving Lanang was as follows: Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.; Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Hiram I. Bearss, U. S. M. C.; First Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C.; Second Lieut. DeW. C. Lyles, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, aide sent by General Smith; Second Lieut. F. Halford, U. S. M. C.; 50 enlisted men United States Marines, 2 native scouts, 33 native carriers.

4. The weather had been very bad for days, but as we left the clouds broke and the sun came out, giving us a promise of bright weather to come. We camped at night where the south branch of the Lanang empties into the main river, marked "A" 28 on the accompanying map. This was 17 miles on the journey. Early the following morning, the 29th, as soon as it was light, we embarked again and made about 8 miles by boat, following the north branch, or really the main river. The river was much swollen and much time was spent getting the boats through the rapids. Reaching Ligtao, I found it impossible to use the boats any longer, so sent them back with the men of the Seventh Infantry who had accompanied us. We took up our march, found a trail, crossed the river, and again picked a trail which led us to a ford. We crossed again, and losing the trail followed the river. From this time we spent hours following the river, crossing and recrossing the many dangerous rapids and rocky spots. The rain had commenced again and was pouring in torrential bursts. We camped at about point "B" on the map. We were now in

the mountains and crossing, by steadily ascending leaps, the first of the diagonal mountain ranges. The rivers were rising all the time and the rain was also incessant. The river we followed curved sometimes almost in a circle. The banks held no trails of any kind. The route caused us to cross and recross the river every few minutes. Toward the end of this day the men began to show the effect of the march and constant wading. Water sores began to form and chafes where the clothing bore on the skin were developing rapidly. The knowledge that we had made 4 or 5 miles in direction for each 12 miles of march was depressing. It was my expressed desire that nothing but cheerful, cheering statements should be made to or in the presence of the men. Another feature causing me trouble and making me speak sharply to officers several times a day was the extreme difficulty I had in making the young ones keep away from the point when their duty was with the men. Also the extreme distaste the advance and point, the officers, showed to every halt on account of the baggage and rear guard. Eventually I was obliged to take charge in person.

Captain Porter was always thoughtful and considerate of me. We camped at point "B" 29 this night. Day after day followed, with the same arduous and dangerous crossing and recrossing of the river. On the 30th I was obliged to issue reduced rations. We had seen no signs of human beings, except once in a while a lonely temporary fishing shack. The banks of the river were high and mountainous, covered with massive timbers and a network of vines and undergrowth. There were not even birds to break the monotony. Late in the afternoon of the 30th we made the branch of the river I had wished to ascend. Darkness coming on, we camped on a wretched little sand and shingle bar, the only available place. We got fires going, however, and had coffee with two slices of bacon each. The hard bread had given out; some of it, being damaged, had been thrown away. While this was done without my knowledge it was done with best intention, so I found no fault.

It took the whole of the 31st to reach the crest of the mountain. We followed the river bed up and it was simply one fall. The day's work was very severe. I had reduced the issue of rations to one-half and, further, had only two meals a day. The map shows the Spanish trail to pass this point. The crest was not more than 20 feet wide, with no trail. We had barely time to cut down enough of the underbrush for a small bivouac when darkness came. The wind was very high and we felt the cold very much. This day developed very rapidly increasing trouble among the men, their feet being sore. All the elements seemed against us. On the 1st we began the descent, moving by compass west-southwest. This should have brought us very soon to the Sojoton River. We searched for a trail, but found none. We struck a river flowing about northwest and followed it. It increased in volume and became a very respectable stream in point of size. We camped at the point marked "I" 02 on the map.

More foot trouble developed, and we suffered from sores caused by being constantly wet; also from the cuts made by the thorns and from the bites of leeches. All these places festered and made very uncomfortable sores. On the 2d we followed the stream, its direction being westerly and the current following that way. Late in the afternoon this stream, after a quick bend, emptied into a large stream flowing almost due east. This discovery knocked the heart out of the officers: We camped at this point (2) and discussed the situation. The men were in pretty bad shape. We could get no fire, so the meal consisted of a piece of raw bacon for each officer and man. I recognized the big river as the Surabao. It could be nothing else. I held a council of war and stated that it was my desire to go on, but I would be governed by the majority after each officer had expressed his views. The expression of opinion was much more easily obtained than a positive vote. It was decided that rafts should be built, and that we should go down the Surabao and march to Barangan. Early in the morning a raft was constructed, but sank with one man on it. This settled my mind as to this method. I ordered the forward movement, following the Surabao. In a short while word was sent to me that many men could not keep up. We were moving very slowly and cutting our own trail. I called the officers together and told them it was my intention to take about 13 men who were in good shape and push forward as fast as possible, the main column to go slowly but follow my trail, which I could mark clearly.

I left Captain Porter in command and took the 13 men, Lieutenant Halford, who was in charge of the advance that day, and pushed on. We camped at the point "3." In the morning the officers, having discovered that the men were getting disheartened, begged me to try another raft. I did this. The evening before we could get no fire, the incessant rains forbidding it. I forgot to mention that the maps had all been destroyed, as well as all the other papers and records. I had further reduced the issue of rations to one-third; that is to say, we had for the whole day what is

allowed for one meal. The raft, built entirely of bamboo, sank under the weight of one man. I sent a native back to Captain Porter, telling him to try another raft; that my men were playing out. I would join him if the raft floated. Pushing on, after two hours' march we came to a clearing; bananas, young cocoanut palms, etc., were plentiful, as well as canotes and garbi. I halted, gathered in as much as we could carry, cutting down the young cocoa palms for the heart. On the opposite side of the river there was another clearing with fine potato vines all over the hillside. I sent a native across and got a quantity of fine sweet potatoes. Striking a trail, we followed it for a short while, perhaps five minutes, when it opened into another clearing. On this one there was a good shack, while the field was planted with potatoes and garbi. The sun came out and by the aid of the two object lenses of my field glasses we got a fire and cooked potatoes, not only enough for a meal, but to last us two days. I also had the natives dig potatoes to carry.

When we had been at this place about one hour and a half, Captain Bearss, Corporal Murphy, from the main column, and the native I had sent to Captain Porter in the morning joined us. Captain Bearss told me that the column could only make about 3 miles a day at the rate they were going. He had left them about an hour and a half back. The raft they built would not float. I sent a native back to Captain Porter, telling him of our find, and directing him to bring the column forward, hold the three clearings until his men were rested, and then follow the trail I would make and mark; to save his rations and use the potatoes and other food; that I would surely reach through and bring supplies, clothing, shoes, and stockings to him. I waited an hour more and pushed on. We again crossed the river and followed a trail, but it was lost. Going to the river, I followed it for a short while, and then crossed at what seemed another clearing. It turned out to be a clearing with a good shack, a fire going, and food cooking. We got more potatoes here, and then, finding a trail, followed it until, evening coming, I was forced to camp. We camped near the river on a shingle bar, got a good fire, and were very comfortable. The men's feet were very bad, so I had them take a swim. Their feet were well washed with soap and bathed in a good strong bichloride solution. Only enough bacon was issued to make a little grease in which to fry potatoes. Cold boiled potatoes, comotes, were issued. The man I sent back to Captain Porter had returned and reported that insurrectos were so numerous that he was afraid. Captain Bearss said he was sure Captain Porter would follow, as he was considering it when he left. I had left a note on a pole at our stopping place in the clearing first found. On the morning of the 3d we found a small trail and followed it, but lost it, and pushed on, cutting our own way. We crossed the main river, always working about west-southwest as well as we could tell with a defective compass. The main river was crossed by means of bahuca vines. The river was very deep and swift. Passing through a very small clearing, we struck into the mountains again, came to the river, crossed it, and camped. In the morning we went into the mountains again and in a short while picked up a good, well-defined trail. We followed this for two hours, crossing two rivers. We lost the trail at the second river, and after searching half an hour the officers asked that we turn back and take the other part of the trail from the point where we joined it. I objected to this because I was sure we were on the right trail, still gave in and went back. A short time after leaving our own trail this new one came to a stop at the main river. It was impossible to cross this, even with bahuca. There was a clearing on the opposite side, a field of palawan and potatoes, but we could see no shack. Looking up stream, I thought I saw another clearing on our side of the river; sent Captain Bearss and Lieutenant Lyles to examine. Captain Bearss returned, saying they had found a trail and clearing.

We rushed the first shack and captured 5 people—2 men, 2 women, and a boy of about 12. By means of an interpreter, one of our natives who spoke Spanish, we explained that we would not hurt them, but wished a guide to Basey. One of the men and the boy knew the way, stating it was "one long day's march" away. We put these two under guard and released the others, prepared food, and camped for the night. The rain stopped for a moment before dark, and the mist clearing away we saw in the distance the cliffs of the Sojoton. On the morning of the 5th we were off as soon as it was light enough to see. We were led by the boy, who took us over our trail of the day before, back over the rivers, and to the point on the second river where we had lost the trail and turned back. He turned up the river and without hesitation or doubt led us for hours up the river, walking in the water up to our necks at times. We reached the Sojoton River to find it so high and swift that we could not cross at the trail. We went down the river for a short distance and crossed by means of vines and a log. I cut a trail along the bank to the point opposite where we first struck the Sojoton, and at this point I saw for the first time the celebrated Spanish trail leading from the Sojoton Caves to the Surabao River.

When the column came up we marched by this new trail and continued until between 7 and 8 o'clock at night. I then bivouacked by the trail at about the point marked "5.02" on the map. At daylight we had our raw bacon and marched again. We went without incident and in two hours made the Loog River, crossed it, and, passing through the valley, made the point on the Cadacan so important to us, Banglay. The Cadacan River was much swollen and turbulent. I had ordered Captain Dunlap to establish a supply camp and await us. He had been nearly ten days up the river, but his camp had been washed away by floods. He had lost many bancas and stores, but had succeeded in saving others, had moved to the main land and again camped, and when we arrived at the river was only a little over a mile above us. He could not hear the volleys I had fired on account of the noise of the rushing waters. He had started to Basey with sick men, and just as we had picked up a large banca which we recognized as ours he hove in sight in the cutter. We took the cutter for our men and started for Basey. The men, realizing that all was over and that they were safe and once more near home, gave up; some quietly wept, others laughed hysterically. One sergeant turned to me and said "I don't think we would show up well at a drawing-room." My heart bled for these men when I looked at them. Most of them had no shoes; cut, torn, bruised, and dilapidated, they had marched without murmur for twenty-nine days, and, having accomplished what no white troops had done before, they thought not of it, but of each other. They spoke of me, my age, and to them well-known injury to my feet, and they wondered how I had stood it. My shirt was in rags, my hat was a hat by courtesy. Torn as they were, with eyes suffused with blood from leech bites, I felt that appearances made no difference, we were through.

Arrived at Basey at 2 p. m., January 6, I reported to the general. I sent a relief party under Lieutenant Day and Dr. Lung back to the shacks we had left, giving them a guide. I instructed them to camp and await me; that I would follow as soon as possible with men and stores. I got some necessary articles of clothing from Tacloban the following day, and on the morning of January 8 went back to the shacks in the mountains and joined the first relief party. I remained out nine days, searching for signs of Captain Porter. I passed along the place where I last saw him, but there was no sign. The floods were terrific and had been worse. Several former camp sites were many feet under water. The men of the relief party began to break down and I was forced to return. These men went through many severe hardships and were a day without food. We brought them in, reaching Basey on January 17. I reported my nonsuccess to the general. I was taken sick with fever and suffering from an injured ankle at the same time. I could do nothing more. Captain Porter's party were brought in by the *Aryat* on January 20 and sent to hospital. I know nothing of the incidents of his march to Lanang, except that 10 men died from exhaustion. Considering the march, its object and result, I have to say this:

First. As a military movement it was of no other value than to show that the mountains were not impenetrable to us. Also it proves what I have believed for some time, and that is that there are not now, nor do I believe there has been, any body of insurgents in the mountains. They can't subsist any force there.

Second. The long looked for trail has been found; but not where it is supposed to be. There are, in fact, two trails. One begins at the Cuevas de Sojoton and the other leads from Loog. The latter is the one known to the natives. With my present knowledge, having boats to meet the party, the trip can be made from Basey to Lanang or Borongan in five days. As the rivers are largely used as the trail, weather conditions enter largely into the calculation. We had nothing but rains and floods, the rivers rising 20 feet above the ordinary height. Small brooks that might ordinarily be called part of the trail became roaring torrents. Thread-like streams falling in tiny bodies or merely dripping became dangerous falls.

Third. I believe a wire could be run and that it would not be touched in the mountains. The one menace there would be the falling trees. The mere passing of troops caused many a rotten tree to fall. The trail is good and wide, requires clearing and removal of trees which have fallen across it. Some of these trees bear the sign, the triangle, of the Katipunan Society.

Concluding the report, I wish to say that I have avoided the details of the hardships endured by the officers and men, simply leaving it to be read between the lines, and dismissing it with the remark that out of 17 in my party I was the only one able to move again on January 8. Captain Bearss is on duty, but the men are not, even to this day. Of the other column I can only remark that 10 died of exhaustion in the mountains and 1 died in hospital at Tacloban after his return. Twenty-two per cent of the whole force died. All of the others, except Captain Bearss, Lieutenant Halford, Lieutenant Lyles, and myself, are or have been in hospital. That I returned into the mountains is no indication of weakness on the part of others. It was my

place to go. In fact, I could not stay here. I came back a wreck and racked by fever for days. My condition is known to the general. To give a better idea of the topography of the country, I append a second map, which shows why I marched from Lanang instead of Hernani, as the general desired in the letter of December 1, 1901. The whole march of the marines was about 190 miles; my own march about 250 miles.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

CAMP CONNELL, *Balangiga, Samar, P. I., February 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: On the afternoon of January 1, 1902, you informed me that you intended pushing ahead with a few of the strongest men and 2 officers and ordered me to remain in charge of the main body, consisting of 2 officers (Captain Bearss and Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C.), 40 enlisted men, 2 native scouts, and the requisite number of native packers.

You instructed me to follow your trail as rapidly as possible, adding that you would send me rations and shoes immediately upon connecting with Captain Dunlap, U. S. M. C., who was to be at the Sojoton with supplies.

I took up your trail and continued to follow until about 8 a. m. on the following morning (January —), when I was met by a native with a note from you directing me to go to the river and make rafts; further stated that you had decided to give up the task, as the men could not stand it, and that you would join me shortly.

I went to the river and endeavored to construct raft, but upon finding that none of the wood would float gave up the idea and continued to wait for you.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, U. S. M. C., formed an idea that he could find enough logs to float two persons, and requested that Lieutenant Williams and himself be allowed to go down the Suribao River and attempt to reach Borongan. As Captain Bearss and Lieutenant Williams were both unfamiliar with the handling of a raft, and as the river was running a "mill race" and full of rocks, I refused him permission. I also deemed it necessary to keep one officer with me, as most of the men had sore feet and some were quite sick with the fever at this time.

Captain Bearss then requested that he be allowed to take a man and go to you, with the idea of finding out what your plans were, knowing that you also must have discovered that the wood would not float, and the trip down the Suribao impracticable. His request was granted.

Not having heard from either yourself or Captain Bearss, at about 3.30 p. m. I sent a note by a native carrier who returned with the information that you could not be found. At this time we had a very few cans of bacon and one ration of coffee left.

Lieutenant Williams and myself discussed the situation most carefully, deciding that you would certainly not go ahead without notifying me, especially after sending the note saying that you would join us.

Of course we could not account for you not having done so before, but came to the conclusion that some of your men must be sick and that you would join us in the morning.

We also decided that we could not get down the Suribao River, and as you would probably return, there was but one thing to do and that was to return to Lanang.

My men, with few exceptions, were in too bad condition to deal with anything but facts, and the only thing we were positive of was that we could get to Lanang by our old trail and obtain boats, rations, and all necessary aid from the commanding officer at that post.

I considered myself stronger and in better physical condition than Lieutenant Williams; therefore, with Sergeant Quick, 6 men, and 6 natives I started for Lanang at 8.30 a. m. January 3, 1902.

Lieutenant Williams's orders were to remain where he was, waiting for you a reasonable time and then to follow my trail.

Before my departure I left a note on the trail for you which will give all necessary information. It was placed in a small tin can and tied to a tree in a most conspicuous place where it was impossible to miss it, that side of the tree being blazed so as to attract attention.

Words are inadequate to describe the suffering and hardships endured, resulting from the lack of food, constant downpour of rain, floods, and sore feet. The men's feet were like raw pieces of beef and their bodies covered with sores, caused by being constantly wet and the chafing of the belts and clothing.

The Lanang River rose 15 feet in one night, making it impossible to cross from side to side as we did on our trip across.

Upon reaching a point about a mile the other side of where we left the boats, I was forced to leave 4 of my 7 men behind, as their condition would not warrant their attempting to go any farther. At this place there was a small potato patch, and I knew they could exist until aid reached them. I expected to reach Lanang in four days, but the high waters, sore feet, and weakness from want of food prevented me from doing so until the evening of January 11, 1902.

At Lanang I explained the situation to Captain Pickering, Company K, First Regiment U. S. Infantry, who immediately organized a relief expedition. This expedition under Lieutenant Williams, Company K, First Regiment U. S. Infantry, made every effort to start the following morning (January 12) at 4 a. m., but were nearly washed out to sea; consequently they were forced to wait until the river went down, which was not until 4 a. m. January 14.

Owing to the swift current it took Lieutenant Williams and his party three days to go the same distance that we covered in one day on our way over.

On January 16 the relief party met the four men that I had left behind, and sent them into Lanang by canoe.

Lieutenant Williams, U. S. Army, reached the main body on the morning of the 18th and returned with them to Lanang, reaching there that evening.

Both Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., and the men were in a wretched condition, and broke down completely on their arrival. Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., assured me that there was no hope for the men he was compelled to leave behind.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown by Captain Pickering and his officers, and for their prompt aid in coming to our relief. Our men were given every possible care and attention.

Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., reported to me that he had been attacked by three of the native packers, and that one of them had succeeded in stabbing him several times with a bolo; fortunately the wounds were slight.

He said that several of the other packers and the native scout known as "Slim" had looked on during the encounter without going to his assistance. From my conversation with Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., and most of the men I found that the natives had been most surly, refusing to obey orders when called upon, and going out of calling distance as soon as they went into camp. It is my opinion that had they been out one or two days more they would certainly have been attacked by the native packers, being unable to offer little resistance in their weakened condition.

These natives should have been shot at the time to insure safety, but the men were so weak that they could hardly handle their rifles. The rifles missing were lost mainly in crossing the numerous rivers and streams; no fear need be entertained of their being found.

We remained at Lanang until the evening of January 19, when we embarked upon the U. S. S. *Arayat*, reaching Tacloban on the morning of January 20. I also wish to express my thanks to Captain Shoemaker and Lieutenant Yates, U. S. Navy, for the extreme kindness received at their hands.

The discipline was perfect throughout; the heroic and magnificent conduct of the men was wonderful.

Lieutenant Williams, U. S. M. C., did splendidly in encouraging and aiding the men, and had it not been for the example set by him I feel positive that many more would have perished in the mountains.

In conclusion I might add that had I consulted my own inclinations I would have remained another day at this river and then have followed your trail, but under the existing conditions I could not have acted otherwise than what I did; my one duty and thought was to save the men, and I shall always feel that I acted rightly.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., February 18, 1902. 11

SIR: On January 3, 1902, rations having given out and the condition of the men making immediate action imperative, Captain Porter and I consulted as to means. Three plans were discussed. First, to follow you; second, to proceed down the Suribao River by rafts; third, to return over our trail to Lanang.

The first plan presented so many elements of uncertainty that it was dismissed;

the second was impracticable because of lack of suitable wood, while the third, while open to objections, was more certain than the others.

After deciding to return, the remains of the rations were eaten, camp broken, and Captain Porter, with 7 picked men and carriers, started for Lanang, knowing that his party could make the trip in better time and send back assistance to those who, being less able to travel, remained behind. The trail at this point was well blazed and a note, explaining our plan, was placed in a can suspended in a conspicuous place. About one-half hour after the departure of Captain Porter I followed with the remainder of the party and native carriers.

The first day was clear and the distance marched most encouraging, equal to the distance marched on the out trip.

During the night it rained very heavily, causing the mountain streams that had been our highway on the out trip to rise to such an extent that progress along its banks was almost impossible.

So great were the difficulties that it took two and one-half days to ascend a mountain the descent of which had taken but a few hours.

From the top of this mountain the old trail was found, marked by what had been a brook, but now a torrent, and we spent two nights and a day in descending to a clearing we had passed on the out trip. The mental and physical condition of the men at this point necessitated a rest, and one and one-half days were spent here.

Two slender meals of camotes and two of garbi were secured. Up to this point the behavior of the native carriers while not helpful, was not unfriendly, but from there in they became steadily worse, and toward the last, when the men could not carry their own rifles, the mutinous demeanor of the natives caused me daily fear of a massacre.

When a clearing was struck the natives would secure most of the food and hide it, and latterly refused to dig tubers or gather firewood.

After the halt at this clearing my recollection of time and events is very hazy. One day was like the rest. By day we stumbled painfully forward and by night lay in a stupor, tormented by the most vivid dreams of food and comforts. At the first clearing Private Baroni, too sick to move, was left, and from that time until five days before we were rescued 10 men were left scattered along the trail, despairing in mind and so nearly dead from starvation and exposure that they could not crawl, and, in most cases, move.

One, Private Murray, was insane.

From a point two days distant from the first clearing I sent ahead Sergeant Dooley and the men in the best condition—9 in all.

Sergeant Dooley had instructions to make the best time possible and impress upon the rescuing party, I hoped he would meet, our desperate strait. This party arrived at the point where we were rescued five days ahead of my party, but because of the swollen river were unable to proceed, strengthened as they were by two dogs they were fortunate enough to kill and eat.

Owing to the extremely heavy rains the Lanang River had risen and the banks could seldom be followed. This necessitated the cutting of a trail through the brush, a task which in our enfeebled condition was most painful and difficult.

The continued rain was most trying, and day after day of this tropical downpour rotted our clothes and made our flesh so tender that the men could not carry their rifles. These with the belts were carried by the carriers, extra rifles, belts, and accouterments being thrown in deep places in the river.

The shoes gave out very early, the entire sole in most cases separating from the uppers, exposing the men's feet to the rocks and thorns, and causing untold misery.

Nearly all the accouterments were lost one night when a sudden 12-foot rise in the river drove us from camp to take refuge on the cliffs, where we sat in the terrific rain through eight hours of darkness.

Pursuing our way, sometimes on the rocky banks of the river and again making long detours into the country, we finally arrived at a small clearing about 1 mile from the point where we left the barotes on the out trip. Here a few camotes were found.

At this point all but three of the carriers forded the river and camped on the other bank. These three I found and ordered to search for firewood, whereupon they attacked me with a bolo, inflicting several small wounds, but ran off when I shouted for help.

The condition of the men at that time can be appreciated by the fact that although the attack occurred but a few yards from camp, it was at least two minutes before the men came to my assistance, and then the first to come, Sergeant McCaffery, was too weak to work the bolt of his rifle.

About noon of the following day, January 18, 1902, we were rescued by a detachment of the First Infantry, under Second Lieut. K. P. Williams, and taken to Lanang.

During the trip we subsisted on camotes and gabi, in small quantities, and the edible pith of two plants, one a tree similar to the banana and the other a vine called bajuca. A few bread fruit were once found and in two places the papaya fruit.

The discipline of the men is deserving of highest praise.

At a time when all were despairing and desperate and rank meant little, none failed to render to me the prompt obedience and unfailing respect that marks the good soldier. Some despaired from the beginning and were only kept in line by the support of their more sanguine comrades. In this connection I must mention Privates Kittle, Slattery, and Davis, whose constant hopefulness and expressed determination were as great a help to me as to the others.

Captain Porter's action on going ahead and making Lanang in the comparatively short time of twelve days deserves the very highest praise, and to his courage and determination is due our rescue.

An appreciation of the actions of Second Lieut. K. P. Williams will surely result in his receiving the medal of honor for which he has been recommended and so richly deserves.

I append a list of the missing men:

Privates P. J. Connell, D. Sanjule, G. R. Foster, T. Brett, J. Woods, F. F. Brown, T. Murry, M. Basset, L. A. Bailly, J. Baroni.

Very respectfully,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
First Lieutenant, U. S. M. C.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Basey, Samar, P. I.

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., January 7, 1902.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I beg to inclose you herewith a section of the map of Samar, with the route of the recent marine expedition indicated thereon, thinking you may desire it as an accessory to your report. I estimate the total distance actually traversed by the column at 185 miles, though of course this is only an unofficial surmise and does not signify anything beyond a casual observation.

I trust, Colonel Waller, that you will permit me to express here my deep appreciation of the great kindness and uniform consideration manifested toward me by yourself and your officers during our recent trying experience, and the hope that I may some day be permitted to show my gratitude more tangibly. Let me say that I was fully observant of many acts of quiet heroism and fortitude on the part of the entire command, and that it will be a satisfaction to me to relate them as long as stories of manly suffering and determination in the face of great odds may find hearers.

Viewed in retrospect, a great deal has been accomplished. You have contributed immeasurably to present knowledge of that island, and by that memorable march have demonstrated what American energy and ability can do; you have dealt a lasting blow to previous tradition that the wilderness of Samar is invincible; and you have set a high precedent in the annals of arms in order that civilization might emerge from the barriers of semibarbarism.

With kind regards to the officers of the battalion and my assurances of deep consideration for yourself, believe me,

Very respectfully, yours,

DEWITT C. LYLES,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Col. L. W. T. WALLER,
U. S. Marine Corps, Basey, Samar, P. I.

Having been unsuccessful in my efforts to reach the men in rear, I bent every energy to get them aid from the east coast.

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., January 6, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Tacloban:

Seventeen of the party marched from Lanang across the island ten days ago, reaching Basey at 2 p. m. to-day. Thirty-six are a day and one-half behind us; very few rations. Will send relief party first thing in morning. Can I be assisted by steam up the Cadacan River as far as Loog? All small streams are torrents. Every hour is of vital importance to us. No opposition anywhere on the march from natives. Will report in person in morning.

WALLER, Major.

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, *January 5, 1902.*Major WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.:*

The General will be much pleased to hear of your return; he is now on the Gandara River. Am very sorry, but there is no boat available to go up the Cadacan. Will be glad to see you whenever you feel like coming over, in the absence of General Smith.

BATES, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 15, 1902.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban:*

Just returned. No signs of Porter except a short distance on one trail. Floods have washed away everything. Will report in person in morning.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 15, 1902.*

Captain Dougherty with Luzon leaves early to-morrow to ascertain whereabouts of Captain Porter. If unable to find him, will you give orders to Borongan and Lanang to send out expedition to assist him.

WALLER, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *January 15, 1902.*Major WALLER, *Basey, Samar, P. I.:*

Please say to captain of Luzon that the General wishes him to call upon commanding officers of Lanang and Borongan to send out parties in search of Captain Porter if he finds it necessary.

AYER, *Adjutant-General.*

In an interview with the General on January 15 I learned that the detachment of infantry, one company sent by him to garrison Quinapundan, had failed to reach that place. I offered to garrison it with men from Basey and Balangiga and telegraphed to have everything in readiness for moving on a moment's notice.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,

Basey, Samar, January 16, 1902.

SIR: 1. You will take your company and proceed by *Panay* to mouth of Quinapundan River, disembark, march to Quinapundan, and garrison that place. Take all company property, Buzzacott oven, thirty days' supplies for troops, with thirty days' additional supplies for native carriers, 1 Colt's gun with 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

Necessary equipage and medical supplies will be furnished you.

2. Arriving at Quinapundan, form your camp and stockade it, or tear down walls of the burned church and fortify it. Camp. Clear all the surrounding country of the insurgents supposed to be there. Make weekly reports of all your expeditions.

By command of the major commanding.

J. P. V. GRIDLEY,

Second Lieutenant, Adjutant.

Capt. H. I. BEARSS,

*Company D, First Battalion,**First Regiment, United States Marines.*

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH SAMAR,

Basey, Samar, January 16, 1902.

SIR: You will have 25 men, including noncommissioned officers, ready to leave with Captain Bearss on the *Panay* for Quinapundan. Rations for these men have been

issued and are aboard the *Panay*. Second Lieutenant Halford will take command of this detachment and report to Captain Bearss. Your men will take tentage and all camp equipage.

By command of the major commanding.

J. P. V. GRIDLEY,
Second Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Capt. A. J. MATTHEWS, U. S. M. C.,
Camp Commandant, Balangiga, Samar.

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, *January 15, 1902.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban, P. I.:*

Men all ready to leave for Quinapundan whenever you can furnish transportation.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 15, 1902.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:*

Can you furnish me a surgeon to accompany expedition to Quinapundan? Expedition leaves daylight to-morrow morning. If no surgeon available hospital steward will do. Gunboat will stop for him if necessary.

WALLER, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *January 16, 1902.*

WALLER, *Basey:*

Please direct Dr. Williams to accompany expedition to Quinapundan as its surgeon.

AYER, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 15, 1902.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Luzon:*

The general directs and issues you authority herewith to order parties out from Borongan, up the Surabac River, to look for Captain Porter's party. Please stop at Lanang and ask for information.

WALLER, *Major, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 16, 1902.*

RODGERS, *U. S. Navy, Cavite, P. I.:*

Have been back over trail for eight days; find only one trace of Porter and men. Think he has worked back to east coast. I and the men of relief party are so worn we can not do more. Arayat has gone to east coast, under orders from the general, to look out for the party there. Have no fear on account of food. Very anxious on account of floods. Still hopeful.

WALLER, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 17, 1902.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban:*

Captain Bearss, with Lieutenant Carpenter, Dr. Williams, 46 men, thirty days' rations, Colt gun, left this morning to garrison Quinapundan. He will take 1 officer and 25 men from Balangiga.

WALLER, *Major.*

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT, SOUTH SAMAR,
Basey, Samar, P. I., January 17, 1902.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command at Basey, Samar, P. I., from December 8 to December 27, 1901. On December 8 a sergeant and 10 men were sent to destroy a fish corral off Novelas. On December 9 a sergeant and 10 men were sent out into the fields north of Basey to look for a band of insurrectos reported by people of this town to be in that neighborhood. They saw no insurrectos, but killed 3 carabao.

Upon information received from a soldier of Juan Colanares, an expedition of 28 men under the command of Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, started in bancas for Novelas, near which Juan Colanares was supposed to be in camp. When about 3 miles off shore a storm overtook them and three of the four bancas capsized. Lieutenant Gridley, who with 6 men was in the remaining banca, attempted to stop and assist them, but the sea was so high and the wind so strong that he was driven into the shore, where he immediately lightened the banca and attempted to rescue the others; but it was impossible to get to them. So he with 5 men proceeded along shore, keeping abreast of the nearest banca, which was blown ashore about a mile below. Three natives (Basey) were again sent out in a banca and succeeded in bringing in one banca, while the fourth drifted into shore about a mile farther on. Out of the 21 men capsized all but 3 saved their rifles.

After a short rest they proceeded on their way and surrounded a cliff about three-eighths of the distance from Basey to Cape Capines. There he captured 5 bolomen, destroyed 50 pounds of rice, some potatoes, and other supplies, and captured 1 small insurgent flag and some chests of clothes. On December 12 the natives of the town having expressed a desire to show by their actions a friendliness toward the American Government, I permitted 130 natives to take 5 rifles and go into the mountains to capture insurgents. They surprised the camp of Marcus Duran and Victor Vinyon, captains of bolomen, captured 4 insurgents, the mistress of Captain Marcus, and brought in 600 pounds of rice, the sword of Captain Marcus, two iron-headed spears, many bamboo spears, one lantaoka, the muster roll of Captain Marcus's command, together with other papers.

On December 19, 55 men under the command of Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, together with Ensign Clements, the captain of the gunboat *Panay*, who volunteered to accompany the expedition with 8 men of his ship, surrounded the city of Kalabago, about 15 miles northeast of Basey, where Eugento Daza with 16 rifles was supposed to be encamped, but found no insurgents there. A large field of rice, a quantity of palawan, and other food supplies were destroyed. On the return trip, December 20, a native prisoner, who acted as guard, stabbed First Sergeant Murphy, Company C., First Regiment, U. S. Marines, twice in the back, with an iron spearhead, which he had found and concealed upon his person. He attempted to escape, but was immediately shot and killed. The wounds of the first sergeant are not serious and he is recovering rapidly. Three insurgents were shot on the return trip. On December 15, 26 bolomen with bolos presented themselves at this post. On December 17, 5 bolomen, including Captain Quintin Batica, with bolos presented themselves at this post. All were given the oath of allegiance.

R. H. DUNLAP, *Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *January 20, 1902.*

✓ ADJUTANT-GENERAL FIRST MARINE BRIGADE,
Cavite, P. I.:

Captain Porter and all men but 10 returned to-day to Tacloban from Lanang, to which place they had returned. Lieutenant Williams attacked by native carriers, wounded several times, reported not serious. Sent report of same to admiral this morning. Expedition left Lanang to rescue lost 10; have nothing of them as yet. Porter, Williams, and 15 men in hospital at Tacloban; 6 there in good condition. Porter suffering from fever. I am trying to recover from sharp attack of same. Will give you full report as soon as can be obtained from Porter and Williams. My party arrived at Basey from Lanang on the 6th. All in bad condition. I immediately sent party to rescue with stores and on the 8th followed with more stores. Marched 8 days, finding no trace of Porter except one place. Floods had destroyed all trails; impossible to discover in which direction Porter was going. Remained in mountains until men were worn out, then returned to Basey, requesting that a gunboat be sent to Lanang and Borongan. It was done. Porter, Williams, and men were brought back from Lanang to Tacloban to-day. Ten men are missing; have not heard full particulars as yet.

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., January 24, 1902. ✓

RODGERS, *Carite*:

The names of the missing men can not be had in full until I can communicate with Balangiga. The surnames are: Sanjule, E. Foster, G. M. Britt, T. Woods, Brown, F. F. Murry, T. Bassett, Bailey, W. A. Baroni, J. Connell; all privates; all of F and H companies. Lieutenant Williams is slightly wounded by bolos and bitten on hand by natives. He is suffering from fever in addition to wounds, but improving steadily. Captain Porter will leave hospital to-morrow and join me. Men doing well.

WALLER, *Major*.

[Telegram.]

JANUARY 25, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL FIRST MARINE BRIGADE,

Carite, P. I.:

Private Richard Kittle, Company D, First Regiment, died yesterday morning, ✓
Tacloban, result of exhaustion and blood poisoning from hardships and hurts while on march across island. No hope for the 10 men still missing.

WALLER, *Major*.

The native carriers were sent to Basey with such men of Captain Porter's column as were able to be moved, the natives under the guard of Sergeant Quick. The reports of the attempted murder of the men and other treachery by the natives, the whole plot being unmasked, caused me to hold an inquiry and consult with my officers. The population of the town was hostile at that time, over 3,000 men in number. I had 95 prisoners, with only 45 effective men for duty, with more than that number in hospital. I was bandaged from head to foot. Using my own judgment, and fortified by the opinions of the officers and men, I had the guilty men shot, releasing the innocent. The power exercised by me was mine by right as commanding the district. It seemed, to the best of my judgment, the thing to do at that time. I have not had reason to change my mind. I was tried by court martial on the charge of murder and acquitted. This charge was largely instigated by the vain boastfulness of one of the officers of my battalion. As soon as possible after the execution of the natives I reported the fact by telegraph.

The report of Captain Matthews's return march from Pambuhan to Balangiga never reached me. I have never heard the details, except that Pat Colleton and a native guide were wounded.

I wish to say of Capt. R. H. Dunlap that, while he worked hard, intelligently, and well, fortune did not give him the opportunity to come up with the enemy in numbers. He is nevertheless a brave, active, intelligent officer in the field, and always had my entire confidence.

Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. Navy, rendered much assistance in sounding and platting. His map of the Caducan River is the best extant.

I wish to recommend Private James McGee, Company H, for saving the life of Corporal Murphy, of Company D, at the risk of his own.

Lieut. A. S. Williams should be rewarded for his indomitable pluck on the march back to Lanang.

Capt. A. J. Matthews and Lieutenant Halford at Balangiga were especially active and merit reward. Lieutenant Halford was with me on several occasions and came under my observation.

CAMP CONNELL,

Balangiga, Samar, P. I., February 1, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have to report that I believe this section of the country, between the Lanaan and Quinapundan rivers, is practically free from active insurrection.

2. This belief is based upon the following facts, viz: That since my return from Pambuhan, southeastern Samar, expeditions have been out every two or three days scouring the country in all directions, meeting no opposition. I have obtained information from prisoners to the effect that the rifles formerly in this neighborhood have been sent east to join Captain Simon, near Salcedo; that the valley of the Balangiga River, including the surrounding mountains, is deserted, the houses showing no signs of recent occupation and the trails no signs of travel.

3. Efforts have been made of late to put a stop to the fishing along this coast, driving the fishermen inland, and I believe that the small parties I have had constantly engaged in this work have been successful to a great extent.

4. On the 24th and 25th instant 3 boleros were killed near the mouth of the Cotiao River who were identified by a prisoner as men who had taken part in the massacre here on September 28 last. Two of these men, it was claimed, were to leave the following day to join the insurgents near Guinan.

5. Work has been progressing steadily on the church, the town has been cleared away, and a stockade is nearly completed. There is not sufficient nipa in this vicinity to complete the roof, and none could be obtained from the S. M. in Tacloban.

Very respectfully,

A. J. MATTHEWS,
Captain, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The BATTALION COMMANDER,
Basey, Samar, P. I.

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., February 2, 1902.

✓ RODGERS, Cavite:

Private Mackenzie, D Company, died in hospital, Tacloban, yesterday; buried grave No. 10, military cemetery. Death resulted from liver complications due to hardships on march across island.

WALLER, Major.

(An exact copy of the above was sent to the adjutant-general, Cavite.)

CAMP GOODRELL,
Quinapundan, Samar, February 3, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command. In obedience to your orders, with 1 lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 44 enlisted men, and 25 prisoners, I left Basey at 8.30 a. m. on January 17, on the gunboat *Panay*.

Arrived at Balangiga at 1.30 p. m. of same day. Left Balangiga on January 18, accompanied by the *Luzon*, with 1 officer and 25 enlisted men on board, for Quinapundan.

January 19.—Lieutenant Carpenter landed with command and established outpost at 7 o'clock a. m. Went up the river with boat from *Luzon*, in charge of Ensign Boyd, and boat from *Panay*, in charge of Ensign Clements. About half way to Quinapundan we opened fire on the enemy with Colt gun at short range. Did not land to ascertain result of our fire, as I did not deem it worth while. About 200 yards below Quinapundan we were fired upon by the enemy. We soon silenced their fire.

We found the river navigable for steam cutter and small boats. Our stores and baggage were then put in the boats, and in tow of the steam cutter we started for Quinapundan, while the column on shore marched.

Arrived at 4 p. m. and established Camp Goodrell.

January 20.—Cleared brush around camp.

January 21.—Cleared brush around camp and commenced trenches. At 4.30 p. m. same day we were fired upon by the enemy. They paid us another visit at 1.30 a. m., opening upon us with about 12 rifles. Lieutenant Carpenter, with 15 men, flanked the enemy and by well-directed volleys caused them to retreat. At this point the Colt was turned loose; the enemy retired.

January 22.—Completed trenches and stone street. It was necessary to build the stone street on account of the deep mud.

January 23.—Sent Sergeant McSwiney, in charge of 15 men, to scout the surrounding country. He returned to camp with a quantity of nipa, with which I built kitchen and mess hall in the church. Same day sent First Sergeant Lipscomb with detachment to scout country in opposite direction. At 5.30 p. m. the enemy fired a few shots at about 1,000 yards from camp.

January 24.—Dug drains and policed camp.

January 25.—Expedition consisting of Lieutenants Carpenter and Rogers, with 30 men, left camp at 7.15 a. m.; went into the mountains to the westward. Fired on, and killed 4 natives in trenches.

January 26.—River overflows its banks, preventing all "hiking."

January 27.—Still raining.

January 28.—More rain.

January 29.—Clear. Expedition consisting of myself, Lieutenant Carpenter, and 25 enlisted men, left camp at 7.15 a. m. and "hiked" in a southeasterly direction. Captured 2 carabao. Same day sent First Sergeant Lipscomb out on an expedition. They killed 4 carabao.

January 31.—At 6:30 a. m. Lieutenant Rogers, with 25 men, left camp on expedition. Fired on 2 hombrea. This morning, at 6:30 o'clock, expedition of 25 men, under Lieutenant Rogers, left camp and made a balloon-shaped hike to the north-east. At the junction of the Quinapundan, Salcedo, and Omagonga trails he encountered a series of trenches, which he took without opposition. Just a short distance beyond he killed 5 bolomen. About 12.30 p. m. the enemy opened fire upon him with about 20 rifles. They fired good volleys and put up a shibboon fight. Lieutenant Rogers succeeded in making them retire with heavy losses.

Sergeant McSwiney was killed early in the fight. He was shot in the hand and groin. Our native guide was wounded.

The heavy volleying was heard in camp, and I at once started to Lieutenant Rogers's assistance. By the time I arrived he had so thoroughly done his work that I was not needed. Lieutenant Helwig, U. S. Navy, arrived in camp at 7 p. m. We have captured a number of bolos. The entire command has done excellent work. I can not speak too highly of Lieutenant Carpenter's conduct on the night of January 21 and the conduct of Lieutenant Rogers this day. They have been as valuable in camp as out of camp.

Surgeon Williams, U. S. Volunteers, has performed all his work with zeal and credit. I again want to mention the many kindnesses and valuable assistance rendered us by Lieutenant Dougherty, officers, and men of the U. S. S. *Luzon*, and Ensign Clements, officers, and men of the U. S. S. *Panay*.

Very respectfully,

H. I. BEARSS,
Captain, U. S. Marines.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marines.

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *February 3, 1902.*

SIR: It appears that a few cases of smallpox exist in this town at this date. As measures against its spread, particularly among the troops stationed here, I recommend that the following be observed:

1. All intercourse with the natives should be as limited as possible. To this end no one of the command should be allowed to go into the town and the natives should not be permitted to frequent the places occupied by the troops.

2. Clothing should not be allowed to be taken to the houses of the natives for washing.

3. The public school should be closed for the time being.

4. The usual distribution of food should be made at some point further within the town, and not at the president's office, as at present.

Known cases of the disease should be removed as soon as possible to Jinamoe Island, where suitable buildings may be erected and a few attendants allowed to care for the sick.

5. The houses in which cases are discovered should be placed under quarantine for ten days, the family being compelled to remain within their premises for that period and to receive no visitors.

6. The president should be required to report to the medical officer of the command new or suspicious cases as they appear.

7. The boat used to transport patients and attendants should be one selected for that purpose alone.

8. I do not regard the condition alarming. The cases are limited to children and infants. On inquiry I learn that it prevails here more or less all the time. At present it is seemingly aggravated by the fact that the people, through fear and imposed restrictions, are not able to take their sick into the country, as is their usual custom, and the cases thus accumulate in the town.

9. The men of the command may be regarded as immune. Some of them have been vaccinated three or four times during the last eight months. Last summer I carefully examined every one and revaccinated those that seemed to require it.

Respectfully,

G. S. LUNG,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C.,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUBDISTRICT SOUTH DAMAR,
Basey, Samar, P. I., February 4, 1902.

The following limits will be strictly adhered to by the members of this command:

A line running from the back and north side of the commissary building, passing the north side of sick quarters and schoolhouse; then south along Calle San Miguel or San Roque to Calle Real; then west around officers' quarters and north to the point of beginning.

The contents of the building occupied by the store of Hunt & Sugar may be moved to the building next to the commissary building and this building included in the limits.

By order of Major Waller.

JOHN V. P. GRIDLEY,
Second Lieutenant and Adjutant.

[Telegram.]

FEBRUARY 14, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban.

Am occupying Hinamoc Island again, trying to stamp out smallpox that has existed here for some time. I think we can stamp it out entirely. Our men are practically immune. Can you furnish us with vaccine virus by the *Mobile* to-day?

WALLER, *Major.*

CAMP GOODRELL,
Quinapundan, Samar, P. I., February 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition which left here this morning with Lieutenant Carpenter, U. S. M. C., Ensign Fisher, U. S. Navy, 40 marines, and 10 sailors. I "hiked" toward Salcedo. When we had gone about 2 miles in that direction we moved to the north and entered the trenches of the enemy from the rear without opposition. Found the trenches and quartels abandoned. We had been there about ten minutes when they opened fire. Replied with the Colts and a few volleys and they then ceased firing. We only saw three or four of their men and that was for a very brief instant. A few stores and bolos were found in the quartel. The stores were destroyed. Seven pigs were found under the quartel and we killed them.

I want to express my appreciation of Commander Huse's kindness in taking the body of Sergeant McSwiney to Balangiga for burial; also for sending his men ashore to cooperate with us.

Very respectfully,

H. I. BEARSS,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

Maj. L. W. T. WALLER,
Basey, Samar, P. I.

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., February 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of troops under my command at Basey, Samar, from December 27, 1901, to January 6, 1902:

On December 27, according to instructions received from you, I turned over the command at Basey to Lieut. J. T. Bootes, U. S. M. C., and proceeded with 30 men and carriers, and rations not only for my own command, but for your command, which I expected to meet at an early date, up the Cadacan River to an island in the river about 13 miles northeast of Basey. I reached there that night and established camp, and the next morning I found a trail which I believed led to the east coast of Samar and followed it about 4 miles, where I left marks to indicate that I was near at hand. Each day thereafter small parties went in all directions from our camp for the purpose of finding you, if possible. During these small expeditions many bolos and spears were captured and a small quantity of food supplies were destroyed. On the night of January 4 the river rose to a great height, and the camp was completely washed away. The command succeeded in reaching the mainland, but not without a great deal of danger. The next morning I shifted the camp to a point about 3 miles lower down the river. On the 6th, as nothing had been heard of you, I took the "cutter" and with 4 sick men started for Basey to get more rations. On my way down I met you and your command at "Loog," turned over the "cutter" to you, and sent a native policeman up the river for the rest of my command, and after joining them myself returned to Basey.

Very respectfully,

R. H. DUNLAP, *Captain, U. S. M. C.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, *February 7, 1902.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban:*

Reports from Balangiga show that on January 24 3 bolomen were killed, recognized as being parties in Balangiga massacre. Captain Bearss, at Quinapundan, reports January 24 killed 4 bolomen in trenches; enemy fired on camp same night; driven off by flanking party under Lieutenant Carpenter. February 3, 25 men, under Lieutenant Rogers, captured trenches at junction of Quinapundan, Omogongong, and Salcedo trails; killed 5 bolomen; later engaged in stubborn fight with enemy, who had about 20 rifles. Enemy fired good volleys; was routed with heavy loss. Our loss was Sergeant McSwiney, Company D, shot through hand and groin; killed; native guide wounded. Reports show that all rifles and bolomen have left the neighborhood of Balangiga and Quinapundan and have gone to Simon, at Salcedo.

WALLER, *Major.*

[Telegram.]

FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Sent an expedition toward San Antonio to-day; discovered new village; 38 houses hidden in bushes back from beach; houses well built. Destroyed it. No captures or casualties.

WALLER, *Major.*

[Telegram.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

All smallpox cases have been removed to Hinamoc Island; all people connected with the cases also put on island. All houses where cases occurred have been or are being burnt. Expedition up river returned to-day; went as far as natural-bridge landing and scouting in several directions. All quiet; no signs of insurrectos. Will be over to say good-bye to you in a couple of days. Suffering from a few boils just now.

WALLER.

[Telegram.]

FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.:

Surgeon reports after careful study of sickness here that it is not smallpox, but bad type of skin disease. Regards precautions taken as wise and safe.

WALLER, *Major.*BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *February 19, 1902.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban:*

Sent expedition to Sudca this morning; captured 2,000 pounds of rice. Will turn this over to Nineteenth Infantry and send another expedition to-morrow.

WALLER, *Major.*

[Telegram.]

BASEY, SAMAR, P. I., *February 20, 1902.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Tacloban:*

Sent out expedition of Nineteenth Infantry yesterday. Captured small quantity of rice, destroyed some, and killed 2 bolomen escaping with rice.

WALLER, *Major.*

CAMP CONNELL,
Balangiga, Samar, P. I., February 23, 1902.

SIR: I transmit herewith the reports of operations conducted from Balangiga since last report.

In addition to expeditions mentioned in attached reports, I sent out a scouting party to the north and westward of the camp on 17th instant. Nothing of importance was encountered. On 18th instant I sent out a small party in bancos, under the command of Lieutenant Halford, U. S. M. C., along the beach to the south of the camp. Three insurgents were killed by the party about 2 miles from camp.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Captain, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

Maj. L. T. WALLER.

CAMP CONNELL,
Balangiga, Samar, P. I., February 25, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I took 20 men of this command, with Lieutenant Halford, and ascended the Balangiga River in bancas.

2. Nothing of importance was encountered until we reached the limit of navigation in the bancas, when as we came into a narrow stretch of shallow water we were fired upon from a small hill commanding that portion of the river. This fire was soon silenced and Lieutenant Halford, with a few men, ascended the hill and destroyed their camp and breastworks, while I took another party, and, leaving the boats, followed in the direction we had seen them take in retreat. Lieutenant Halford rejoining me a short distance up the stream, we continued along the banks and destroyed 2 large houses which had evidently been occupied by the insurgents as quarters. The insurgents had about 8 Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

3. On our return down the river a number of houses and fish traps along the river bank were destroyed and between 150 and 200 pounds of hemp, together with 2 bancos, were brought in.

4. In closing I would respectfully state that I believe these rifles have only been in this position a short time, as I passed within a few hundred yards of this trench about three weeks ago and was not fired upon.

Very respectfully,

A. J. MATTHEWS,
Captain, U. S. M. C.

The COMMANDING OFFICER, Balangiga, P. I.

CAMP CONNELL,
Balangiga, Samar, P. I., February 16, 1902.

SIR: In obedience to your verbal order of February 15, 1902, I have the honor to report as follows:

1. At 7 a. m. February 16, 1902, an expedition under my command left Camp Connell. The detachment consisted of Second Lieutenant Smith and 13 men of his company (Company D, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry) and 12 marines from this camp.

2. We went out on the old Spanish trail to the eastward for about 1½ miles and then struck southward, working in a zigzag course for about two hours, finally returning to the above-mentioned trail about 3 miles from camp. We then marched toward Quinapundan for 3 miles and from there returned to camp about 1 p. m.

3. On the march we passed quite a number of "shacks," but there was no evidence that they had been recently inhabited.

4. The only signs that were seen of natives were footprints on the Spanish trail about 4 miles from this camp.

Very respectfully,

HARRY R. JAY,
First Lieutenant, U. S. M. C.

Capt. D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Marines, Camp Connell, Balangiga, P. I.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINES,
Washington, D. C.

VIRGINIA BEACH, PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VA.,

July 1, 1902.

SIR: 1. In looking over the reports I find that three have been omitted. I can give the dates approximately only. On the evening of November 23, 1901, I took Captain Porter and a picked crew of men, 16 in all, a Colt's automatic gun in the cutter and proceeded down the straits to a point near Nipa Nipa. My idea was to intercept and capture boats communicating with the insurgents in Samar from Leyte. We overhauled 2 near Nipa Nipa, and as they fled we opened on them; 3 men were killed on the insurgent side. We remained cruising all night without further adventure.

2. Lieutenant Gridley took a boat expedition toward Nipa Nipa about December 15, 1901. While offshore in deep water the bancas were caught in a typhoon and swamped. They drifted and were driven ashore. Bolomen swarmed on the beach in readiness to slaughter the wrecked men. When the first banca reached shoal water with the men clinging to the outriggers, then the men got their footing on the shingle beach, unslung their rifles from the thwarts, and opened fire on the bolomen, driving them off. Lieutenant Gridley deserves great credit for his management of the expedition.

About January 4 an expedition was sent to Odoc to capture or kill ladrones reported there in force. Lieut. C. C. Carpenter was in charge. He killed 8 and captured 4; also killed 4 carabao.

On January 25 Lieutenant Gridley was again sent toward Iba to capture Juan Colinares, the insurgent leader in the district. Colinares had left, but in a skirmish with insurgents Lieutenant Gridley's party killed 8; they also burned 5 shacks.

In closing this supplementary report I wish to give the names of the officers composing the personnel of the expedition, inviting attention to the different recommendations:

Maj. L. W. T. Waller.

First Lieut. A. S. Williams, adjutant; twice recommended.

First Lieut. J. T. Bootes, quartermaster and commissary.

Surg. George Lung, U. S. Navy; once recommended.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Brister, U. S. Navy; once recommended.

Capt. D. D. Porter; twice recommended.

Capt. R. H. Dunlap; once mentioned.

Capt. A. J. Matthews; once mentioned.

Capt. Hiram J. Bearss; twice recommended.

First Lieut. J. H. A. Day.

First Lieut. C. C. Carpenter; twice recommended.

First Lieut. H. R. Lay; twice recommended.

Second Lieut. A. C. Rodgers; twice recommended.

Second Lieut. J. V. P. Gridley; twice recommended.

Second Lieut. Frank Halford; twice recommended.

3. I wish to ask the general to invite the attention of the Navy Department to the different mentions of the naval officers who so heartily and readily, at all times, cooperated with and assisted us.

To Surgeon-Major Combe and Lieutenant Yost, U. S. A. M. D., are due the thanks of our entire corps for their care of our sick officers and men.

4. Capt. D. D. Porter I can not say too much. The same may be said of Capt. H. J. Bearss. Captain Matthews always showed great courage and judgment. Captain Dunlap, always ready, steady, and reliable, only lacked opportunity. Of the lieutenants coming immediately under my notice, Lieutenants Williams, Carpenter, Halford, and Gridley stand foremost. I was, however, dependent largely upon the reports of the captains concerning their subalterns.

First Lieut. J. N. Wright relieved Lieutenant Bootes as quartermaster in February.

5. Concerning my own actions, I have to refer the general to the recommendations of Brigadier-General Smith, Major-General Chaffee, and Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers.

Very respectfully,

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER,
Major, U. S. M. C.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINES,
Washington, D. C.

O

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT

OF THE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1903.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my last report before being placed upon the retired list, October 3, 1903, in conformity with law, of the condition and service of the United States Marine Corps during the past year.

Since the date of my last report I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., Mare Island, Cal., and Bremerton, Wash.; at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; at the naval training stations Newport, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal.; the naval station Port Royal, S. C.; of the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska; of the recruiting offices at Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle, Wash., and of the assistant paymaster and acting assistant quartermaster's office at San Francisco, Cal.; and have visited St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed camp of marines in that city during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the summer of 1904.

Improvements and repairs have been, or are being made, at the several stations as mentioned below:

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Owing to the extensive improvements made at this post in the course of the past three years, improvements during the foregoing year have been limited to painting and minor repairs to the woodwork and plumbing, relaying walk in rear of barracks, and replacing some floors in men's quarters. Steel swinging bunks are being installed in the guard-house prison. An electric-lighting system is in course of installation in the officers' and enlisted men's quarters; for this purpose Congress appropriated \$3,500 in the act approved July 1, 1902. This work is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that the system will be ready for use in a very short time.

This barracks is now in excellent condition and the improvement to the guardhouse and office has been of great benefit to the post.

BOSTON, MASS.

The installation of modern plumbing in the enlisted men's quarters at this post is progressing, a contract therefor having been entered

into by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, with Huey Brothers, under date of June 20, 1903, providing for the satisfactory completion of the work within ninety days from date of contract. Congress appropriated \$1,500 for this work in the act approved July 1, 1902.

The quartermaster of the corps has been directed to include in the estimates for the next fiscal year, items of \$2,500 for the installation of electric light and \$3,000 for the improvement of the parade ground at this post.

Other improvements at Boston are: hot-water boiler in men's bakery, bath tub in officers' quarters, brick addition to the men's toilet room, painting of walls, ceilings, etc., and several new floors in men's quarters.

After the completion of the improvements mentioned above the barracks will be in excellent condition.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Repairs have been made to the barracks and quarters, such as replacing hot-water boiler in men's kitchen, relaying new floors in rooms Nos. 1 and 2 of men's quarters, and repairs to passageway, junior officers' quarters.

It will be necessary, at an early date, to replace the old bakery with a new modern bakery, a board of survey having condemned the present old structure, which is of frame and not worth repairing. This board of survey has also found that the present location of the boiler used for heating purposes is not sufficiently large to accommodate the additional boiler which is to be installed, and has, therefore, recommended the erection of a new brick building, detached from the barracks, sufficiently large for use as a bakery and boiler room, and for this purpose an item of \$5,000 has been included in the estimates for the next fiscal year. The additional boiler is required for the reason that, owing to the enlargement of the barracks in 1900, the present heating apparatus is of insufficient capacity to satisfactorily heat the barracks and quarters. Steps will immediately be taken to install an additional boiler, which will be located in a temporary structure, detached from the barracks, pending the erection of the new brick building referred to above.

The new electric-lighting system authorized by Congress, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 was provided in an act approved July 1, 1902, has been installed in the barracks and quarters, and is a marked improvement on the method of lighting by gas formerly in use.

Plans are now being prepared by the Department for the erection of a large, first-class prison on Seaveys Island for the confinement of general court-martial prisoners, and as a large number of men will necessarily be confined in this institution as the Navy increases, it is recommended that an independent post be established for guarding these prisoners.

In view of this recommendation, I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates the sum of \$100,000 for a first-class barracks, capable of quartering 200 men, and \$36,000 for three sets of quarters for the use of the officers required to be stationed at this new post.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

The barracks at this post being a new building, few repairs were necessary. Minor repairs have been made to the plumbing and heat-

ing apparatus, outside granolithic walks have been laid, and independent waterspouts were constructed to conduct the rain-water from the roof. The target gallery has been completed, and besides being particularly useful it is attractive in appearance.

This building, light, airy, and comfortable for the command, is one of the best barracks in the corps.

In my last annual report I invited the Department's attention to the urgent need for officers' quarters at this station. The officers are now compelled to live in Philadelphia, and in order to secure suitable residences are obliged to go a long distance from the navy-yard. This segregation of officers from the command is not only inimical to the public interests, in so far as the maintenance of a high standard of discipline and efficiency is concerned, but would be a serious hindrance to the proper employment of the command in the event of a large fire or other disturbance within the precincts of the navy-yard, as the officer of the day is the only marine officer available for the disposition and control of the large command at this place in an emergency. An estimate for four sets of officers' quarters is included in those submitted for the next fiscal year, which amount—\$50,000—it is earnestly hoped may be allowed by Congress.

DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The transfer to the Philadelphia depot of the assistant quartermaster's office and the supplies pertaining thereto, formerly located in Washington, D. C., has been completed. Not only does this obviate the confusion which must necessarily result from the fact that certain supplies were issued from the assistant quartermaster's depot at Washington, while others were furnished from Philadelphia, but it further subserves the interest of the most thorough accountability and responsibility, inasmuch as there are now two assistant quartermasters on duty at that station, one of whom it is intended to employ in receiving and inspecting supplies at the depot, while the other is charged with their issue and transportation. Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, is in charge of the depot, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, is his assistant.

In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, making appropriations for the naval service for the current fiscal year the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building at Philadelphia, Pa., to be used for the manufacture and storage of clothing and supplies, and as an office for the assistant quartermaster in charge. Under date of April 16, 1903, the quartermaster of the Marine Corps recommended the appointment of a board to consider the question of the purchase of a site for the erection of this building, which recommendation was acted upon by the designation of the following officers for this duty: Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps; Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, and First Lieut. C. H. Lyman, U. S. Marine Corps, recorder.

The board convened at the office of the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1903, carefully considered all available sites, and after full consideration of all conditions and requirements, recommended the purchase in Philadelphia of the building now occupied as a clothing depot at the southwest corner

of Washington avenue and Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., containing about 12,500 square feet, which can be purchased for \$57,000, and the site used for the new building. The report of the board has been approved by me and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for consideration.

THE HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

The headquarters, United States Marine Corps, were moved from the Bond Building to the Navy Department Annex in the Mills Building on March 28, 1903, pursuant to the direction of the Navy Department.

The location of the headquarters offices in close proximity to the Navy Department has greatly facilitated the transaction of business, but it is found that the space allotted to the Marine Corps on the sixth floor of the Mills Building, 19 rooms, is entirely inadequate to accommodate the clerical force of the corps and afford sufficient room for the valuable records pertaining to the corps, which it is required to have available for purposes of reference, and it has therefore been found necessary to store these records in one of the non-fireproof buildings at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

As these records are invaluable to the Marine Corps, it is highly important that they be kept in the best possible condition, and as in their present place of storage there is danger of their being destroyed by fire, etc., Maj. Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, was ordered to make an inspection of the building in which they are now stored, and this officer, after a thorough inspection, reported as follows:

Owing to the lack of other available space, the records of the United States Marine Corps, which consist of books and papers of all kinds, dating back to the organization of the corps, over one hundred years ago, are stored on the ground floor of a building at the Marine Barracks in this city, which adjoins the blacksmith shop on one side and the water-closet of the post on the other, and is in close proximity to the stable for the public horse, in consequence of which the building is frequented by rats, which it is impossible to keep out. The back part of this room is a wooden shed built originally to store paints and oils in, and has been connected with the front room by cutting a door through the brick wall. The records are piled on the floor and on temporary shelves, and investigation shows that the rats have, in many cases, destroyed entirely the backs of many of the books and in some cases the leaves of these books. It is the opinion of the undersigned that steps should be immediately taken to remove these records to a place of safety, such as a fireproof building, in order that they may be properly cared for as important and valuable documents. There is no fireproof building at the Marine Barracks, nor is there any other there where they can be properly stored, everything being in an exceedingly crowded condition. It is, therefore, recommended that, if possible, there may be secured in the Mills Building additional rooms where these records can be placed, and where access to them can be gained, which, in their present location, is well-nigh impossible.

The quartermaster of the Marine Corps, in forwarding the above quoted report of Major McCawley, states that in his opinion this matter is a very serious one, as, if these records are allowed to remain in the building in which they are at present stored, there is considerable danger of mutilation, if not destruction, by fire, mildew, etc., some of them having already been seriously damaged, as stated in Major McCawley's report. The quartermaster also invites attention to the fact that some of these records are constantly required for purposes

of reference by the various offices at these headquarters, thus emphasizing the necessity for their being stored in a more accessible place than at present. He recommends that five, or preferably six, rooms in the Navy Department Annex be allotted the Marine Corps for the purpose of storing these records. The quartermaster also invites attention to the report of a special board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, which recommended that the Marine Corps be allotted 7,538 square feet in the Navy Department Annex, but that the present space assigned to and occupied by the corps is only 5,174 square feet, which is at least one-third less floor and wall space than is actually required.

On August 3, 1903, this office referred the papers on which the report of Major McCawley was based to the Department (indorsement No. 5155-03), with the following recommendation:

The matter of additional room, as presented in the within papers, has on a number of occasions been brought to the attention of the Department by the undersigned, and it is again urgently requested that, in accordance with the recommendation of the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, as contained in the third indorsement hereon, five more rooms in the Mills Building be assigned at the earliest practicable date for the use of the Marine Corps in the preservation of the valuable documents within mentioned.

In view of the foregoing reports and recommendations it is earnestly requested that the additional rooms asked for be allotted to the Marine Corps as soon as possible, in order that these valuable records may be stored in an accessible place and beyond the danger of further mutilation or destruction.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The building erected for offices for headquarters, and now used as offices for the commanding officer, officer of the day, clerks, clothing storeroom, and quarters for men, is a thoroughly up-to-date fireproof structure, and affords well lighted and ventilated sleeping apartments for the use of a part of the command, thus allowing a portion of the old quarters, recently condemned by a board of survey, to be abandoned.

The section of the new building occupied by the enlisted men is not nearly large enough for the use of the command, and as the old barracks have been condemned by a board of survey as not being fit for further occupancy as quarters for the men, I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose of enlarging the present new quarters and providing for a suitable band room, mess hall, and kitchen. If these changes are made it is proposed to remove the old quarters, take down the wall on Eighth street, and place a neat iron fence in its stead, which would add greatly to the appearance of the post.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Necessary repairs have been made on this barracks from time to time, as were required. The cells are not satisfactory, and improvements are under consideration.

The late commandant, Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, recommended that the officers' quarters and barracks should be taken for the use of

the navy-yard, and new quarters and a modern fireproof barracks be provided, and located on the land, west of the yard, recently purchased by the Department. When the question was taken up it was found that this land had been already more or less fully allotted and divided into sites for the prospective buildings for the different bureaus of the Navy. In view of this fact, and of the further consideration that this ground is very low, and therefore but illy adapted for the location of barracks in which men would be permanently housed, it was not deemed practicable to secure a portion of said site for the erection of a barracks and officers' quarters.

The property lying between the present eastern boundary of the navy-yard and Eleventh street SE., recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, is regarded as a highly desirable site for the location of a marine barracks, and a recommendation was made by me to the Secretary of the Navy on July 30, 1903, for the purchase of this land and the allotment of a portion thereof to the Marine Corps for the construction of a barracks and officers' quarters thereon. In accordance with my recommendation, concurred in by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Department, on August 4, 1903, directed Admiral Endicott to submit to Congress an estimate for the purchase of lands upon the east of the navy-yard as a site for the location of barracks and parade ground.

The marine barracks at the navy-yard is located at the main gate, without any space for parade, drill, and recreation ground for the command, consequently the men are compelled to go outside for any outdoor sports. This state of affairs should not exist at any barracks.

In view of the above it is earnestly hoped that the above-mentioned land may be acquired by the Department this year, in order that a new, up-to-date, fireproof barracks, which is a necessity at such an important navy-yard as that in Washington, may be erected in the near future.

NORFOLK, VA.

This barracks has twice been condemned by boards of survey as being unfit for further occupancy, and therefore only such repairs as were absolutely necessary have been made during the past year.

On March 30, 1903, diphtheria having broken out at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, the Department directed that a temporary increase of the command be made. This action was taken, and the commanding officer of the barracks was directed to have all the sewer connections inspected. This was done and the sewers and connections put in proper order. The epidemic was of short duration.

On July 1, 1902, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a modern fireproof barracks at this station, but delay in beginning the erection has been caused by the fact that certain land outside of the barracks, on which it was intended to erect the new building, could not be secured, owing to the fact that the property owners demanded exorbitant prices for the land. Upon the recommendation of the commandant of the station I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates for the next fiscal year the sum of \$35,000, to be used for the purpose of purchasing a site outside of the navy-yard, to the west of the present barracks, which would be near the center of the navy-yard; and if this land is acquired it will make a very desirable site for the barracks.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The building used for a barracks at this station is a wooden structure, built years ago, and at that time was considered sufficient to accommodate the command. Since then the training station has grown to be a large and important part of the new Navy, and a much larger guard is now needed to perform the duties required of the marines.

The building has recently been surveyed and all the sills found to be rotten, and requires immediate repairs. This is now being done at as little cost as possible, as it is not deemed advisable to expend more than absolutely necessary upon this building, which will soon have to be replaced by a larger and more modern barracks.

I understand it is contemplated to greatly enlarge and improve the station, and before the plans are perfected I recommend that a new fireproof barracks, large enough to accommodate at least 250 men, be considered.

By an order of the Department, dated March 19, 1903, the marines stationed at the Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett station, shall be under the direct control of the senior naval officer stationed on the island.

In the same order the following plots of land are placed under the control of the commanding officer of marines for use as a parade ground and for other purposes:

On the north side of the road, a plot of land bounded by lines passing the quarters of the commanding officer of the guard at a distance of 30 feet from the building on the north, west, and south sides. On the east side of the road, a plot of land bounded on the north by a line extending from the road to the water, situated 200 feet north of the main building of the barracks, and toward the south extending as far as the causeway. When new barracks are built, this ground will be ample for a site, and will leave sufficient room for a parade ground.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

On February 21, 1903, the command at the Naval Academy moved from their temporary quarters in tents into the new barracks. This building is substantially constructed, being fireproof, roomy, well ventilated, well lighted, imposing in appearance, and thoroughly in keeping with the general improvements now going on at the Naval Academy. The three sets of officers' quarters now being constructed by the Charles McCaul Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., will be ready for occupancy on or about September 1, 1903. The pole line to connect the power house, Naval Academy, with the barracks and officers' quarters, for electric lighting these buildings, is practically completed. A new brick bake oven has been constructed, and a large modern refrigerator installed. A contract for the necessary grading of the grounds around the barracks and officers' quarters was entered into with E. Lacy Chinn for \$3,237, to be completed within ninety days from the date of the commencement of the work, but owing to the continued wet weather the work on this improvement has progressed slowly.

Pursuant to my intention, as stated in my report of last year, the Marine Corps school of application has been transferred from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to the marine barracks, Naval

Academy, Annapolis, Md. This action was taken in order that the officers of the corps sent to the school for instruction could have better opportunities to secure the desired practical and theoretical work. The assembling of the necessary equipment and supplies for the school has been nearly completed, and the school is practically in working order. Three additional sets of officers' quarters are required at this post for the purpose of accommodating the duty and student officers, as it is not considered advisable for these young officers to live in the town away from the school.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Owing to the status of this station, it being understood that the practical abandonment or the lessening of its importance was contemplated, only such repairs have been made during the past year as were found to be absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the command.

In accordance with directions received from the Department on January 19, 1903, a detachment consisting of Capt. L. M. Gulick, U. S. Marine Corps, from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and First Lieuts. J. McE. Huey and B. B. Woog, U. S. Marine Corps, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 36 privates from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., was sent to the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., for the purpose of guarding the crew of the U. S. training ship *Buffalo*, which vessel was in quarantine at that station. On February 7, 1903, this detachment was increased by the addition of 20 privates from the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and on March 7, 1903, by direction of the Department, it was further increased by the sending to Port Royal from the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, of 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 30 privates. Capt. P. S. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, joined from the U. S. receiving ship *Franklin* on January 20, 1903, and was in command of the detachment while it remained at the station. On March 24, 1903, the above-mentioned officers and men were returned to the stations from which they were taken, with the exception of First Lieut. B. B. Woog, U. S. Marine Corps, 2 corporals, and 30 privates from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and 5 privates from the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., who were retained at the post, thus increasing the command to 58 men, which number has since been increased to 70 enlisted men.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

In the estimates for last year, in view of the fact that Congress had made provision for a dry dock, office buildings, quarters for naval officers, workshops, and machine shops, etc., for the Navy, and as no provision had been made for Marine Corps buildings, I included the following items: Sixty-eight thousand dollars for modern fireproof barracks, \$32,000 for commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, and \$5,000 for improving and grading grounds. The estimates were returned to me by the Department with directions to eliminate the items above mentioned, and this was done, and the estimates returned to the Department.

On August 11, 1903, the commandant of the station reported to the Department that a state of lawlessness existed at the station, and asked that more watchmen be assigned to duty there. This report was

referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, for comment and recommendation, August 14, 1903, who returned it to the Department with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned to the Department.

The condition herein set forth is one which could be much better met by the stationing of a marine guard at this navy-yard, where there is now none. An increase of the watch force from three to six would place only one additional man upon duty at any given time and does not seem to the Bureau to be at all adequate to cope with the situation as represented by the commandant; and to arrest such practices as herein named and handle such situations as shown would require a marine guard. The Government has very little property to be guarded at this point at the present time, and, as indicated in the commandant's letter, nearly all belongs to the contractors, and the Government has guaranteed no police protection to their property.

The Bureau entertains the opinion previously expressed in another communication, that it would be well to establish a marine guard at this yard at an early date. The Bureau is aware that no proper quarters are yet provided for such a guard, but it observes that under the appropriation "Repair of Barracks, Marine Corps, 1904," naval act of 1903, provision is made for repairs of barracks; "for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at such other places as the public exigencies may require." The total of this appropriation is \$66,336. It is suggested that the commandant of the Marine Corps be consulted as to the advisability and practicability of establishing a small marine guard at the Charleston Navy-Yard.

The Department having, on August 19, 1903, referred these papers to me for comment and recommendation, I returned them on August 27, 1903, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the direction contained in the third indorsement hereon.

It appears from the attached letter of the commandant, navy-yard, Charleston, S. C., that there exists at that yard a state of lawlessness which one would hardly expect to find even in the Philippines. According to the report of the commandant "a party of drunken men armed with shotguns barricaded themselves in the yard and announced their intention of holding their position against all comers," and a woman passing through the yard was murdered in cold blood in broad daylight, "when the yard was full of workmen." That such wanton disregard of the law could prevail in the locality mentioned is almost inconceivable, yet the undersigned is not in position to doubt that the commandant at Charleston was in full possession of all the facts bearing on the subject when he made the attached report.

In consideration of the condition referred to above, it is respectfully recommended that a marine guard consisting of 1 officer and 30 enlisted men be detailed for duty at the navy-yard, Charleston, with authority to carry revolvers and to use them when necessary. As will be seen by the fifth indorsement hereon, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, this guard can be quartered in tents until such time as barracks can be erected.

An item to cover the cost of the erection of barracks at Charleston was included in the annual estimates submitted last year by the undersigned, but the estimates were returned by the Department with instructions that said item be stricken out. This was done. If, however, it be the present intention of the Department to establish a Marine Corps post at the Charleston yard for the protection of Government property, the undersigned respectfully requests authority to include in the estimates soon to be submitted by him an item providing for the construction of barracks there.

These papers were returned from the Department on September 1, 1903, with the following indorsement:

[Seventh indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1903.*

Returned to the Major-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

The Department approves the recommendation that a marine guard consisting of 1 officer and 30 enlisted men be detailed for duty at the navy-yard, Charleston, S. C., and orders will be issued accordingly.

Authority is given to include the cost of the erection of barracks at Charleston in the next annual estimates to be submitted.

CHAS. H. DARLING,
Acting Secretary.

In view of the order contained in the above-quoted indorsement I directed an assistant quartermaster of the corps to proceed to Charleston, S. C., to report to the commandant of the naval station, and make all preparations for a camp for 30 men, and as soon as these arrangements are completed 1 officer and 30 men will be ordered to this station. These men will be made as comfortable as possible under canvas.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

As mentioned in my last annual report, there has again arisen the subject of the Department's taking the building now occupied by the marines at this station as an ordnance shop under the Bureau of Ordnance, thus making it necessary for the marines to vacate the building. It is earnestly hoped that this change will not be made, as there is no Marine Corps building available at Pensacola, the old structure formerly used as a barracks being built of wood and entirely unfitted for the housing of men. If this building should be taken from the corps by the Navy for the use above stated it would be necessary either to take the marines away from the navy-yard or else quarter them in tents.

On August 27, 1903, I referred to the Department certain papers relative to the question of the taking of the building now used as a barracks as an ordnance shop by the Navy, with the following indorsement:

1. Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy requesting that this office be informed, in connection with the within correspondence, whether it be the intention of the Department to withdraw from the use of the Marine Corps building No. 18 at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., which building in 1897 was turned over to the corps by the Navy. Said building has been so modified and improved as to make a very comfortable barracks for the men, and it is hoped that the corps will be permitted to retain it as such.

2. The return of all of the attached papers is respectfully requested.

In view of the unsettled status of this building no repairs of importance have been made at this post during the past year. Although preliminary steps relative to the building of a porch to the barracks, for which purpose Congress appropriated the sum of \$3,500 during the fiscal year 1903, have been taken, the actual work has not been started, pending the decision of the Department in the matter.

On February 23, 1903, as many of the marines as could be spared from the barracks at the navy-yard were sent to the city of Pensacola for the purpose of participating in the Mardi Gras parade on that date. This action was taken pursuant to the request of Mr. C. H. Turner, chief of parade committee, said request having been approved by the commandant of the navy-yard, Pensacola, and by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. On this occasion the marines made a very fine display, and added greatly to the features of the parade.

The health of the command at this station for the past year has been remarkably good.

ALGIERS, LA.

Congress having appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a marine barracks and one set of officers' quarters at this station, proposals were invited for their erection. Only two bids for doing this work were received, and the lowest of these was in excess

of the amount appropriated. This condition is due to the fact that the cost of labor and material has greatly increased recently, and I am convinced that the available appropriation is too small to permit of the erection of a barracks of the required character and dimensions, and this also applies to the one set of officers' quarters which it is desired to construct. No contract has, therefore, been entered into.

The plans and specifications for the buildings have been given much consideration, and have been several times revised with a view to reducing the expense of construction, but I am forced to the conclusion that an increase in the appropriation is necessary.

Owing to the above facts I have directed the quartermaster of the Marine Corps to include in his estimates for the next fiscal year an item of \$6,500, in addition to the amount already appropriated, which amounts, it is believed, will be sufficient to permit of the construction of a suitable barracks and one set of officers' quarters.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

During my recent western tour I inspected the post at Mare Island and found all buildings in excellent condition.

Preliminary steps have been taken toward the installation in the officers' and men's quarters of a modern system of hot-water heating, for which purpose Congress appropriated \$11,000 in the act approved March 3, 1903. This work will be completed before winter sets in, and the officers and men will be more comfortable than heretofore.

Owing to the large number of general court-martial prisoners being sentenced to confinement at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, the prison is nearly always filled to the limit of its capacity, leaving no place for the confinement of the regular garrison prisoners. As it is very essential, for the maintenance of discipline, to have a place in which to confine prisoner at a post, I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates for the next fiscal year an item of \$30,000 for the erection of a small prison for the use of the command at this station.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

There has been considerable delay in the construction of a marine barracks at this station owing to the increase in the cost of labor and material on the western coast and the consequent necessity of modifying the plans for barracks in order that the cost of the building might come within the amount appropriated, i. e., \$30,000 for barracks and \$16,000 for commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters. Bids for the erection of the barracks in accordance with the modified plans were opened on August 17, 1903, and the work will go on as rapidly as possible.

Preliminary steps have also been taken toward modifying the plans and specifications for the officers' quarters, and as soon as finished proposals will be issued and the work will be commenced immediately.

During my recent tour west I thoroughly inspected the site allotted for the barracks and quarters and found it to be an excellent one. The men are now quartered in tents and are as comfortable as possible under canvas.

PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

A plan has been on foot having for its object the change of the present location of the barracks to a site a considerable distance from the one now occupied by it. The barracks are now situated at a point which is admirably adapted for the purpose. The ground available for drill purposes is sufficient, and as the location, being a central one, enables the marines to respond to a call at any point in the yard promptly, no adequate reason can be seen why a change should be made, and it is not approved by the present commandant of the station. The ground upon which the barracks and quarters are located is not, so far as I am informed, desired for any other purpose, and is, in fact, not so well adapted for any other use as its present one. I found the command at this small post to be in excellent condition, so far as efficiency, discipline, and morale are concerned. A new range has been put in the enlisted men's kitchen, and the capacity of the heating apparatus in the officers' and enlisted men's quarters has been increased by the installation of a larger furnace in lieu of the two smaller ones. The ventilation of the barracks building has also been improved.

The capacity of the barracks not being great enough for the number of men required to be kept at this station to perform properly the duties required of the marines, I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates the sum of \$6,000 for the purpose of raising the two wings of the building. This improvement will add greatly to the health and comfort of the men, and the barracks will then be large enough to meet all demands for some time to come.

SITKA, ALASKA.

Upon my tour of inspection I found this post to be a thoroughly well-regulated one. The building is in good condition, many improvements having been made by the commanding officer, Maj. Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps, and his every effort is to make the men contented and happy. The command, though small, is a model so far as efficiency is concerned, and when it is considered that the commanding officer, in addition to performing the legitimate duties incident to his position, has done a great amount of work for the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, in superintending the construction of a coal shed and installing an engine for coaling ship on Japonsky Island, across from the naval station, it is considered that he is deserving of more than the usual amount of credit due a conscientious and successful commanding officer.

I inspected the coal pile and the shed in which it is stored, and tested the temperature of the coal, which was found to be 48°, while outside the building the temperature was 68°.

I also inspected the engine and boilers. The coal shed I found to be an excellent building, and the coal of a very fine quality. The engine and appliances for coaling ship worked perfectly. The marines got up steam and were ready for coaling ship in twenty-five minutes.

A contract has recently been made for the erection of an addition to the coal shed, and the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment requested me to allow Major Pendleton to superintend this work, and also take charge of the coal, which request was granted.

A new range and hot-water tank have been installed in the barracks at this post, and board walks replaced by concrete pavement.

A contract was entered into on June 30, 1903, with the firm of Ellingen & Rudolph, to construct officers' quarters at this post, at a cost of \$4,825. These quarters will be completed in four months.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MAGAZINE, IONA ISLAND, N. Y.

The marine guard at this station consists of 1 first sergeant, 1 corporal, and 9 privates, under charge of the first sergeant. They are quartered in a building furnished by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and render most efficient service in guarding the Government property at this place.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The command at this post consists of 28 enlisted men, who are at present under the charge of a gunnery sergeant. I have been directed by the Department to send a second lieutenant to command this guard, and this order will be complied with as soon as an officer of that rank is available.

DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.

At present there are stationed at this post 2 second lieutenants and 27 enlisted men. This number is too small for the duty required, and more men will be sent in the near future.

The men seem to be satisfied and contented at this post, as they frequently get an opportunity to visit Key West on liberty.

The health of the command has been good during the past year.

CAMP ROOSEVELT, CULEBRA, P. R.

The permanent command at this post consists of 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 passed assistant surgeon, United States Navy, and 85 enlisted men. First Lieut. Leof M. Harding, U. S. Marine Corps, is in command, and has rendered good service in taking care of the guns mounted at this place.

Lumber for the erection of light frame buildings at this station was purchased over a year ago in New York and shipped to Culebra, but nothing has, however, been done toward the erection of such buildings, owing to the question of a site not having been settled. It is hoped that a site for the barracks may be allotted in the near future, as the men are now under canvas, and are thus put to a great deal of suffering and inconvenience during the rainy season.

A report was received from the commanding officer of marines at this station on September 2, 1903, touching on this question, as follows:

I respectfully report that the high winds and severe rains have recently been extremely trying on the men of this command, and on several occasions tents have been blown down and torn to pieces.

On the afternoon and night of the 17th instant a storm swept this island, tearing down 16 tents and completely destroying 2 hospital tents, 2 hospital-tent flies, 3 wall tents, and 5 wall-tent flies. Every member of the command was soaking with water, all clothing and contents of tents were wet, and, as the rains continued for nearly two days, there was no opportunity for drying same. Arms and accouterments were

also exposed and wet on this occasion. However, in future, if we have sufficient warning, all arms and accouterments will be turned into the storehouse for safe-keeping upon the approach of a storm.

The last two weeks' experience has been extremely trying upon both officers and men. They have returned from their daily labor with clothing soaking with water only to find the clothing left in their tents in the same condition.

There are no houses on this island to be had for the use of barracks; otherwise I should have had the men placed in them. We therefore have no other recourse than to do the best we can under the circumstances.

In view of the above it is earnestly hoped that the question of a site will soon be settled and that the erection of a barracks may soon be commenced. The report of First Lieut. Leof M. Harding, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding, is herewith appended, marked "A."

SAN JUAN, P. R.

The strength of this command at present is 2 commissioned officers and 89 enlisted men.

The men are quartered in buildings belonging to the naval station, which are not suitable for barracks in a climate similar to that of San Juan. However, the men have been made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Only such repairs as were absolutely necessary have been made at this station. I understand that the Department is making extensive plans for an extension of the station on the land recently set aside by the President's proclamation, and have therefore directed the quartermaster of the corps to include in his estimates for the next fiscal year the sum of \$75,000 for the construction of a suitable barracks and \$37,000 for officers' quarters.

AGANA, GUAM.

On the morning of September 22, 1902, the island of Guam was visited by a very severe earthquake, which lasted for three minutes; was of unprecedented severity, and wrought great damage, not only in the naval station, but throughout the entire island. Fortunately not only was there no loss of life, but there were no serious accidents to persons. Emergency repairs to barracks and other buildings were made as soon as possible, and badly damaged walls were at once torn down in order to avoid accidents.

A board of officers was immediately convened by the commanding officer of marines, Maj. Paul St. Clair Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps, to examine, itemize, and report upon the damage done, and to make an estimate of the cost of repairs, or of renewal where repairs were not deemed practicable. This board, after a careful investigation, made an extensive report on the conditions and requirements, which report has just been received, and shows that such repairs and improvements as estimated by the board will be almost, if not fully, equal to the sum which was appropriated on March 3, 1903, i. e., \$18,500. Steps looking toward the procurement of the material, etc., for these repairs have been taken with a view to hastening the completion of the work at the earliest practicable date consistent with care and economy in the expenditure of the appropriation above mentioned.

At the Presidio of Asan practically no damage was done, owing to the fact that the buildings are of frame construction. On February 16,

1903, the political prisoners who were confined at this place having been released, the Presidio of Asan, as a separate marine post, was closed.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

At the date my last annual report was submitted to the Department Col. James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps, was in command of the First Brigade of Marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., he having relieved Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. Marine Corps, from command of the brigade on January 26, 1902, the latter officer having been ordered to the United States. Colonel Forney, having been condemned by a board of medical survey, was invalided home on January 22, 1903, and Col. F. H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps, was immediately detached from command of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the First Brigade of Marines. Colonel Harrington sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippines on the army transport which sailed February 28, 1903, and is at present commanding the brigade.

In pursuance of my previously established policy to have all officers and enlisted men on duty in the Philippines returned to this country after they have completed two and one-half years' service there, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there have been returned to the United States since the beginning of the calendar year 1903, 13 officers and 402 enlisted men. During the same period 23 officers and 617 enlisted men have been sent to the Philippines, as follows:

On January 31, 1903, a battalion consisting of 14 officers and 309 enlisted men, under the command of Maj. George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., via the army transport *Thomas*.

On September 1, 1903, a battalion consisting of 9 officers and 308 enlisted men, under the command of Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., in an army transport.

It will thus be seen that 23 officers and 617 enlisted men of the corps have been sent to the Philippines.

Both of the above-mentioned battalions were sent from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco, Cal., on special trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and went through on time without mishaps of any kind. Each of these trains was equipped with a Pullman car for the officers, tourist sleeping cars for the men, and a dining car in which all were served with three good meals a day. A naval surgeon accompanied each of the battalions for the purpose of rendering medical assistance in case it was required.

The battalion of 13 officers and 402 enlisted men which was returned to the United States, as hereinbefore mentioned, sailed from Manila February 6, 1903, on the army transport *Sheridan*, and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on March 3, 1903. The battalion was under the command of Capt. (now Maj.) Franklin J. Moses, U. S. Marine Corps, and with the exception of 2 privates, who were sent to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and 18 enlisted men who were enlisted on the Pacific coast, was sent directly from the transport to the train for transfer east. The battalion made the transcontinental trip without incident of note, and the officers and men composing it were distributed among the eastern posts of the corps as soon as practicable, effort

being made to send them, so far as the interests of the service would permit, to the stations to which they desired to be assigned. The health and condition of the men seemed to be excellent.

The detachment of 9 officers and 308 enlisted men which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, on September 1, 1903, is designed to relieve a like number of officers and men whom the commander in chief, United States naval force, Asiatic Station, has been requested to send to the United States in the U. S. S. *Solace*, and when this has been done it will result in bringing home and replacing all officers and men of the corps who have served two and one-half years or more in the island possessions in the Far East.

In conformity with a previous recommendation from me, it is hoped that the tour of service in the Eastern possessions may be limited to two years, that being considered to be the maximum length of time, in the interest of efficiency, which officers and men should be required to serve in the islands.

A communication was received from the Department under date of July 21, 1903, directing that a force of 350 marines be stationed at Cavite, 100 at Olongapo, 25 at Isabela de Basilan, and 25 at Pollok, making a total of 500 men at these four stations, and in addition to these, that an expeditionary force of 1,000 men be stationed at Olongapo for such service as may be required of them, thus making a grand total of 1,500 enlisted men required in the Philippines.

In accordance with this order I have, as hereinbefore stated, sent a battalion consisting of 9 officers and 308 enlisted men to the Philippines via the army transport which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, on September 1, 1903. After the arrival of these men at Manila and the return to the United States of the officers and men, via the U. S. S. *Solace*, who have completed the required term of service in the islands, there will remain a total of about 1,000 marines there. The additional 500 men necessary to complete the force of 1,500 men required in the Philippines will be sent forward as rapidly as possible.

In view of the large number of men to be stationed at Olongapo, the quartermaster of the First Brigade of Marines recommended that a cold-storage equipment and ice plant be installed at that station for the health and comfort of the men. This recommendation being approved by the commanding officer of the brigade and the admiral of the station, I have directed the quartermaster of the corps to include an item of \$5,000 in his estimates for the next fiscal year for the above-mentioned purpose.

There being no quarters available at Olongapo which can be utilized for the use of the expeditionary force which is to be stationed at that place, it will be necessary to provide temporary quarters for their use, and every effort will be made to make the men as comfortable as possible. If it is the intention of the Department to keep this force at Olongapo as a permanent feature, suitable barracks should be provided.

The quartermaster of the First Brigade of Marines, in addition to his duties as such, has charge of the accounts of the brigade, and performs the duties of acting assistant paymaster. This is entirely too much for one officer to be required to do, and it is my intention to send one of the recently appointed assistant paymasters of the corps to the Philippines in the near future for duty as paymaster of the brigade, which will relieve the quartermaster of the brigade of this

portion of the work and admit of his giving all of his time to the duties of the quartermaster's department in the islands.

It is also my intention to assign one of the recently appointed assistant adjutant and inspectors of the corps to duty with the brigade in a short time.

The health of the command in the Philippines during the past year has been as good as could be expected in that climate.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

As heretofore stated, the school of application was transferred from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to the marine barracks, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May, 1903. Maj. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding officer of marines at the United States Naval Academy, has been placed in charge of the school.

The course of study to be pursued by all marine officers ordered to the school will be as follows:

1. Drill Regulations for Infantry and Artillery, United States Navy.
Infantry: From the beginning to, and including, the school of the battalion; formation for street riots; extended order; manual of guard duty; ceremonies; manual of the sword; honors; bugle calls and signals.
Artillery: General rules; school of the section; school of the battery.
2. Firing Regulations for Small Arms (U. S. Army). Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.
3. Administration:
Such parts of the Navy and Army regulations; accountability instructions United States Marine Corps; service pamphlets; important general orders and circulars, as will give the students a knowledge of the obligations and duties of an officer in garrison, field, or afloat.
4. Signaling:
United States Navy Code of Visual and Sound Signaling. Composing the "Wig-wag" code; electric light (ardois); heliograph; instructions for signaling (flag hoists) United States Navy.
5. Naval and military law:
Naval law: Navy Regulations, such parts as relate to courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards; administration and justice; articles for the government of the Navy; forms of procedure. (Lauchheimer.)
Military law (Winthrop): General definitions; constitution of general courts-martial; jurisdiction; challenges; pleas; the trial; evidence; the law of war; civil functions and relations of the military; the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. (General Orders, Nos. 100 of 1863 and 3 of 1892.)
6. Naval ordnance and gunnery:
(Ingersoll, Gunnery Drill Book for New Armaments, United States Navy, and Radford's Handbook on Naval Gunnery.) Such portions of these books as may be deemed necessary to give the students a working practical knowledge of the subject, especially the mechanism of rapid-fire and machine guns, care and preservation of the same; projectiles and fuses; explosives; pointing and firing.
7. Submarine mines (Bureau of Ordnance publications):
The naval defense mine; countermines and countermining.
8. Military field engineering (Beach):
General principles; fire, projectiles, and penetration; field geometry; hasty intrenchments; clearing the ground; obstacles; fieldworks; working parties; revetting materials and revetments; field casemates and magazines; fieldworks in combination; siegeworks; defense of localities; use of cordage and spars; floating bridges; telegraph and telephone lines; demolitions; camping expedients.
9. Minor tactics:
 - (1) Security and information (Wagner). Advance guard; outposts; reconnaissance; rear guard; advance guard drill for infantry.
 - (2) Organization and tactics (Wagner). Characteristics of three arms; infantry in attack and defense; artillery in attack and defense; space and time required in formations and marches.

10. Fire discipline:

Infantry fire and its use in battle (Batchelor). Such portions as will give the students a working knowledge of the subject.

11. Military topography:

Military topography and sketching (Root). General principles; construction of scales of maps; the plane table; compass and sextant; filling in methods; measurement of distances, directions, and slopes; conventional signs and symbols; map reading and copying; methods of fieldwork; military reconnoissance.

12. The United States Marine Corps:

A brief outline of the organization and history of the Marine Corps, to be given in the form of lectures or readings from the History of the Marine Corps (Cullom).

It is also designed to carry out in this course, as far as possible, practical application of the theoretical work in connection with the same, also to instruct the classes in transporting and mounting guns on shore. Two service cutters will be procured in order that the classes may have practice in handling boats under oars and sails. The duration of the course at the school will be twelve months.

The course at the school of application commenced on July 22, 1903.

It is my purpose to have this school so conducted and the instruction in theoretical and practical work so arranged that when officers shall have satisfactorily completed the course they will be equipped and available for any duty which the growing demands of the service may require.

The following-named recently appointed second lieutenants of the corps have been ordered to Annapolis for instruction at the school of application: Second Lieuts. Charles F. Williams, Nelson P. Vulte, Harrison T. Swain, Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams, Frederick C. McConnell, Hugh M. Howard, William A. Howard, Arthur B. Owens, Robert O. Underwood, Jesse F. Dyer, Clarence S. Owen, Maurice V. Campbell, Richard B. Creecy, and Alexander B. Mikell.

As soon as possible a class for noncommissioned officers and privates will be established at the school of application for the thorough instruction of enlisted men in all the duties pertaining to the Marine Corps.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Boards have been ordered and are now in session at Washington, D. C., Mare Island, Cal., and Cavite, P. I., for the purpose of examining officers for promotion in consequence of the recent legislation of Congress increasing the personnel of the corps.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

On June 1, 1903, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Navy, an examining board was convened at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of examining civilian candidates and noncommissioned officers designated for examination by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the corps created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903. As a result of said examination the following candidates, having fulfilled all the requirements, have been commissioned: Second Lieuts. Charles F. Williams, Nelson P. Vulte, Harrison T. Swain, Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams, Gerard M. Kincade, Frederick C. McConnell, Frederic Kensel, Hugh M. Howard, William A. Howard, Elias R. Beadle, Arthur B. Owens, Eugene P. Fortson, Robert O. Underwood, Jesse F. Dyer, Clarence

S. Owen, Maurice V. Campbell, James J. Meade, Richard B. Creecy, Charles J. E. Guggenheim, and Alexander B. Mikell.

The young men designated for this examination were selected by the Secretary of the Navy with great care, and the result of this careful consideration was shown by the high percentage attained by the successful candidates. Among the candidates there were a number from the different military colleges throughout the country, and five of those mentioned above, namely, Second Lieuts. Elias R. Beadle, Eugene P. Fortson, Robert O. Underwood, Clarence S. Owen, and Charles J. E. Guggenheim, were selected from the worthy noncommissioned officers of the corps, and these young men promise to make excellent officers.

I am pleased to say that it was not a mistake to enact a law which allows promotion from the ranks, as all the officers in the Marine Corps appointed from this source have turned out well, and it has been the means of rewarding worthy noncommissioned officers.

A board has been ordered to convene at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., on September 15, 1903, for the purpose of examining certain candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the corps, who have been selected and designated for examination by the Secretary of the Navy.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

Under date of April 2, 1903, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy referred to this office a communication from Col. George R. Dyer, president of the Military Athletic League, requesting that a company of marines be detailed to take part in the military tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, during the week from April 27 to May 2, 1903. The Department having approved of the detail of such a company, I directed the commanding officer, marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, to detail and drill a company of marines to participate in the tournament. This company, under command of First Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, represented the Marine Corps most creditably on this occasion, and secured high praise from the authorities of the Military Athletic League.

PARADE OF 22D OF FEBRUARY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Pursuant to directions received from the Secretary of the Navy, a battalion of marines, under command of Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps, consisting of two companies, was detailed from the two posts of the corps in Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Alexandria, Va., for the purpose of participating in the parade at that place on February 22, 1903. Such portion of the Marine Band as was not engaged in furnishing music for the Sons of the Revolution, and all the field music that could be spared from the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., were also ordered for duty with this battalion.

FIRE AT THE NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

A fire having broken out on the tug *Harry Steer, jr.*, of the American Dredging Company, lying in the reserve basin at the League Island Navy-Yard, at 1.35 o'clock, on the morning of August 3, 1903, all the marines at the barracks, with the exception of the necessary guards,

were hurried to the scene. On their arrival, about five minutes later, it was found that the tug was lying in mid-stream, where the men belonging to it had permitted it to drift. Three marines got into a boat and rowed out to the tug, from which they brought a line to the shore. The tug was then hauled alongside of a float between the shore and a dredge. The employees of the company owning the tug warned the marines not to go aboard it, informing them that there was a considerable amount of coal oil on board of her. Regardless of this, however, a bucket line of men was formed until the yard engine could be brought to the scene. By their combined efforts the fire was extinguished after a little over an hour's work. The officer of the day reports that all of the marines engaged showed an eagerness to confront personal danger in their effort to save private and public property, and the naval constructor of the station particularly invites attention to the excellent service performed by Private Raleigh Duty, U. S. Marine Corps.

COLLISION OF THE FALL RIVER LINE STEAMERS PLYMOUTH AND TAUNTON.

At midnight, on March 19, 1903, the Fall River Line steamer *Plymouth*, en route to Fall River, Mass., from New York, N. Y., collided with the steamer *Taunton* of the same line. On board the *Plymouth* were 75 marines, under command of Capt. Theo. H. Low, U. S. Marine Corps, changing station from the marine barracks, navy-yard, New York, to the marine barracks, navy-yards, Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. First Lieut. W. C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps, was also on duty with the detachment. At the time of the accident most of the marines were asleep, occupying all of the berths under the fore-castle deck—10 of the marines composing the detachment having berths aft. The *City of Taunton* struck the *Plymouth* abreast of the forward compartment occupied by the marines, carrying away a great part of the starboard side, covering up under a large amount of the débris in the compartment, several of the men who occupied berths on that side. The water rushed in rapidly, and the men had apparently little time to get on deck before the whole compartment was flooded. The sinking of the *Plymouth* was only prevented by a transverse bulkhead.

The marines, clothed in their underwear, were immediately ordered on deck, all being cool, ready, and eager to carry out intelligently any instructions given. The commanding officer reports that they rendered much assistance in quieting the passengers, procuring and adjusting life-preservers, keeping back the crowd from the scene of the accident, and in clearing away the boats. In a letter to the commanding officer, marine barracks, navy-yard, Boston, Mass., Capt. J. W. Miller, general manager of the Fall River Line, writes as follows:

My investigation of the *Plymouth-Taunton* accident, which occurred on March 20, shows that the marines on board the *Plymouth* behaved with their usual discipline and materially assisted to calm the other excited passengers. As an ex-naval officer, as well as general manager of this line, please permit me to express my appreciation to the officers and men of the detail of their conduct under the trying circumstances of that night.

I addressed letters of commendation to the commanding officers of the posts to which these officers and men were transferred, expressing my gratification at the conduct of those concerned. The following

officers and men of the detachment were mentioned as especially deserving of commendation: Capt. T. H. Low, commanding, First Lieut. W. C. Harlee, Q. M. Sergt. John G. Edwards, First Sergt. Thaddeus P. Shaw, Sergt. Michael Maloney, Corpl. Frank E. Abbott.

MARINES LANDED IN SANTO DOMINGO.

On April 1, 1903, a detachment of 29 marines, under command of First Lieut. Richard G. McConnell, U. S. Marine Corps, was landed from the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, at Santo Domingo City for the protection of American interests. The detachment remained ashore for twenty days, and the officer and men performed their duty in an exemplary manner, as indicated in the report of Commander W. H. Turner, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, which reads as follows:

During the whole of the stay ashore (twenty days) the behavior of the marine guard of this ship was excellent in every way. There was not a single infraction of discipline, and the consul-general, in whose house they were stationed, spoke to me in warm praise of their quiet and orderly bearing.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

On March 6, 1903, the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he requested that a battalion of 200 marines be encamped at St. Louis during the summer of 1904, coincident with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at that place. Under date of March 21, 1903, the Department directed me to take the necessary steps looking to the detail of a battalion of 200 marines, with the usual number of officers, for duty at St. Louis during the summer of 1904, and in this connection the Department further directed me to proceed to St. Louis on the occasion of the meeting of the Government Board in that city on May 1, 1903, for the purpose of selecting a suitable camp site.

In compliance with this order I proceeded to St. Louis, when the Government board met in that city on the occasion of the dedicatory exercises on May 1 last, and the matter of the selection of a site was gone into. The representative of the Navy Department, Mr. B. F. Peters, having been appointed a subcommittee by the board, I accompanied him to the grounds, and the matter of selecting a site for the marine camp, and the necessary buildings in connection therewith, was taken up. As the result of a thorough examination of the various sites available, a camp ground was selected adjacent to the Liberal Arts building, and but a short distance removed from the United States Government building, where the principal work of the marines will be done. The ground selected as a site is particularly desirable by reason of its location and its general adaptability for the purposes of a marine camp.

The president of the exposition company and the director of works have agreed with me to have this site leveled, depressions filled, and the ground put in thorough condition for its proposed employment.

It is my purpose, so far as is possible in the time which I will remain on the active list, to bend every effort toward insuring the sending to the exposition of a representative battalion of marines, and of the erection and maintenance there of a camp which shall be a model in every respect.

THE BATTALION ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

On September 11, 1902, orders were issued to assemble a battalion at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., to sail from there for the Isthmus of Panama in the U. S. S. *Panther*, and to be landed at the latter place for the protection of American interests, should such action be found to be necessary. The battalion consisted of four companies, aggregating 325 enlisted men, 16 marine officers, and 1 naval surgeon, the whole being under the command of Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps.

The battalion, fully fitted out for field service, embarked on the U. S. S. *Panther* on September 14, 1902, about 6 p. m., sailing from the navy-yard the same day. Attention is invited at this point to the fact that, although it was necessary to assemble these men from four different posts, they were ready, thoroughly equipped, and had left port twenty-four hours ahead of the time designated by the Department.

The battalion arrived at Colon on the morning of September 22, and was disembarked on the following day.

In obedience to an order of the senior officer present, the battalion was landed for the purpose of protecting the plant, property, lives, and liberty of the Americans and other peaceable employees connected with traffic and transit across the Isthmus. One company of 80 men, under command of Maj. George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, was left at Colon, while the other three companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, were directed to proceed to Panama and occupy the railroad station there, and such wharves as might be necessary.

On October 15, 1902, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell was ordered by the commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Pacific Station to command all United States forces on shore. Every effort was made and every precaution taken in the interest of the health and comfort of the command, and as a result of the attention to the diet and drinking water used by the command, as well as to their proper quartering, so far as was possible, there was comparatively little sickness, considering the prevailing conditions.

The duty of the battalion consisted in furnishing train guards, under the command of officers, for trains leaving Panama and Colon, the guards changing trains at a point halfway across the Isthmus, and returning to their respective stations. A guard of 20 men was maintained at the railroad station at Panama. This post was continued until October 19, when it was relieved by order of the commander in chief, the conditions at Panama having quieted down, and it being considered dangerous to the health of the men to quarter them in close proximity to the barracks of the Colombian soldiers, who did not live under very desirable or sanitary conditions. Dysentery, yellow fever, and malaria ran rife among the Colombian troops.

In two instances the marines had slight difficulties with the Colombian forces, and serious situations were averted only by the tact displayed by the marine officers in command on these occasions. On September 24 one of the passenger trains from Panama to Colon was threatened by a force of about 150 armed insurgent soldiers at the railroad station at Empire. They attempted to board the train and seize a Colombian colonel who was on board, the latter being in civilian clothes. Under the orders of the officer in charge of the train, First Lieut. B. F.

Rittenhouse, U. S. Marine Corps, this attempt was resisted and prevented, and a Colt automatic gun was brought to bear on the insurgents. It was not necessary to open fire, however, although some of the boarding party were injured by the butts of the marines' rifles. Colonel Russell reports that "a serious difficulty was prevented only by the discipline of the marines, and the judgment and coolness of the officer in charge."

On October 29, 1902, the commanding officer of marines learned that, contrary to standing orders, the railroad officials had sent three carloads of guns and ammunition from Colon to Panama and were about to unload them at the station at the latter place. A section of marines, under command of Capt. Dion Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, was immediately dispatched to seize the guns and ammunition and to bring the cars to the wharf occupied by the battalion. Upon his arrival Captain Williams found the station and platform occupied by a company of 60 Colombian soldiers who had established guards over the three cars in question. The Colombian officer in charge having refused, in answer to a request to that effect, to vacate the station and surrender the cars, a sergeant and 12 men were ordered to remove the latter by force. This was quickly and effectively done. The Colombian officer thereupon formed his company in the street opposite the station and prepared to load, whereupon he was informed by Captain Williams that in case the Colombian troops loaded their rifles the marines would be compelled to open fire. The Colombians then desisted and withdrew.

During the period of the service of the battalion on the Isthmus it suffered considerably from remittent and intermittent fever; there was but one case of yellow fever, which terminated fatally, and some dysentery. The fact that there were not more cases of yellow fever, which will invariably attack unacclimated men in localities similar to Panama, is due to the unremitting and intelligent efforts of the surgeon who was on duty with the battalion, and the supervision and care over the men which was exercised by the officers on duty with it.

Colonel Russell, in his report, says:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the officers and men of this battalion, under the trying conditions of this service, have performed their duties most willingly and faithfully, and the conduct of the battalion has been excellent with but few exceptions. P. A. Surg. C. DeW. Brownell, U. S. Navy, medical officer of the battalion, has rendered most faithful service in treating and caring for the sick and looking after the sanitary condition of the camp, devoting his time, both day and night, to his duties.

The situation on the Isthmus having cleared up, and there being no further need for the maintenance of the marine battalion at that place, the command was embarked in the U. S. S. *Panther*, on November 18, 1902, and ordered to proceed to Culebra, Virgin Islands, for duty in connection with the winter maneuvers. The *Panther*, with the battalion on board, arrived at Culebra on November 25, 1902. The personnel, however, had become so debilitated by reason of their arduous duty in the Tropics and the unsanitary conditions to which they had been necessarily exposed, and the probability of the spreading of disease among them by retaining them further in that climate having become so great, the battalion was ordered to return to the United States in the *Panther*, and arrived at Hampton Roads December 7, 1902, leaving shortly thereafter for League Island, Pa., at which navy-yard

they arrived on December 9, 1902. The command was disembarked at League Island, and the officers and men were returned to the stations from which they had been taken.

The commanding officer of the battalion reports as follows:

In reference to the stores furnished by the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps, I wish to report that, in general, the command was well and amply supplied. * * *

In this connection it gives me great pleasure to invite the Department's attention to the tactful manner in which a difficult mission was carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and the officers and men under his command.

BATTALION FOR WINTER MANEUVERS, NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

As mentioned in my report of last year, pursuant to orders received from the Department under date of September 20, 1902, a battalion of marines, consisting of 16 officers and 421 enlisted men, under command of Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. Marine Corps, was assembled at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for possible service on the Isthmus of Panama, and embarked on board the U. S. S. *Prairie* for transfer to the Isthmus.

On October 6, 1902, in compliance with orders received from the Navy Department, the *Prairie*, with the entire battalion on board, sailed from the Norfolk Navy-Yard for Baltimore, Md., arriving at the latter place early on the morning of October 7, 1902. At 7 a. m. the same day the battalion proceeded, by a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to Washington, D. C., and participated in the parade in honor of the survivors of the naval veterans of the civil war, which was held in connection with the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Marine Band reported for duty with the battalion at the New Jersey avenue yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the entire command proceeded to the Capitol, from which point the parade started. The battalion, in complete campaign uniform and light-marching order, was enthusiastically received by the public, and aroused much favorable comment. The citizens' executive committee through its chairman extended to me, both in my capacity as commandant of the corps and as grand marshal of the entire parade, the thanks of the committee for the part taken by the Marine Corps in the parade.

The battalion returned to Baltimore on the evening of October 7, 1902, and immediately embarked on the *Prairie*, the vessel returning to the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., that night.

On October 23, 1902, orders were issued for an additional company of marines, consisting of 3 officers and 101 enlisted men, under the command of Capt. S. D. Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, to proceed from the marine barracks, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., to the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of joining the battalion on board the *Prairie*. This company joined the battalion on October 29, 1902, making the total strength of the command 19 officers and 522 enlisted men.

The situation at Panama not being regarded as sufficiently serious to send the battalion on the *Prairie* to that place, and orders having been received from the Department for the sending of a battalion of marines to the West Indies for the purpose of participating in the

maneuvers with the North Atlantic Fleet during the winter of 1902-3, the battalion of marines on board the *Prairie* was assigned to this duty, and on November 5, 1902, that vessel sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, for Culebra, Virgin Islands, arriving at the latter place on November 20, 1902. It was originally intended to assign the battalion of marines on board the *Panther* to participate in the winter maneuvers, but on account of malarial fever and the debilitated condition of the men composing that battalion, the commander in chief, United States naval force, North Atlantic Station, ordered the *Panther* to Hampton Roads, Virginia, from Culebra, Virgin Islands.

Upon the arrival of the *Prairie* at Culebra on November 20, 1902, as above stated, Colonel Pope, after having reported to the senior officer present, immediately went on shore for the purpose of selecting suitable camping grounds. It being found to be impracticable to locate the entire command on one site, two sites were selected, and the force was divided into two battalions, Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding the first and Maj. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. Marine Corps, the second.

Immediately after their arrival the men went to work discharging equipment, guns, and stores and preparing for the further operations.

The camp occupied by regimental headquarters and the second battalion was officially designated as "Camp Roosevelt," that commanded by Major Haines as "Camp Dewey," and the camp of the permanent detachment, commanded by First Lieut. L. M. Harding, U. S. Marine Corps, "Camp Coghlan."

Colonel Pope reported that since landing the men had thoroughly cleared the camp sites, constructed walks, and built wharves to facilitate the landing of the stores and water required for the use of the command. Every precaution was taken for the improvement of the sanitary conditions. The health of the entire command was reported as good.

On November 29 and 30, 1902, the camps were inspected successively by Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. Navy, commander in chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U. S. Navy, the second in command, and commandant of the naval base. Both of these officers expressed themselves as very much pleased with the camps and all the details thereof. Colonel Pope says with regard to the command: "They are well fed, seem happy and contented, and harmony exists in the regiment."

At the time of Colonel Pope's last report the officers and men of the command were busily engaged in constructing emplacements for 4 and 5 inch guns and in erecting magazines. The work was progressing very favorably, although it required much arduous labor, owing to the extreme rockiness of the ground. Much clearing was done and roads were built to facilitate the transporting of guns and ammunition to the emplacements and magazines. A telephone line was constructed, and a working party from the regiment was detailed to assist in digging a drain and canal from Great Harbor to Target Bay. These men were subsequently withdrawn and native labor employed for the work.

During the period the fleet was engaged on the "search problem" First Lieut. Norman G. Burton, U. S. Marine Corps, and 10 enlisted men of the regiment were detailed for duty at the signal station located on Mount Prospect. They performed their work in a very satisfactory manner.

Reconnoitering parties were frequently sent out and were required to furnish complete reports concerning, and maps of, the country traversed by them. Lieutenant Burton was subsequently detailed for duty in San Juan, P. R., in charge of the receipt and distribution of mail and of the sending and receiving of official telegrams.

The officers and men of the command without exception performed excellent work throughout the entire period of the maneuvers, and excited much favorable comment from all who saw them, their camps, and their work.

On January 3, 1903, Colonel Pope and a number of the officers and men of the command were detached and ordered to the United States. They came north on the U. S. S. *Prairie*, and after their arrival were ordered, as nearly as was practicable, back to the posts from which they were taken, Colonel Pope returning to the navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and resuming command of the marines at that station, and Major Doyen to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of resuming command of the marines at that place.

Colonel Pope's reports of the operations of the battalion during the maneuvers are herewith appended, marked "B" and "C."

The officers and men of the battalion who remained at Culebra were assigned to duty on board the *Panther*, that vessel having returned to the fleet in West Indian waters. On July 14, 1903, the *Panther* was ordered to proceed from San Juan, P. R., to Frenchmans Bay, Maine, via Culebra, Virgin Islands, for the purpose of taking part in the army and navy maneuvers with the remainder of the North Atlantic fleet. She arrived at Frenchmans Bay July 23, 1903, and after taking part in the maneuvers sailed for the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., arriving at that yard on September 8, 1903, where she still remains. The portion of the battalion which remains on board is under the command of Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps.

WINTER MANEUVERS, 1903-4.

Under date of September 11, 1903, I was informed by the Department that the U. S. S. *Dixie* would shortly be placed in commission at the navy-yard, New York, at which time the marine battalion now on board the *Panther* would be transferred to the former vessel, and I was directed to raise the battalion to four companies. In compliance with this order I have given the necessary directions to strengthen the three companies now on board the *Panther* to 100 men each, to be transferred to the *Dixie* when she is commissioned, and have also ordered that one additional company of the same strength be organized, to join the battalion on the *Dixie* before that vessel is ready to sail. The Department's directions to provide this battalion with complete field and camp equipment for expeditionary duty on shore will be complied with.

NATIONAL RIFLE COMPETITION AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

For the first time in the history of our country the last Congress appropriated \$2,500 for the purpose of purchasing a trophy and prize for rifle competition for the Army and Militia under such conditions as should be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

In accordance with this act the Secretary of War appointed a board

of 21 officers, of whom 5 were from the regular service; of this number Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, inspector of target practice of the corps, was detailed as one of the members of the board; 8 from the National Rifle Association, and 8 from the country at large, which board formulated conditions under which the national match should be fired, as follows:

To be shot on September 8 and 9, 1903, open to teams of 12 men each from the following:

(a) The Army of the United States, one team from the troops stationed within each of the military departments.

(b) The United States Navy.

(c) The United States Marine Corps.

(d) The National Guard or Uniformed Militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia. (One team from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.)

(e) The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men of the corps or organization which they represent, and to appear in the authorized service uniform and belts thereof.

Distances.—200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Number of shots.—Ten by each competitor at each range.

Positions.—Standing at 200 yards; prone with head toward target at all other ranges.

Arms.—United States service rifles and carbines, with not less than 3-pound trigger pull.

Ammunition.—Service cartridge as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Entrance fee.—\$24 per team, except by teams of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, this amount to be paid to the National Rifle Association, which association shall pay the operating expenses of the contest.

Two days' contest.—First day, 200, 500, and 600 yards; second day, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Rules.—Rules governing are those published in General Orders, No. 73, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1903.

And prizes as follows:

1. To the team making the highest aggregate total in the two days' contest—"The National Trophy"—(authorized by act of Congress), to be competed for annually \$1,000.00
And cash 500.00
2. The team making the second highest total—"The Hilton Trophy"—presented by the late Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, to be competed for annually, and cash 300.00
3. The team making the third highest aggregate total—the bronze "Soldier of Marathon"—presented by the commander in chief on behalf of the State of New York, to be competed for annually, and cash 200.00
4. The team making the fourth highest aggregate total, cash 150.00
5. The team making the fifth highest aggregate total, cash 100.00
6. The team making the sixth highest aggregate total, cash 50.00
7. And also a medal to each member of each of the winning teams.

Although it was my intention to keep the team which participated in last year's competition at Sea Girt intact during the past winter, the exigencies of the service would not permit this being done, as their services were required both at Culebra and at Panama. Some of the men were sent to the Philippines. When the team was collected this year only seven or eight of the men of last year's team were available, and therefore additional men had to be picked from the stations on the Atlantic coast, and practice was held both at Ordway, Md., and subsequently at Sea Girt, N. J., prior to the competition.

As provided for in the conditions given above, the national trophy was fired for on the 8th and 9th of September, 15 teams participating, 2 from the Army, 1 from the Navy, 1 from the Marine Corps, and 11 teams from the National Guards.

In this competition the team representing the Marine Corps stood sixth, making an aggregate of 2,772 out of a possible 3,600, defeating the teams of the Army and Navy. They received medals and were entitled to the \$50 prize, which latter, however, was not turned over to the team captain in view of the decision of the Comptroller that as the appropriation was for rifle competition among teams of the Army and Militia, the Navy and Marine Corps could not be recipients of the money prizes. It is hoped, however, that this omission will be remedied during the next session of Congress, and it is understood that the Secretary of War will endeavor to have the necessary fund appropriated in order that the prize won by the Marine Corps team may be turned over to it.

Although the team representing the Marine Corps fell considerably short of the standard of the work it had done at practice, yet it is gratifying to me to report that the Marine Corps team stood at the head of the regular service, with whom the competition was more on an equality than it was with the teams representing the National Guard, firstly, because the fact that the National Guard teams are composed of representative expert riflemen who have for years been firing on teams; and, secondly, because of the large amount of practice which the National Guard teams get as compared with that which the Marine Corps is able to afford its men.

In the other matches in which the team representing the Marine Corps competed during the tournament at Sea Girt their standing, while not up to that which I hoped it would be, was always well to the front and satisfactory.

While the standard of marksmanship was therefore somewhat below that which I had a right to expect as a result of the reports made of the practice, yet on the whole it was very creditable to the corps, and this in addition to the fact that the conduct of the men, as reported by the team captain, was of an exemplary character, no report of even the most trivial character being made, although the men were not placed under any restrictions but permitted to go and come without undue military restraint. As the participants and spectators at the Sea Girt competition included military representatives from all sections of the country, it is believed that the bearing and conduct, as well as the scores made, will greatly redound to the credit and prestige of the corps.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Great attention has been paid to target practice during the year and the progress made has been very satisfactory. A great deal of trouble has been experienced in getting long-distance ranges, as the high-power rifle now in use alarms people living anywhere in the vicinity of a rifle range, and as a general thing they get out injunctions against the corps, thus preventing firing before the practice really begins.

The country is now becoming so densely populated within reasonable distance of the cities that, in the near future, practice will have to be stopped outside of target galleries at posts in the Eastern States.

In view of the above it is earnestly hoped that the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in America, authorized by the last Congress, will secure an appropriation for the purchase of land and the construction of suitable ranges for the use of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. If ranges for this purpose are secured, land enough should be purchased to admit of a large number of men being encamped

at one time. If provision is not made by Congress for the establishment of proper ranges in the East, sharpshooters will be very scarce when the new long-distance army rifle is adopted.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, and inspector of target practice, U. S. Marine Corps, was appointed a member of the committee for the purpose of selecting the members of the rifle team which the National Rifle Association sent to Bisley, England, recently, for the purpose of competing for the "Palma trophy." The team selected included Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and won the trophy in a competition participated in by teams from Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Australia, and Natal.

The report of the inspector of target practice of the corps is herewith appended, marked "D."

RECRUITING.

Since my last report 15 recruiting offices have been opened and the number of men enlisted has been satisfactory. The system of itinerant recruiting was tried, but was found to be unsatisfactory, not only on account of the class of men secured, but for the reason that the increased cost per capita of recruits was much more than for those enlisted at the regular offices.

The reports from the officers now on recruiting service are very satisfactory, and show that a large number of men are being enlisted. Instructions have been given to keep up the standard of recruits and in consequence we are still securing excellent men for the service, and by the 1st of January, 1904, I think the corps will be up to the strength allowed by law.

On account of the difficulty in obtaining medical officers from the Navy to examine recruits I have been compelled to employ civilian physicians, and while I have endeavored to secure the best men possible for this purpose a few recruits have been passed for enlistment who were not up to the standard and were, shortly after their enlistment, condemned by boards of medical survey and discharged. In every case of this kind the medical examiner has been called upon for an explanation and cautioned to be more particular in the future.

THE DAVIS MEMORIAL.

Under date of June 5, 1902, Maj. (then Capt.) William C. Dawson, U. S. Marine Corps, brought to my attention the fact that nothing but a plain wooden slab marked the grave of the late Capt. Austin R. Davis, U. S. Marine Corps, who was killed on the firing line at the battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, and who was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

In view of the fact that Captain Davis had died in the performance of an officer's highest duty, and that the manner of his death had brought new honor to the service and to his country, and that he was the first and only officer of the Marine Corps to be killed in actual battle since the civil war, it seemed particularly fitting that the officers of the Marine Corps should unite in publicly honoring his name and perpetuating the memory of his services in the most practical and appropriate manner, to wit, by erecting a monument, suitably inscribed, over his grave at Arlington, and to that end the communication of

Captain Dawson was referred to Lieut. Col. (then Maj.) Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, with the request that he should assume charge of the matter and take such steps as he might deem proper for the purpose of carrying out the suggestion contained in the letter of Captain Dawson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lauchheimer undertook this task and communicated with all the officers in the corps, and as a result thereof reported, under date of May 7, 1903, that 145 officers had responded by contributions, and that their subscriptions amounted to \$787.54, from which there was to be deducted \$9 which had been expended by him in postage, both domestic and foreign, in carrying out the necessary correspondence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lauchheimer requested that a board be appointed to audit the accounts of the fund, which board should also be empowered to solicit designs for and recommend to me a suitable monument to be erected over the grave of the late Captain Davis.

In accordance with this request I appointed a board consisting of Col. (then Lieut. Col.) G. F. Elliott, Maj. Chas. L. McCawley, and Maj. H. K. White, and this board, under date of September 9, 1903, submitted a report to the effect that Messrs. J. F. Manning & Co., of Washington, D. C., had satisfactorily completed and erected over the grave of the late Capt. Austin R. Davis a memorial in accordance with the designs which had been submitted and approved, and recommended that Messrs. Manning & Co's. bill for \$778.54 in payment therefor be settled.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer reports, under date of September 15, 1903, that a check for the above amount had been transmitted to Messrs. Manning & Co.

At the proper time in the near future this monument will be unveiled with proper ceremonies by the officers and men of the Marine Corps on duty at Washington.

UMPIRES AND OBSERVERS, ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

On July 21, 1903, I received the following order from the Secretary of the Navy to detail certain marine officers as umpires and observers in connection with the combined maneuvers between the Army and Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 20, 1903.

SIR: 1. The opportunity for obtaining most valuable experience in connection with the combined maneuvers between the Army and the Navy taking place in the latter part of August is one of which the Marine Corps should take every possible advantage, and with this end in view it is desirable that they should act as observers in the different forts and batteries, and also on board some of the ships.

2. You will therefore select 10 officers for this duty, and direct them to report by letter to the president of the Naval War College for such assignment as he may make in the distribution of the various umpires and observers. It is proposed that there shall be at least one marine officer assigned to each fort as an observer, and should the distribution of batteries be such as to make it advisable more than one may be so assigned.

3. The umpires and observers will proceed to Portland, Me., if assigned to the forts, and to Rockland, Me., if assigned to the fleet, arriving in both places on Monday morning, August 24, and their duty will continue through that week.

4. Detailed instructions as to the duty will be obtained at the Naval War College.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY, *Secretary.*

MAJOR-GENERAL, COMMANDANT,
U. S. Marine Corps.

In compliance with the above order I communicated with Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. Navy, president Naval War College, requesting him to inform me where he desired me to send the officers who were to be detailed, and in accordance with the wishes expressed in his response to my inquiry I ordered the officers to report as follows for duty as observers:

Fort Williams	Lieut. Col. W. P. Biddle.
	Capt. W. C. Neville.
Fort Preble	Maj. H. K. White.
Fort McKinley	Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton.
	Capt. W. N. McKelvy.
Fort Scammel	Maj. C. A. Doyen.
Fort Levett	Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer.
	Capt. P. M. Bannon.
Cow Island	Maj. F. J. Moses.

Col. G. F. Elliott was ordered to report for duty as general observer on shore, and at the request of Captain Chadwick I detailed Maj. L. C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, for duty as assistant to Colonel Elliott, who was authorized to go to any point he might desire while on such duty. The detail of Major Lucas made 11 officers of the corps who were detailed for duty as observers in accordance with the directions contained in the letter of the Department mentioned above.

I was very much gratified to receive the order to detail marine officers as umpires and observers at these maneuvers, as this duty has been very instructive and of great benefit to the officers detailed.

MARINE BAND.

The Marine Band continues in a high state of efficiency under the instruction of the leader of the band, William H. Santelmann, U. S. Marine Corps, and is acknowledged by all who hear the music rendered by it to be the leading military band of the United States.

The band furnishes music on all occasions of ceremony at the White House and on other public occasions, and during the summer months gives weekly concerts at the White House and Capitol grounds and at the marine barracks in this city. These concerts seem to be greatly appreciated by those who attend them, and the band appears to be considered the representative national band of the United States.

In order to keep up the standard of the organization the best musical talent in the country should be secured, but owing to the constant troubles with the various musical unions of the country it is difficult to get first-class men to enlist for the pay now given to musicians of the band, and as fast as their terms of enlistment expire the best musicians decline to reenlist, owing to the fact that they are afraid that they will not be allowed to accept outside engagements, which would make their pay correspond with the amount they could earn in civil life.

In order to keep this excellent band up to the high state of efficiency which it has attained, I earnestly recommend that the pay of the musicians be increased as follows:

- To the leader, the pay and allowances of a captain.
- To the second leader, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant.
- To first-class musicians, \$100 per month.
- To second-class musicians, \$75 per month.

With the increases recommended the high standard of the band can be maintained, and the Marine Band will continue to be the leading band of the United States.

STRENGTH OF THE CORPS INCREASED.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, the authorized strength of the Marine Corps was increased by the addition of the following officers and enlisted men, viz: One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 12 captains, 25 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 1 assistant adjutant and inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 2 assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, 1 assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 5 assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, 1 assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 1 assistant paymaster with the rank of captain, and 1 sergeant-major, 40 quartermaster sergeants, 12 first sergeants, 65 sergeants, 55 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 527 privates; making a total increase of 67 officers and 720 enlisted men. The present authorized strength of the Marine Corps is 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

In the United States.—Headquarters United States Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; assistant paymaster's office, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; Iona Island, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Naval Home, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.; Sitka, Alaska.

In the West Indies.—San Juan, P. R.; Culebra, Virgin Islands.

In the Ladrone Islands.—Guam.

In the Philippines.—Cavite, Isabela, Olongapo, Pollok.

In Japan.—United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

On board ships in commission.—U. S. receiving ships *Columbia*, *Wabash*, *Independence*, *Franklin*, *Puritan*, *Southery*, *Nipsic*, *Santee*, U. S. ships *Alabama*, *Annapolis*, *Baltimore*, *Boston*, *Buffalo*, *Chicago*, *Detroit*, *Helena*, *Indiana*, *Kentucky*, *Maine*, *Massachusetts*, *Michigan*, *Monadnock*, *Nashville*, *New Orleans*, *New York*, *Oregon*, *Pensacola*, *Rainbow*, *San Francisco*, *Texas*, *Wilmington*, *Yankee*, *Albany*, *Atlanta*, *Bancroft*, *Brooklyn*, *Chesapeake*, *Concord*, *Dolphin*, *Illinois*, *Kearsarge*, *Machias*, *Marblehead*, *Mayflower*, *Mohican*, *Montgomery*, *Newark*, *Newport*, *Olympia*, *Panther*, *Prairie*, *Raleigh*, *Solace*, *Vicksburg*, *Wisconsin*.

VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS.

Examining boards are being regularly convened for the examination of civilian candidates who are designated by the Secretary of the Navy. While it will be easily possible to fill the existing vacancies in this manner, it is earnestly hoped that the Department will find it possible to assign a number of graduates from the United States Naval Academy to the Marine Corps each year. The act of March 3, 1903, provides

that cadets may be so assigned after having completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy, exclusive of the probationary two years' sea service. It is hoped that this will have the desired effect of inducing a large number of cadets to apply for appointment to the Marine Corps.

OFFICER AT THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. Marine Corps, having been relieved from duty as a member of the permanent staff of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., on November 11, 1902, Maj. (then Capt.) L. C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, was ordered to duty at that place as lecturer and instructor in military matters, and military adviser in questions connected with land operations.

Owing to the great and continued demand for officers at the various posts in the United States and on foreign stations, and for duty with guards on board ships, it has been impracticable for me to detail any officers during the present year to attend the course at the Naval War College.

REPORTS FROM STAFF OFFICERS.

Reports from the various staff officers of the corps covering the work of their respective departments during the past year are on file in this office.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Maj. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, to be assistant adjutant and inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1903.

Maj. Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1903.

Maj. George Richards, assistant paymaster, to be assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1903.

Maj. Henry C. Haines, appointed assistant adjutant and inspector with the rank of major, June 18, 1903.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, appointed assistant adjutant and inspector with rank of major, June 18, 1903.

Capt. William C. Dawson, appointed assistant paymaster with rank of major, June 18, 1903.

Capt. Louis J. Magill, appointed assistant adjutant and inspector, with rank of major, June 18, 1903.

First Lieut. William G. Powell, appointed assistant paymaster with rank of captain, June 18, 1903.

First Lieut. Henry L. Roosevelt, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, June 18, 1903.

First Lieut. Norman G. Burton, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, June 18, 1903.

First Lieut. Hugh L. Matthews, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, June 18, 1903.

First Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, June 24, 1903.

FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

There were no appointments to the Marine Corps from the United States Naval Academy during the past year.

FROM UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Second lieutenants, to rank from June 30, 1903: First Sergt. Elias R. Beadle, Corpl. Eugene P. Fortson, Corpl. Robert O. Underwood, Sergt. Clarence S. Owen.

Second lieutenant, to rank from August 11, 1903: Gunnery Sergt. Charles J. E. Guggenheim.

FROM CIVIL LIFE.

Second lieutenants, to rank from June 30, 1903: Charles F. Williams, Nelson P. Vulte, Harrison T. Swain, Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams, Gerard M. Kincade, Frederick C. McConnell, Frederic Kensel, Hugh M. Howard, William A. Howard, Arthur B. Owens, Jesse F. Dyer, Maurice V. Campbell, James J. Meade, Richard B. Creecy.

Second lieutenant, to rank from August 11, 1903: Alexander B. Mikell.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

On December 15, 1902, a commendatory letter was sent by the Department to Private John Guilmer, U. S. Marine Corps, for conspicuous conduct in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China, June 21, 1900.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, March 1, 1903.

Second Lieut. Stephen Elliott, January 13, 1903.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Second Lieut. Theodore Monell, May 1, 1903.

OFFICER DIED.

Second Lieut. Alonzo C. Baker, April 2, 1903, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, San Juan, P. R.

Enlisted force (enlistments, deaths, retirements, etc.).

Enlistments.....	2, 137
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps.....	206
From Army.....	159
	— 365
Total.....	2, 502
Discharged, died, deserted, and retired	2, 079

IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE 1891.

Since my appointment to the rank of Commandant, January 30, 1891, I have made the following improvements and changes in the Marine Corps:

Provided for the examination of marine officers, putting the corps on a footing with the Army and Navy in that respect.

Established school of application at marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

Barracks at Port Royal, S. C.

Officers' quarters at Port Royal, S. C.

Barracks at Newport, R. I.

Officers' quarters at Newport, R. I.

Officer detailed for duty as instructor at Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Corps increased 500 men.

Established post at Puget Sound, Wash.

Marines stationed at main and secondary batteries on board ship.

Established system of target practice.

Good-conduct medals adopted.

Reestablished post at Pensacola, Fla.

Barracks at Puget Sound, Wash.

Officers' quarters at Puget Sound, Wash.

Increase in size of the depot of supplies in Philadelphia, Pa.

Increase in size of Boston barracks.

Corps increased 473 men.

Temporary increase of 60 gunnery sergeants, 80 corporals, and 1,500 privates.

Forty-three second lieutenants appointed temporarily.

Established marine guard at naval base, Key West, Fla.

Established competition for Hilton trophy by marines.

Established post at San Juan, P. R.

Increase of the Marine Corps to 211 officers and 6,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the band.

Band reorganized (2 leaders and 60 musicians).

Bill providing for appointment of noncommissioned officers to commissioned rank.

Rank of gunnery sergeant established permanently.

Rank of brigadier-general for Commandant.

Established post at Cavite, P. I., and a battalion of marines sent there.

Established post at Guam, Ladrone Islands.

New barracks at League Island, Pa.

Band room erected at marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

Barracks at New York increased in size and improved.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for new barracks at Norfolk, Va.

Established permanent post at Culebra, Virgin Islands.

Headquarters building at Washington, D. C.

New marine barracks established at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Corps increased by 750 men.

Rank of major-general for Commandant.

Enlistment of marines reduced to four years.

Established post at Iona Island, N. Y.

New barracks at Annapolis, Md.

Officers' quarters at Annapolis, Md.

New barracks at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers' quarters at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Appropriation of \$150,000 for quartermaster's depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Increase of 67 officers and 720 enlisted men in Marine Corps.

Considering the fact that at the time I assumed command of the Marine Corps, on January 30, 1891, it consisted of but 75 officers and 2,100 enlisted men, stationed at 11 posts in the United States and on board ships in commission, and that the corps now consists of 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men, stationed at 29 posts in the United States and in our colonial possessions, and on board ships in commission, I think I may be pardoned for stating that the corps is at the present time in much better condition than when I was appointed Commandant.

ARMY COURTESIES.

As heretofore, the Marine Corps is under obligations to the army authorities for their courtesy in furnishing transportation for its officers and enlisted men and stores, on army transports, and in furnishing the corps with certain rations and other supplies upon application.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

All the regular appropriations for the support of the corps have been carefully and judiciously expended, all purchases being substantiated by vouchers.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that during the past year the Marine Corps has met promptly and satisfactorily the many and varied demands made upon it, and that its reputation for constant readiness and high efficiency has been maintained, and I feel confident that I will turn over to my successor, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, a corps of officers and men well drilled, disciplined, and equipped, ready to meet any and all demands that may be made upon it.

The different staff departments are in a high state of efficiency and have promptly met all demands made upon them, and the clerical force has worked early and late to keep the business of these headquarters up to date.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Major-General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

APPENDIXES.

A.

PERMANENT GARRISON OF MARINES, *Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, West Indies, September 1, 1903.*

SIR: 1. For the information of the Major-General, Commandant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition, work, and health of the permanent garrison of marines on the island of Culebra, West Indies, since its occupancy by the United States forces:

Conditions.—On January 1, 1902, 100 marines, under the command of Maj. H. C. Haines, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived off the island on the battle ships *Alabama* and *Massachusetts*. On the following day 30 men, under the command of myself, landed as a working party to provide and prepare a camp site for the command. Upon landing at the site selected we discovered a rocky point extending into Great Harbor, completely covered with cacti and a growth of thorny underbrush natural to all tropical climates, the establishment of a camp upon which was not in the least encouraging; but, with the spirit of determination and good will ever manifest in the Marine Corps, the men busied themselves in the tasks of constructing wharves and clearing the ground, which resulted in their accomplishment on the 11th of that month.

The supplies for the command, except tentage and khaki clothing, which were brought with us, did not arrive until the 24th of said month, since which time we have been well equipped with everything tending to the accomplishment of the work laid out for us and for the comfort, health, and welfare of the command.

I can not justly pass over this feature of our service without a reference to the promptitude, carefulness, and generosity with which the quartermaster of the Marine Corps has filled every requisition made upon him. The character of the work and the unusual circumstances of the duties necessitated a great many things not usually supplied by the quartermaster's department. All requisitions for such articles were, however, promptly and carefully filled, which obviated any delay in the performance of our duties and added materially to the creditable record made by the detachment.

These circumstances were: Excavating by blasting, building wharves with creosote material, surveying lands and sounding water; running telephone lines and establishing telephone, signal, and heliograph stations; furnishing the necessary tools and material for the construction of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospital; the mechanical, blacksmithing, and masonry work required in the care of tools and the transporting, mounting, etc., of guns; the repairing, painting, and general care of boats, and the necessary material for the cleaning, care, and preservation of guns, gun cotton (both wet and dry), and other explosives.

Work.—After the establishment of the camp the command was engaged in the construction of storehouses, hospital, etc., and the cutting of trails to the sites selected for the locations of batteries, signal stations, and points of defense upon the island, which work can not be appreciated unless the character of the ground and the vegetable growth has been seen.

Then followed the mounting of the 5-inch gun, four 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders, the running of about 5 miles of telephone line, and the digging of the 5-inch battery magazine.

Under the date of April 22, 1902, the Department issued orders for the marine guard left on this island to take charge of all Government lands and property on the island. This charge was assumed upon receipt of the order. The public property has been well and judiciously cared for, and many poor natives have been accorded the privilege of clearing small tracts upon Government land for cultivation and the establishment of homes, with the written understanding that such occupancy gives the occupant no claim or title to the land and that said land shall be vacated upon demand, without claim or cost to the Government.

Orders were issued by the Major-General, Commandant, on May 7, 1902, inclosing orders from the Department, to survey all Government lands upon the island, to

cut boundary lines, and to prepare and forward maps of such work; also to survey and sound Great Harbor and to select the most advantageous site for coal piles and to forward report of same. This work was accomplished under great difficulties, owing to the nature of the ground to be surveyed, and a 12-foot trocha was cut, marking the limits of all Government lands on the island. Charts and maps, with the desired information, were made and duly forwarded.

In looking up the records of public lands it was discovered that the site occupied by a village was located upon Government land, a report of which was forwarded, with a request that the Attorney-General give a decision in the matter. The site was eventually turned over to the Navy Department, and on June 1, 1902, I took charge of this site in addition to other public lands.

The necessary trails above mentioned have all been cut, the telephone lines run, the guns mounted, the 5-inch magazine finished, and the signal stations all established in good order. All the material for two barrack buildings 120 by 28 feet each, a mess hall 60 by 20 feet, a house of five rooms for the commanding officer, and a house for the accommodation of four junior officers has been cut and fitted and is ready to put up.

A target range of five butts, with 800 yards' accommodation, was selected, surveyed, and recommended to the Department; adopted and constructed last winter by the Department.

The cutting of a canal connecting Great Harbor with Target Bay was recommended and the location surveyed. This recommendation was adopted, and the canal partially cut by the fleet last winter.

Contracts with the owner of the land occupied by the target range were made and were accepted by the Department.

Five sites, occupied by batteries upon this island, were contracted for, surveyed, charts and maps made giving description of each, and recommended by this office, and were purchased in accordance with the contracts made.

The signal and heliograph station at Fajardo, P. R., was established and put in successful working order, the right of way for telephone lines was secured, and the contract for putting up poles was accomplished.

The village site has been thoroughly cleaned and put in splendid sanitary condition, and the sale of malt and spirituous liquors prohibited. The sale of alcoholic liquors was recommended prohibited on the island, which recommendation was approved and all such places of business closed.

A storehouse, 30 by 40 feet, for naval property has been constructed.

All guns, gun cotton, and other public property have been well and carefully cared for, and are now and have been in splendid condition, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which this work has been done. The guns have been exposed to all kinds of weather, with no other protection than their canvas covers, which are in most cases old and worn.

The camp has been improved and the wharves extended from 10 to 20 feet into the water.

All the work has been done by the permanent garrison of marines and the officers attached thereto except the cutting of the canal and the building of the butts at the target range. In addition to the above the permanent garrison of marines has maintained all the signal stations on the island during and since the maneuvers last winter. The present signal stations are: Headquarters at Camp Roosevelt; at Mount Resaca, Culebra, connecting by heliograph with Fajardo, P. R.; at Fajardo, P. R., and at the provost guard in the village on this island.

Health.—The health of the command has been excellent, and at no time has the sick rate exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, except from about January 15 to May 1, 1903, when it varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 per cent. The men are in excellent health at this writing, no one being upon the sick report. They are comfortably situated in tents with solid floors, and have spring beds, with mattresses, pillows, and sheets. They are cheerful and willing in their work, excellent in their conduct, and obedient in all things.

The recent severe weather has affected their comfort materially, on account of tents being blown down and the men being obliged to work in the heavy rains caring for public property. The general spirit of officers and men can not be too highly commended.

A chart of Camp Roosevelt is inclosed, showing the location of buildings, tents, etc., with wharves and connecting roads and streets.

Very respectfully,

LEOF M. HARDING,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding.

The MAJOR-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

B.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE REGIMENT,
Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, P. R., November 24, 1902.

SIR: 1. I have to report that the regiment under my command arrived at Culebra, on board the *Prairie*, about 9.30 a. m., on the 20th instant.

2. After reporting to the admiral, second in command, I went ashore, accompanied by the battalion commanders, to select camp sites.

3. Lieutenant Harding and his command moved near the town of Ildefonso, and he was placed on duty as provost-marshal of the town.

4. It was impossible to find suitable camping ground on which to encamp the entire regiment, so that I decided to place the regimental headquarters with Companies A (artillery company), B, and D, of the Second Battalion, Major Doyen, commanding, in camp on and about the site formerly occupied by Lieutenant Harding's men at Camp Roosevelt, and Companies C and E of the First Battalion, Major Haines, commanding, near the canal under construction and within signal distance of this place.

This division of the regiment was also made necessary on account of the location of work to be done in placing guns, building telegraph lines, etc. Immediately upon arriving the men went to work discharging equipment, guns, and stores, on the lighters. This work was finished early the next morning, the 21st instant, and everything was in readiness to land at once, but as transportation for stores and men could not then be had on account of other work in the fleet, detachments of men were sent ashore to lay out the camp sites, and the entire regiment came ashore and went into camp the following day, the 22d instant, and lighters towed ashore for landing stores.

5. The water transportation is very difficult as it is necessary for the ships to supply us in barrels which have to be rolled up hills, and in some cases transported by the men for some distance.

6. I have issued a general order officially designating the camps as follows:

The camp occupied by regimental headquarters and the Second Battalion as Camp Roosevelt.

That occupied by Major Haines with the First Battalion as Camp Dewey.

And the one occupied by the detachment under Lieutenant Harding as Camp Coghlan.

7. The health of officers and men continues excellent. Several cases of measles developed on the *Prairie* and the men remained there for treatment. I addressed a letter to the commander in chief thanking Commander Kennedy and the officers of the *Prairie* for the kindness and courtesy received from them. From the time of going on board there was never anything unpleasant occurred, and all our relations continued most cordial from the beginning to the end of the cruise.

Very respectfully,

P. C. POPE,
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Regiment.

The MAJOR-GENERAL, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
Great Harbor, Culebra Island, November 25, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

J. B. COGHLAN,
*Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Second in Command of the North Atlantic Squadron.*

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP KEARSARGE (1ST RATE),
Culebra, Virgin Islands, November 26, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded by direction of the commander in chief.

MARK L. BRISTOL,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Aid.

C.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE REGIMENT,
Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, Virgin Islands, January 5, 1903.

SIR: 1. I respectfully submit the following report covering the work of the regiment since November 24, 1902, the date of my last report:

2. Since landing the regiment has been engaged with various works.

3. The camp sites have been thoroughly cleared, walks made and improved, and wharves built to facilitate landing stores and water.

4. At Camp Roosevelt there are three wharves where steam launches and heaviest laden cutters can land without difficulty.

5. Every precaution has been taken for the improvement of the sanitary conditions, and health of the entire command continues good.

6. Camp Roosevelt was inspected by Rear-Admiral Higginson, the commander in chief, North Atlantic station, on November 29, and by Rear-Admiral Coghlan, second in command and commandant naval base, on November 30. Both of these officers expressed themselves as very much pleased with the camp and all the details thereof. The men have mess tents and mess tables, and their comfort, happiness, and cleanliness have been most carefully looked after by the battalion commanders. They are well fed, seem happy and contented, and harmony exists in the regiment.

7. In reference to the landing of stores, I have to state that the work was attended by much inconvenience, owing to the fact that some of these stores were put on board the ship at Philadelphia, some at Norfolk, some at Annapolis, and again at Norfolk and Newport News. On this account many of the stores which were urgently needed upon arrival could not be had, being in the bottom of the ship's hold, making it necessary to break out and land stores first which we did not need till later, thus causing delays and much inconvenience.

8. The regiment has been well and carefully supplied by the quartermaster's department, and all the material and stores furnished are very satisfactory, and the test has been very severe, owing to the rough work engaged in by the regiment.

Tentage.—Quality is good and the amount supplied sufficient. Shelter tents should have been furnished.

Clothing.—The quality, especially of the khaki, is good and the amount sufficient, except in a few sizes.

Equipment.—Whisky barrels are too large and too frail to stand the hard usage here in handling water. Thirty-gallon casks, similar to ship's water barrels, and fitted with a screw tap in bung, are almost a necessity. As it is necessary to roll them up and down hill over very rocky ground they soon go to pieces. Many of them are now useless, and others will not last much longer. They were made the subject of a recent letter from me to the quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

Ammunition for field guns, to be portable, should be in boxes one-half the present capacity.

The large square Diety lamps should be omitted as they are too frail for outdoor use and use too much oil for lighting inside tents. The hand lantern is all that is required. Candles are not issued and are dangerous with mosquito nets in the tents.

Sterilizers are not now needed as distilled water is supplied.

The new folding cot is satisfactory in every particular.

Patent frames and mosquito nets for the cots would be satisfactory with a finer-meshed net.

The indications are that a hand pump capable of raising water in a 2-inch pipe 200 feet, together with the necessary apparatus for driving a well up to that depth, would insure a water supply that would make the camp independent of the ships in that particular.

Tools.—In blasting more drills have been required. A hand-drilling machine could be used to great advantage in portions of the work. Dynamite or giant powder, together with detonators and fuse, are also needed.

The number of sledge handles is insufficient, and a heavier sledge than 7 pounds could be used to advantage.

In addition to the regimental tool chest each company could use to advantage 1 cheap brace and set of bits, 2 handsaws, and 2 hammers.

Transportation.—No transportation is supplied or available, except by water. A steam launch is, under present conditions, the greatest need of the quartermaster's department, and another light, strong pulling boat for general use.

A heavy mast, boom, wire guys and tackle, capable of lifting 4,000 pounds, is needed.

Signal apparatus.—A half dozen pairs of good field glasses are needed for the signal stations, and should be supplied at once.

Acetylene lamps for night signaling have been called for in preference to the army torch, as being more powerful, more portable, cleaner, and requiring less bulky combustible.

Funnels for filling canteens, outfit of small oil stoves, 1-gallon coffeepots, and frying pans for parties on reconnaissance.

9. Since my last report officers and men of both camps have been busily engaged engaged in constructing gun emplacements for 4-inch and 5-inch guns and magazines. This work is progressing very favorably, although involving much labor, not only on account of the heavy labor involved, but on account of the extreme rocky ground, which requires frequent blasting. Much clearing has been done and roads built to facilitate the transporting of guns and ammunition to the emplacements and magazines.

10. The telephone line is being extended, the work is progressing satisfactorily. This work has also necessitated clearing, and much labor in transportation and erection of poles; ground is hard, being hilly with heavy undergrowth and much rock to contend with.

11. A working party, by direction of the commander in chief, from the regiment was assigned to dig and drain a canal which runs from Great Harbor to Target Bay. These men have been withdrawn and native labor employed for the work.

12. Company D, in command of Captain Bradman, was engaged for two weeks in discharging various stores and material from the *Sterling*. The work was performed in such a very satisfactory manner as to be commended in a letter to the commandant naval base, from Lieutenant Benham, U. S. Navy, who was in command of the men on the *Sterling*.

13. Captains Kane, Borden, Butler, Hill, and Bradman are engaged in making gun emplacements, clearing and making roads up the mountains, and digging and blasting of magazines, building wharves, and other duties. Their work is progressing well; they have all worked hard and most cheerfully, also their lieutenants.

14. A party of men from Camp Dewey (First Battalion) was engaged for some days in working on the navy target range near that camp, in charge of Lieutenant Wiltse.

15. A water lighter has been assigned to Camp Dewey and a pipe line laid from the wharf to the camp, which gives ample supply of water. A pipe line has also been constructed at Camp Roosevelt from the wharf to the camp. I requested the commandant, naval base, to supply us with a water lighter for this camp to give a larger supply of water, and also in view of the water barrel giving out. The request could not be granted, no lighter being available.

16. During the period of the search problem by the fleet Lieutenant Burton and 10 men were detailed for duty at the signal station on Mount Prospect; this station was maintained both day and night. The work was performed in a satisfactory manner.

17. By direction of the commander in chief, a reconnoitering party, in command of Captain Kane and composed of Captain Bradman, Lieutenant Coyle, and 50 picked men, left this camp with seven days' provisions, for the island of Vieques. One-half of the party, in charge of Captain Kane and Lieutenant Little, making the western end of the island, and the other half, in charge of Captain Bradman and Lieutenant Coyle, taking the eastern end. Lieutenant Coyle was ordered to report to me for assignment to this duty by the commander in chief, and upon its completion he returned to his former station, the U. S. S. *Prairie*.

18. On the following day a similar party, under command of Captain Borden, with Lieutenants Wiltse and Evans, was sent to Esenada Hondo and the north side of Porto Rico for the same purpose.

19. These parties being absent on this duty for six days, their reports, together with maps, were sent to the commander in chief, by his direction.

20. By my direction reconnoitering parties have been sent over the island of Culebra in order that officers and men may become more familiar with the topography of the country, the trails, and gain experience thereby.

21. By direction of the commander in chief, on the 12th instant Lieutenant Burton was sent to San Juan, P. R. He has charge of sending and receiving official cablegrams and the distribution of the mail to the various ships, and such orders as the commander in chief may issue to him from time to time.

22. Three hundred and twelve men and six officers went to San Juan for liberty during the Christmas holidays; the others did not desire liberty.

23. In closing this report I would like to thank, through you, the battalion commanders, Majors Haines and Doyen, for their cordial support and faithful and untiring manner in which they have at all times cheerfully and willingly carried on the work assigned them. Their battalion camps and surroundings are neat and in beautiful order; discipline of their commands, excellent.

24. Each battalion, and Camp Coghlan, has been furnished with instructions as to the defense of their encampment in case of an attack.

25. Lieutenant Udell has made an excellent quartermaster, his duties at all times having been trying and laborious, and I take pleasure in commending him. The regimental adjutant, Lieutenant Lyons, has been careful and attentive to his various duties.

26. All the officers have worked hard and most cheerfully. Lieut. Leof M. Harding, commanding the permanent detachment, has done and is doing good work here; his command is in good condition. I appointed him provost-marshal of San Ildefonso, ordered the town cleaned, better sanitary arrangements made, liquor stores on Government reservation closed. Already the town presents a much neater appearance, the inhabitants entering willingly into the general work of cleaning up, under Lieutenant Harding's supervision.

27. Major Haines was detached on December 18 and Captain Kane ordered to command the battalion. On the 2d of January orders were received to reduce the regiment and transfer one battalion of 300 men and officers, under command of Major Doyen, to the U. S. S. *Panther*. The vacancies in the fleet were filled and Camp Coghlan's strength increased by 55 men, 1 captain, and a second lieutenant. Twenty-two men were sent to San Juan.

28. I desire here to thank, through you, Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commanding the naval base, for very many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to myself and to us all, and I shall always feel under many obligations to him.

29. I have this day been detached from command of the regiment.

Very respectfully,

P. C. POPE,

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Regiment.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP VIXEN,

Culebra, West Indies, January 6, 1903.

1. Respectfully forwarded to the Major-General, Commandant, approved.

2. The work done by the marine regiment at Culebra under Colonel Pope has been accomplished in the face of many adverse conditions and in a highly satisfactory and commendable manner.

3. The colonel commanding invariably responded cheerfully and readily to the many calls made upon the force under his command, and the high state of efficiency and the promptness displayed by the regiment were due to the hearty cooperation of the whole force working harmoniously to carry out the plans of the Department.

J. B. COGHLAN,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Second in Command U. S. Naval Force North Atlantic Station, Commanding Caribbean Division.

D.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of range firing at the various posts of the Marine Corps for the year ending October 30, 1902. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that this report has been delayed much beyond its usual time of transmission to you by reason of the fact that it was found that the annual reports from Guam and the various posts in the Philippines had not been received. Under date of February 19, 1903, the matter was brought to your attention by communications in which were shown in detail the posts from which no annual reports of target firing had been forwarded, and in this connection it is stated that up to this time no such reports have been received at this office. The annual report submitted herewith therefore comprises all the posts exclusive of those mentioned in said letters (Copies of said letters are attached to this report, marked Exhibits "A" and "B.")

2. Attention is invited to the accompanying annual report (Exhibit C), from which it will be seen that no range firing was held at the following posts: Boston, Mass.;

League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C. (with the exception of the men competing for places on the Sea Girt team), and San Juan, P. R.; and the necessity either for the purchase or rental of land contiguous to these posts is again respectfully urged, in order that the men stationed there may be given an opportunity to qualify on the range. Each year the number of men who have qualified in the gallery and who are deprived of an opportunity to qualify on the range becomes greater and greater, and the resultant deleterious effect upon the standard of marksmanship of the corps is more noted.

3. In my last annual report attention was invited to a communication from this office in regard to the construction of a safety range on the Marine Corps reservation at League Island, Pa. No action has yet been taken upon said report, and it is therefore again respectfully brought to your attention.

4. It is advised that the commanding officer of the marine barracks, New York, be directed to make the necessary arrangements, if practicable, for the rental of the range at Creedmore this year, and that steps be taken to transfer from time to time the men who have qualified at the marine barracks and navy-yard, Washington, D. C., to Annapolis, Md., for the necessary target firing. These steps will to a certain extent minimize the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of ranges, and will enable the men at all the important posts, except Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., to fire on the range. Efforts are being made to secure the necessary ranges at the latter places, but up to the present time without satisfactory results.

5. By order of the Major-General Commandant, the undersigned, under date of April 13, 1903, visited Boston for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not arrangements could be made by which the marines stationed at Boston could have range practice. A report was made on this matter under date of April 23, 1903, to which attention is invited. Although there has been since said time correspondence between the commanding officer at the marine barracks, Boston, and the undersigned in relation to this matter, yet up to the present time no material progress has been made toward securing a range, and it is therefore feared that the men at Boston will not have an opportunity to qualify this year.

6. Attention is also invited to a communication received from Maj. (then Capt.) Rufus H. Lane, commanding marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., under date of May 26, 1903, in which it was reported that the range which had been used by the marines at that post would have to be abandoned, as a trolley road had been built across the line of fire in violation of the contract made with the owner of the land upon which the range is situated. This communication from Maj. Rufus H. Lane having been referred to the undersigned, he recommended to you on June 5, 1903, that the commanding officer at Portsmouth, N. H., be instructed to ascertain and report as to the advisability of some other site for a range, so that the men of the command at Portsmouth, N. H., should continue their practice as soon as possible. Up to the present, however, this office has no information that a site has been secured.

7. On June 13, 1902, the President of the United States, by Executive order, set apart the southeast quarter of section 34, township 23 north, range 1 east, Willamette meridian, Washington State, for the use of the Navy Department as a target range. This order was secured upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of marine barracks, Bremerton, Wash., under date of May 16, 1901, which report was approved by the Major (then Brigadier) General, Commandant, and forwarded to the Navy Department under date of June 18, 1901. The tract thus reserved is reported to be a most desirable one for a range and camp, and the commanding officer at Bremerton has been instructed to make requisition on the quartermaster for the material necessary for a range. The site is 8 miles south of Sidney, Wash., and Sidney is 1 mile south of the Bremerton Navy-Yard by water. Notwithstanding these facilities, however, the commanding officer, marine barracks, Bremerton, reports that he was unable to qualify any men on the range during the year on account of his inability to get a yard launch for transportation, and by reason of the reduction of the command by transfers to ships, leaving a number not sufficient to perform the guard duty of the station and at the same time continue the range practice.

8. There has during the past year been conducted quite an exhaustive correspondence with reference to the extension of the Marine Corps range at the buoy station at Annapolis, so as to make it a fully equipped 4-target range. The two additional targets were furnished by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and are now being installed at the expense of the Marine Corps. The Major-General, Commandant, has directed that this range may be used by the midshipmen at such times as will not interfere with the range firing of the marines.

9. It is much to be regretted that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, could not sanction the use of part of its land for use as a range to be constructed at Cavite, P. I., as the present range at that post permits firing only up

to 300 yards, and thus makes it impossible for the large command at that post to qualify in accordance with the firing regulations of the Marine Corps.

10. In accordance with the request of the commanding officer, marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, the target year at that post was again extended to November 30 by the Major-General, Commandant, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer there, as the conditions existing there make it impossible to qualify the men during the regular season.

11. During the past year a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in securing proper ammunition for gallery practice. It was believed that with the cup bullet and the Dupont revolver powder proper gallery ammunition had been secured. The results of careful experimenting, however, have conclusively demonstrated that this character of ammunition is not satisfactory. It was found that the wall at the base of the cup bullet is so thin that it becomes misshapen by the blast before it leaves the muzzle; its lack of weight also results in a speedy loss of velocity, and it is therefore very inaccurate. The results obtained in practice with this ammunition were, at the suggestion of this office, referred to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army for such action as he deemed advisable. Under date of March 18, 1903, he indorsed upon the papers that the experiments conducted with this gallery ammunition by the Army "showed that it was not equal to the round ball for gallery practice and that it is not the intention to further experiment with it." As we had been using the dropped round shot rather than the molded shot, and as it was desired to ascertain whether better results would be obtained with the latter, a requisition was made for 1,000 molded round shot from the Frankford Arsenal. These have recently been received, and experiments therewith are now being carried on at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. If the results obtained with these are not of a sufficiently satisfactory character, it is believed that recourse must be had to the special shell which has been devised by Colonel Elliott, and which can be secured from the Ideal Manufacturing Company. Although the initial cost of these shells is greater than that of the ordinary shell, yet, as they are practically indestructible, it is believed that their adoption will not only be more economical in the long run, but that the results obtained will be sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the original cost of purchase.

12. During the past year the War Department has made numerous and extensive changes in the Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1898, which are embodied in General Orders, No. 20, February 26, 1903, copies of which have been secured from the War Department by this office for the purpose of their adoption and distribution throughout the Marine Corps. As the undersigned has learned that the new firing regulations will shortly be issued, and as the changes contemplated could not go into effect during the present target year, the general orders above referred to have been retained in this office. A special report will be made on this subject as soon as the new firing regulations are issued.

13. Attention is respectfully invited to the recommendation made in my last annual report as to the benefits which will accrue to the corps by competitive firing for prizes. I feel that this is a most important matter, and trust that it will meet with your approval and that of the Major-General, Commandant, so that the necessary steps may be taken to put the scheme into satisfactory operation.

14. By direction of the Major-General, Commandant, men have been assembled at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of competing for places on the team to represent the Marine Corps in the competitions at Seagirt, N. J., this year, and in this connection attention is invited to the report made by the undersigned as to the conditions under which the firing will take place this year.

15. In accordance with the order of the Major-General, Commandant, under date of April 15, 1903, the undersigned was detailed at the request of the Secretary of War a member of the board for the purpose of making rules and regulations for awarding a national trophy and has participated in the meetings and discussions of this board.

16. The undersigned was also appointed member of a committee of this board for the purpose of selecting the members of the rifle team which the National Rifle Association sent to Bisley, England, for the purpose of competing for the Palma trophy. The team selected included Lieut. T. Holcomb, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and won the trophy in a competition participated in by teams from Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Australia, and Natal.

17. From an examination of the reports of target firing herewith it will be seen that gallery practice was conducted at 16 posts and that 1,157 men qualified. Range practice was conducted at 18 posts and by the guards of 3 ships, 1,310 men participating therein. As a result of this practice 30 men qualified as sharpshooters, 79 as marksmen, 250 first class, 216 second class, and 626 third class. Skirmish firing was conducted only at Portsmouth, N. H., and was participated in by 96 men.

18. From an examination of the reports of revolver practice (Exhibit D) it will be seen that such practice was held at 17 posts and that out of 1,227 men firing 430 qualified as first class.

19. Herewith are also individual classification reports (Exhibit E) of those who qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen during the target year of 1902, together with the certificates.

The following-named men having left the service subsequent to their qualification, their certificates are inclosed herewith for such action as may be deemed proper, viz:

Sergt. E. A. Hodgden, discharged April 20, 1903; Corpl. N. Benson, discharged February 2, 1903; Corpl. Carl A. Senter, discharged April 8, 1903; Corpl. Herman Shaw, discharged June 13, 1903; Trumpeter Benjamin F. Hill, discharged December 29, 1902; Trumpeter J. Dinger, discharged October 13, 1902; Private Richard Quinn, discharged January 23, 1903; Private John J. Quinlan, discharged May 15, 1903; Private P. A. Manion, discharged April 9, 1903; Private Charles F. Allen, discharged October 29, 1903; Private J. Linder, discharged April 4, 1903; Private James Burnes, discharged June 8, 1903; Corpl. W. Hartman, deserted January 22, 1903; Private William F. Springs, deserted June 22, 1902.

The following-named men are entitled to the sharpshooter's badge, this being their first qualification as such, viz:

First Lieuts. C. H. Lyman, H. C. Reisinger, William W. Low; Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle; Sergts. Henry L. Hulbert, Fred J. Dionne, George A. Cook, John McP. Ketcham, J. Leonard; Corpals. William Ludgate, P. Collins, Jacob H. Miller, Thomas E. Cole; Privates Henry Lyons, John A. Richardson, P. Collum, M. J. Tomlinson, Christopher Swartz.

The following-named men are entitled to marksmen's pins, this being their first year of qualification as marksmen, viz:

Cpts. H. O. Bisset, John A. Lejeune, Theo. H. Low; First Lieut. L. M. Little; First Sergts. Philip J. Sheridan, William P. Thomas; Sergts. Thomas O'Brien, William S. Sinclair, James R. Thompson, Jacob Weidman, W. J. Williams; Corpals. Herbert J. Abbey, Carl S. Adams, William Costello, W. A. Ellis, Stacy E. Jones, H. W. Robinson, George Tippet, Theodore P. Trowbridge; Privates Charles W. Bailiff, Henry Baptist, Herman Berg, L. Burkhart, James F. Cope, E. G. Davis, John B. Godfrey, Joseph Gondek, Fred W. C. Goppel, Harry M. Hutchings, Carl Larsen, Thomas McCarthy, Robert Machamer, John J. Mallon, J. Martin, Hallie H. Matthews, W. Morton, D. B. Mumford, William T. Nesbitt, M. O'Connor, William C. Schultz, William E. Swan, Leon D. Vernier, Oscar J. Westerlun, William R. Williams, J. C. Wilson, F. X. Moore, H. Young, A. Goldkuhl, John M. Shultz.

LIST OF SHARPSHOOTERS AND MARKSMEN WITH PRESENT STATION.

The following is a list of men who have qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen, together with their present stations:

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Annapolis, Md.—Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Shields.
 Dry Tortugas, Fla.—Corpl. Jacob H. Miller.
 League Island, Pa.—First Lieut. C. H. Lyman, Private M. J. Tomlinson.
 Mare Island, Cal.—Sergt. Henry L. Hulbert, Corpl. Thomas E. Cole.
 Newport, R. I.—Corpl. P. Collins.
 Philippine Islands.—First Lieut. H. C. Reisinger, First Sergt. R. S. Nau, Sergt. John McP. Ketcham, Privates P. Collum, Henry Lyons.
 Washington, D. C.—Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, Sergt. Maj. Thomas F. Hayes, Gunnery Sergt. Richard C. Howard, Sergts. George A. Cook, Fred J. Dionne, J. Leonard, Thomas A. Lonsdale, Charles A. Norton.
 Washington, D. C. (navy-yard).—Private Christopher Swartz.
 U. S. S. Baltimore.—Gunnery Sergt. James Boyle.
 U. S. S. Chicago.—Gunnery Sergt. Frederick W. Wilson.
 U. S. R. S. Independence.—Gunnery Sergt. John F. Welch, Private John A. Richardson.
 U. S. S. Marblehead.—Corpl. William Ludgate.
 Recruiting Office, Cleveland, Ohio.—First Lieut. W. W. Low.
 On waiting orders.—Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr.
 U. S. S. Boston.—First Lieut. J. M. Salladay.

MARKSMEN.

Annapolis, Md.—Sergt. James R. Thompson, Corpl. Theo. P. Trowbridge.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.—First Sergt. William P. Thomas, Private John M. Shultz.

Dry Tortugas, Fla.—Sergt. William S. Sinclair.
League Island, Pa.—Private William R. Williams.
Newport, R. I.—First Sergt. Lawrence Lawson, Sergt. W. J. Williams, Corpl. W. A. Ellis, Privates E. G. Davis, L. Burkhart.
Norfolk, Va.—Corpl. Richard J. Grace, Private William C. Schultz.
Philippine Islands.—Capt. A. T. Marix, First Sergt. Philip J. Sheridan, Sergt. J. J. Martin, Privates Herman Berg, James F. Cope, Carl Larsen, Thomas McCarthy, J. Martin, D. B. Mumford, Simon H. Scott, Leon D. Vernier.
Port Royal, S. C.—Corpls. Stacey E. Jones, Herbert J. Abbey, William Costello, Private John B. Godfrey.
Sitka, Alaska.—Capt. J. H. Pendleton, Corpl. H. W. Robinson, Private W. Morton.
Washington, D. C.—First Sergt. John F. Malone, Sergts. Jacob Weidman, Albert V. Jackson, Trumpeter Ollie M. Schriver, Corpl. William J. Maybee, Privates Henry Baptist, Charles Defalco, Archie Lovelace, John J. Mallon, James Markey.
Washington, D. C. (navy-yard).—Private Fred W. C. Goppel.
Battalion on U. S. S. Panther.—First Lieut. L. M. Little, Privates Joseph Gondek, Hallie H. Matthews, William T. Nesbit.
Recruiting Office, New York City.—Capt. Theo. H. Low.
Recruiting Office, San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. H. O. Bisset.
Headquarters United States Marine Corps.—Capt. John A. Lejeune.
U. S. S. Alabama.—Private M. O'Connor.
U. S. S. Atlanta.—Private Charles W. Bailiff.
U. S. S. Olympia.—Corpl. Carl S. Adams.
U. S. R. S. Franklin.—Corpl. George Tippet.
U. S. S. Illinois.—Private Robert Machamer.
U. S. S. Kentucky.—Private J. C. Wilson.
U. S. S. Maine.—Sergt. Thomas F. Ryan, Private Oscar J. Westerlun.
U. S. S. Pensacola.—Sergt. Thomas O'Brien.
U. S. S. San Francisco.—Private Harry M. Hutchings.
U. S. S. Boston.—Privates William E. Swan, F. X. Moore, H. Young, A. Goldkuhl.
The following, having qualified as sharpshooters for three years, are entitled to a silver bar:

Second Lieut. Rupert C. Dewey, qualified in 1900, 1901, and 1902; Second Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., qualified in 1900, 1901, and 1902; Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Shields, qualified in 1899, 1900, and 1902; Gunnery Sergt. John F. Welch, qualified in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Inspector of Target Practice.

The ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
 ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1903.

1. Respectfully referred to the Major-General Commandant, United States Marine Corps, for his information.
2. The recommendations of the inspector of target practice, as contained in the within report, are approved by the undersigned.
3. The return of the attached papers is requested for the files of this office.

GEO. C. REID,
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1903.

SIR: 1. Pursuant to the instructions contained in your letter of July 10, 1903, I have the honor to submit, for the approval of the Department, the annual estimates for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

2. The letters of the quartermaster and the paymaster, which are herewith transmitted for the information of the Department, explain in detail their estimates and give the reasons for their increase or decrease under the several subheads of the appropriations concerned.

3. The paymaster's estimates show an increase of \$15,097.50 for the pay of officers on the retired list; a new item of \$8,000 for the additional compensation of enlisted men regularly detailed as gun pointers; and a decrease of \$2,000 in the pay of officers on the active list, making a net increase of \$21,097.50. The insertion of the item of \$8,000 just mentioned was authorized by the Department's indorsement No. 16493 of the 5th ultimo. Many marines serving on board ship are on precisely the same footing as that of enlisted men of the Navy employed as gun pointers, since they render identical service. Hence it would seem no more than just for them to receive equal compensation. The undersigned therefore earnestly hopes that the Secretary will see fit to allow the item in question to remain in the estimates.

4. Because of delay by the draftsman who has them in charge the blueprints of the barracks at Washington are not inclosed. They will be forwarded to the Department in a few days.

5. The estimates above mentioned were prepared in obedience to my directions, and are respectfully submitted with my approval.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Major-General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1903.

SIR: 1. In accordance with the authority contained in the Department's indorsement of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith a supplementary estimate prepared by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, under the head "Military stores," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. This estimate provides for increasing the pay of the chief armorer from \$3 per day to \$4 per day and for increasing that of three mechanics from \$2.50 per day to \$3.50 per day.

2. As stated in the indorsement of this office of the 15th ultimo, it is considered only just that the rates of pay of the men above mentioned should be the same as those paid for like work in other branches of the Government service and in private establishments, and it is therefore respectfully recommended that the supplementary estimate in question be included in the annual estimate just submitted for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Major-General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1903.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates for the quartermaster's department, United States Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the general objects being provisions, clothing, fuel, military stores, transportation and recruiting, repairs of barracks, forage, hire of quarters, contingent, and public works.

2. *Provisions.*—The sum appropriated annually under this head is sufficient for all requirements.

3. *Clothing.*—The sum appropriated annually under this head is sufficient for all requirements.

4. *Fuel.*—Under this head an increase of \$10,000 is recommended. In explanation of such increase it is submitted that the cost of maintenance of electric lights is chargeable to this appropriation. Since the last estimates were submitted electric lights have been installed at Portsmouth, N. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. The cost of fuel for this purpose at these three posts will be about \$2,400 annually. Before the commencement of the next fiscal year new barracks and officers' quarters will have been completed at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and probably Norfolk, Va. This will add to the expense under maintenance of electric lights \$1,600. Furthermore, the strength of the command in the Philippines will be increased, involving an additional expenditure for fuel of about \$6,000.

5. *Military stores.*—Under this head the current appropriation of \$110,895 is sufficient for the usual requirements, but an item of \$28,540 for the payment of 2,000 rifles purchased from the Army by authority of the Secretary of the Navy is included. The number of rifles mentioned were necessary to arm with rifles the men authorized by Congress as an increase in the strength of the corps, and to have a small but necessary surplus on hand. This department had no spare rifles on hand for issue to the men, nor could the required number be procured from the Navy. It became necessary, therefore, to obtain them from the Army. Under the decision of the Secretary of War the only legal manner in which the rifles could be procured from the Army was by purchase. The Secretary of the Navy has authorized incorporated in the estimates for the next fiscal year the sum of \$28,540 to reimburse the Army for the 2,000 rifles for the Marine Corps.

6. *Transportation and recruiting.*—The sum now provided by Congress under this head is sufficient for all requirements under the assumption that the usual care and economy in expenditures will be strictly observed.

7. *Repairs of barracks.*—No change under this head is recommended, the sum now provided by Congress being sufficient for requirements.

8. *Forage.*—No change under this head is recommended.

9. *Hire of quarters.*—An increase of \$5,000 is recommended, that sum being necessary to pay for quarters hired by officers on duty with troops where no public quarters are provided. The increase by Congress of the number of officers makes necessary an increase under this appropriation to the extent indicated. This is the case notwithstanding the fact that all available quarters of the Marine Corps are now used by officers on duty with troops.

10. *Contingent.*—Under this head an increase of \$24,000 is recommended. Such increase is necessary owing to the fact that the prices of articles and supplies purchased under this head for enlisted men serving in barracks and camp have advanced an average of 7 per cent, or, in round numbers, \$10,000. It is of much importance that the Navy Department has adopted the policy of having with the North Atlantic fleet and special squadrons or fleets a battalion of marines fully armed and equipped for shore service. Such battalions consist of about 325 men. When orders are received for equipping such battalions, it becomes necessary to purchase for the health, comfort, and efficiency of the commands various and sundry supplies used by them in garrison and field. These supplies are mentioned in detail under the head of "Contingent."

During the last year two battalions, such as are referred to, were organized and equipped, one for service on the Isthmus of Panama and one for duty with the Caribbean Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. The expense in each case was about \$7,000. The organization of the battalions was regarded as highly important by the Secretary of the Navy, and funds available for other necessities had to be used in equipments and implements for them. This department was thereby seriously embarrassed, and upon recommendation of the quartermaster the major-general, commandant, directed, during the last three months of the fiscal year, a reduction in all post expenses. Such rigid economy was necessary to guard against a deficiency, but is detrimental to the best interests and undoubtedly injuriously affects the comfort and contentment of the enlisted force. It seems wise, therefore, that the quartermaster's department should have at its command the increase under "Contingent" herein recommended in order that all usual necessary expenses of the corps can be met, and when emergencies arise such as those referred to they can also be properly taken care of without creating a deficiency and without cutting off requisites in garrison.

11. *Portsmouth, N. H.*—A report of board of survey recently received from Portsmouth, N. H., shows that the recent additions to the barracks have made necessary an increase in the heating plant, an entire new story having been placed on the barracks. The expense of a new steam boiler can be borne by the general appropriation, but the construction of an out building or power house can not. The report of board of survey referred to also states that the present frame shanty in which the bakery is located is so weatherworn and insecure as to be unfit for that purpose. It is desired to place the bakery in the power house, a portion of which will be partitioned off for the purpose. The intention is to build a small one-story brick structure with a tin roof, and the appropriation recommended, \$5,000, will be sufficient therefor.

12. *Boston, Mass.*—Official reports from Boston and my personal inspection of that post early last month lead to the conclusion that it will be necessary at an early date to remove all the gas pipes now in the barracks and officers' quarters and either substitute new ones or install electric lights. The latter course seems advisable for every reason, and to enable such plans to be carried out an appropriation of \$2,500 is recommended in the estimates.

13. *Washington, D. C.*—A board of naval surgeons appointed June 19, 1902, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, thoroughly to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of the marine barracks in this city, found that the condition of the building was not sanitary, and that it could not be made so by repairs and improvements, except at great expense, and that, considering the health and comfort of the enlisted men, it is important that the building should be abandoned and a new marine barracks be constructed. I have personally inspected the present barracks, and am earnestly of the opinion that it should not longer be used as quarters for men. The building was constructed early in the last century. It is a one-story building, with no cellar or other excavation underneath. All things considered, it is urged that the old barracks be torn down and a new, modern building erected for the men. The new barracks should have an addition, which would accommodate the Marine Band, and have a gymnasium; also a mess hall, kitchen, and a cellar, or loft, for supplies and stores. The architects who designed the new office building at the station in question, Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, have prepared a plan showing the size and character of the building which it is deemed advisable to erect. The architects have also submitted an estimate as to the cost. I have included in the estimates for the next fiscal year \$150,000 to cover the expense for constructing and completing such a building. The plans of the architects and their estimate I herewith inclose. From this it will be seen that the contemplation is to tear down the present old barracks, throw the space it now occupies into a parade ground, add a mess hall, kitchen, and men's quarters to the present office building, and at the south end of this structure add a band room, gymnasium, surgeon's office, etc.

14. *New Orleans, La.*—Under this head \$6,500 is recommended, which amount is in addition to the \$15,000 appropriated for a marine barracks and set of officers' quarters provided for in naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901. Under date of January 14, 1903, this office invited bids to construct barracks and officers' quarters, giving the widest publicity practicable in the case. The lowest bid received was about \$6,500 in excess of the appropriation. Such increase over the estimates of this office and the appropriation of Congress is explained on the ground that the cost of labor and material was considerably greater when the bids were opened than when the estimates were prepared. The plans of the barracks and quarters are simple and call for frame buildings, substantial, but free from ornamentation or expensive interior. It is believed that with the additional appropriation recommended the two buildings can be constructed in accordance with the approved plans.

15. *Olongapo, P. I.*—An item of \$5,000 for the installation and equipment of a cold-storage and ice plant has been inserted under this head. At present there are 500 marines on duty at this station, and in the near future the command will be increased to 1,000 men. Olongapo is remote from any city or town having cold-storage equipment and an ice plant. The plant is for the purpose of preserving meats and other parts of men's rations and providing the command, particularly the sick in hospital, with ice, and the proposed expenditure is not only advisable but necessary. The recommendation for the plant originated with Capt. C. S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, brigade quartermaster, whose report in the case was approved by the brigade commander. The report is also approved by Rear Admiral E. H. Cooper, U. S. Navy, commander of the Philippine Squadron, Asiatic Fleet. Undoubtedly the construction of a cold-storage and ice plant at Olongapo would add greatly to the health and comfort of the large command of marines stationed and to be stationed there.

16. Inclosed also is a comparative statement of estimates and appropriations 1904-5.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,

Colonel, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 8, 1903.

SIR: 1. The communication of this office of the 3d instant transmitting estimates of the quartermaster's department for the next fiscal year omitted to invite attention to an insertion in red ink under the head "Military stores." In explanation of such insertion it is submitted that upon various occasions officers and men of the corps are

invited to compete for trophies and prizes offered by rifle organizations and associations at Sea Girt, N. J., and elsewhere. Participation in rifle competitions is of much benefit to the marines, as the preliminary training and experience materially increase their efficiency as marksmen. In some of the competitions the marines are invited to take part in, the payment of small entrance fees is necessary. It appears to be of doubtful legality if such fees can be paid out of any current appropriation. In view of the benefit accruing to the men who participate in the competitions, and because there is no specific authority of law to pay entrance fees, the new and additional words, "and entrance fees in competitions" have been inserted in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

2. It is requested that this communication be attached to the letter of this office of the 3d instant as a supplementary explanation relating to the estimates.

Very respectfully,

F. L. DENNY,

Colonel, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905,
by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.*

Public works, Marine Corps:

Construction and completion of one brick boiler house and bakery, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.....	\$5,000.00
Installation of electric lights in barracks and officers' quarters, navy- yard, Boston, Mass.....	2,500.00
Construction and completion of an addition to marine barracks, including the erection and furnishing of a band room, mess hall, men's kitchen, and men's gymnasium, marine barracks, Washing- ton, D. C.....	150,000.00
Construction and completion of marine barracks and one set of offi- cers' quarters, \$6,500, which sum shall be in addition to \$15,000 appropriated for this object in the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, naval station, New Orleans, La.....	6,500.00
Construction and equipment of a cold-storage and ice plant, Olon- gapo, P. I.....	5,000.00
Total	169,000.00

F. L. DENNY,

Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Approved, October 9, 1903.

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Brigadier-General Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905,
by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.
Provisions:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving ashore; for commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers; for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties; transportation of provisions and the employment of necessary labor connected therewith, and for ice for preservation of rations, \$492,087.50; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation thereof, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: <i>Provided, however,</i> That when it is impracticable, or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commutation therefor		\$492,087.50	\$492,087.50
Clothing:			
For noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized by law, \$422,370		422,370.00	422,370.00
Fuel:			
For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, \$60,000		60,000.00	50,000.00
Military stores:			
For pay of chief armorer, at \$3 per day; three mechanics, at \$2.50 each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, purchase and marking of medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges; for incidental expenses of the school of application; for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasiums for enlisted men; purchase and repair of signal equipment and stores; for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, renting ranges, and entrance fees in competitions, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies, \$110,895	110,895.00		
To reimburse the Ordnance Department, United States Army, for 2,000 magazine rifles, caliber .30, latest model, delivered to the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., on August 17, 1903, \$28,540, to remain available not to exceed two years to replace like ordnance stores	28,540.00	139,435.00	110,895.00
Transportation and recruiting:			
For transportation of troops, including ferriage, and the expense of the recruiting service, \$121,620		121,620.00	121,620.00
Repairs of barracks:			
Repairs and improvements to barracks and quarters at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Narragansett Station, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Mare Island and San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska; for the renting, leasing, improvement, and erection of buildings in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, at Guam, and at such other places as the public exigencies require; and for per diem to enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, \$66,336	66,336.00		
For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing of supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., \$6,000	6,000.00	72,336.00	72,336.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905,
by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.
Forage:			
For forage in kind for horses of the Quartermaster's Department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$17,700		\$17,700.00	\$17,700.00
Hire of quarters:			
For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them; for hire of quarters for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspectors, the assistant paymasters, and the assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$35,748.....		35,748.00	30,748.00
Contingent:			
For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillow-cases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, including the transportation of bodies from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period of not less than ten days, employment of civilian labor, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, pots, and so forth; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, purchase and repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding; mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$160,000.....		160,000.00	136,000.00
Total		1,521,296.50	1,453,756.50

F. L. DENNY,
Colonel, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

Approved September 10, 1903.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Major-General, Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905,
by the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.
PAY MARINE CORPS.			
For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list	\$545,900.00		
Pay of officers on the retired list:			
1 major-general, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 1 adjutant and inspector, 1 quartermaster, 1 assistant quartermaster, 2 majors, 9 captains, 3 first lieutenants, and 4 second lieutenants	70,237.50		
Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates as prescribed by law (and the number of enlisted men shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement) and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers (\$8,000)	1,373,628.00		
Pay and allowances of retired enlisted men:			
2 sergeant-majors, 1 drum-major, 4 gunnery sergeants, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 12 first sergeants, 34 sergeants, 7 corporals, 8 first-class musicians, 1 drummer, 1 trumpeter, and 42 privates, and for those who may be retired during the year	38,000.00		
Undrawn clothing:			
Payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn.	36,000.00		
Mileage:			
Mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops	20,000.00		
Commutation of quarters of officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters	8,000.00		
PAY OF CIVIL FORCE.			
In the office of the Brigadier-General Commandant:	R. S., p. 272, secs. 1596-1623; acts June 30, 1834, vol. 4, p. 713, secs. 4, 5; Mar. 2, 1847, vol. 9, p. 155, sec. 3; Aug. 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 586, sec. 1; Feb. 21, 1857, vol. 11, p. 163, sec. 1; July 17, 1862, vol. 12, p. 594, sec. 2; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 144, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 487, sec. 1; July 28, 1866, vol. 14, p. 334, sec. 13; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 517, sec. 7; July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 330, sec. 3; Jan. 30, 1885, vol. 23, pp. 293-294, sec. 1; Feb. 14, 1885, vol. 23, p. 305, sec. 1; Navy Regulations, July 18, 1816, acts Feb. 27, 1893, vol. 27, p. 478, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1897, vol. 29, p. 662, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1004, secs. 1-26; Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1042, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1129, sec. 1; July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 686, sec. 1.		
1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 messenger	971.28		
In the office of the paymaster:			
1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the assistant paymaster:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
In the office of the adjutant and inspector:			
1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
In the office of the assistant adjutant and inspector:			
1 clerk	1,200.00		
In the office of the quartermaster:			
1 chief clerk	1,600.00		
1 clerk	1,500.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 clerk	1,200.00		
1 draftsman	1,600.00		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Cal.:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
Two clerks additional for duty in the Philippines, 1 in pay and 1 in quartermaster's department. . .	2,800.00		
In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.:			
1 clerk	1,400.00		
1 messenger, at \$1.75 per diem. . .	638.75		
		\$2,118,875.53	\$2,097,778.08

Approved, September 10, 1903.

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

Major-General Commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1903.

SIR: 1. Herewith is submitted estimates for pay Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

2. These estimates show a net increase of \$21,097.50, explained thus:

Pay of officers on the retired list, increase.....	\$15,097.50
Pay of enlisted men, for additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers.....	8,000.00
	<hr/>
	23,097.50
Pay of officers on the active list, decrease.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	21,097.50

Very respectfully,

G. C. GOODLOE,
Colonel, Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Headquarters.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MARINE CORPS
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BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT
OF THE UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1904.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps during the past year:

Since assuming the duties of Commandant of the Marine Corps I have made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla.; at the naval training station, Newport, R. I.; the naval station, New Orleans, La., and of the quartermaster's depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Improvements and repairs have been completed or are in process of completion at the several posts as mentioned below, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was provided in an act approved April 27, 1904, for the construction and completion of one brick boiler house and bakery to replace the present frame structure. Plans and specifications are now in course of preparation by the draftsman attached to the office of the quartermaster of the Marine Corps for the erection of a boiler house and modern brick bakery, and it is intended to hasten the completion of such work as much as possible consistently with thoroughness. The capacity of the heating plant of the barracks has been increased by an additional boiler and connections, which latter were installed last fall at an expense of \$2,516.88 for labor and material, such expense being borne by the regular appropriation "Contingent." With the additional radiators provided, the present heating system, it is thought, will be sufficient satisfactorily to heat all the Marine Corps buildings now at this post. New floors have been laid in chambers Nos. 1 and 2, commanding officer's quarters; lockers and shelving installed in clothing room; partition erected in officer of the day's office, and minor repairs made to woodwork. The water system has also been increased and improved by connecting with the navy-yard water mains, which action does away with the services of two old wooden hand pumps and one hot-air pump. A hot-water boiler for heating

water for bathing purposes for the enlisted men was also installed. The construction at this station of a naval prison will necessitate at an early date quarters therein for the marine guard, which will do duty thereat, or the erection of a separate barracks for such guard. It is further deemed advisable that officers serving with such guard have quarters near the same.

BOSTON, MASS.

Repairs of a minor character have been made to the barracks and officers' quarters during this year, also to the plumbing and heating systems. Water pipes were partially renewed and water tanks placed in the second set of junior officers' quarters, and in the enlisted men's water-closet and wash room. The enlisted men's kitchen has been enlarged, new shelves, racks, and lockers have been installed, and the old floor replaced where needed; guttering repaired; heavy wire screens put in storeroom windows, and larger steam pipe laid from boiler room to men's wash room to heat water for bathing purposes. In an act approved April 27, 1904, \$2,500 were appropriated for the installation of electric lights in the barracks and officers' quarters. Preliminary steps have already been taken in this direction and it is expected that the work of installation will be begun in a few weeks.

NEWPORT, R. I.

No repairs have been made to the officers' and enlisted men's quarters beyond those of a minor character necessitated by the usual wear and tear. The exterior of the Marine Corps buildings is now being painted to conform to the general color scheme of the navy structures at the station. The present barracks is of frame construction and was erected in 1893 as temporary quarters. Since then the naval station at Newport has grown greatly in importance and the strength of the marine guard has been considerably increased. It will be necessary at an early date to construct at this station a modern barrack and three or four sets of officers' quarters. The present buildings being frame are not fireproof.

IONA ISLAND, N. Y.

On November 4, 1903, an explosion in one of the shell houses completely destroyed the quarters assigned to the marine guard at this station. All of the mess ware and other quartermaster's stores in use by the guard were lost or destroyed and had to be replaced. Since the explosion the marine guard has been quartered temporarily in navy buildings allotted for the purpose, and the last report received showed that the enlisted men were comfortably located and the health of the guard was good. The Marine Corps has no buildings on Iona Island.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Minor repairs have been made to the wainscoting, dish sinks, and plumbing in barracks and men's kitchen. The exterior of the barracks, officers' quarters, and all outbuildings were pointed and painted. Cement walks have been extended to brick wall of canteen, stable, and boiler house, and the fence between the commanding marine officer's grounds and the barrack inclosure, which was destroyed by a storm,

has been replaced. The iron fence in front of the barracks has been repaired, electric bells in junior officers' quarters renewed, ceilings and walls in the barracks painted, and minor repairs made to steam heating and plumbing systems. The barracks were wired for an electric lighting system, for which Congress appropriated \$3,500 in an act approved July 1, 1902, and the work was completed on May 9, 1904. Owing to the size of the command and the constantly increasing importance of this post, the services of a post quartermaster were absolutely necessary in order promptly and efficiently to transact the business of this department at New York, N. Y., and to relieve the commanding officer of the post of such responsibility. Capt. Frank J. Schwable, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, reported there, pursuant to the order of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, June 18, 1904, for duty as post quartermaster. Whenever it is practicable to do so, it is the intention of the quartermaster of the Marine Corps to direct from time to time the purchase in New York by the post quartermaster there of all supplies required for use of the marines stationed at San Juan, Culebra, and Panama, and to ship the same by Government or commercial steamer. The competition that can be had in a large commercial center like New York will result in a considerable saving of money in the course of a year.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

The barracks at League Island is practically a new building, having been constructed in 1901. Therefore repairs of a minor character only have been necessary to the structure and its plumbing and heating systems. The doors and windows of the barrack have been fitted with fly screens, which add materially to the health and comfort of the men. Owing to the growing importance of this post as a point of embarkation of battalions on the Atlantic coast for field service, and in accordance with a recommendation of the quartermaster of the corps, Capt. Edwin A. Jonas, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, reported for duty at League Island, as post quartermaster, on May 18, 1904. All of the public property, quartermaster's stores, etc., in serviceable condition, brought from the Isthmus of Panama with the battalion of marines on the U. S. S. *Dirie*, March 26, 1904, were placed in store in the League Island barracks and are now in charge of Captain Jonas, ready for use at any time when such supplies may be needed. Suitable light and dry storage rooms were provided for the stores by partitioning off space in the basement of the building.

The reserve supply of quartermaster's stores on hand at League Island is sufficient to equip 500 men for field service. In the annual estimates for the next fiscal year the recommendation appears for \$56,000 for officers' quarters at this station. There are no such quarters at present, and the officers serving with the troops are required to live in Philadelphia, being at the barracks only when serving as officer of the day or when on duty of a kindred nature. It seems unnecessary to say that the presence of officers with the troops conduces materially to the comfort, discipline, and efficiency of the men.

DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Pursuant to an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1903, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June

30, [1904, a site at the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Broad street, Philadelphia, containing about 12,500 square feet of ground, was purchased at a cost of \$57,000, and the sale was consummated April 13, 1904. Plans and specifications for a new clothing depot at Philadelphia were prepared by Messrs. Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects, and bids were publicly opened by the quartermaster of the corps, after due advertisement in the public press by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, on August 18, 1904. Following is a schedule of the names of the bidders and amounts of their respective bids:

Appleton & Burrell.....	\$99,744
Cramp & Company.....	86,900
Alexander Chambley.....	97,900
Doyle & Doak.....	99,000
Edwin Gilbert & Company.....	93,565
Lewis Haven's Sons.....	96,000
Henderson & Company (Limited).....	90,537
Kendrick & Roberts (Incorporated).....	79,777
Charles McCaul Company.....	88,249
Pennsylvania Bridge Company.....	101,400
J. E. & A. L. Pennock.....	89,757
Roydhouse, Arey's Company.....	85,998
A. Raymond Roff.....	92,426
A. B. Stamard.....	99,850
Wells Brothers Company.....	94,950
John R. Wiggins & Company.....	90,850

With a view to the early demolition of the building on the present site, the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., was authorized to rent, for temporary use, buildings at No. 1116 South Broad street and No. 1030 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. All of the stores have been removed from the old building to the rented ones, and everything made ready for the contractor to begin work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The ceilings in the mess hall of the old barracks have been renewed, electric lighting system rewired, plumbing repaired, and woodwork repainted. Minor repairs have been made to ranges in the officers' and men's quarters, and a new range installed in the junior officers' quarters.

The quarters of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, constructed over one hundred years ago, not having been repaired since 1891, were given a thorough overhauling in accordance with the recommendation of a board of survey dated October 31, 1903. The exterior and interior of the building were painted, walls papered, and modern system of plumbing installed.

The quartermaster of the Marine Corps has under consideration the preliminary plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, architects, Washington, D. C., for the construction and completion of an addition to the new marine barracks, including the erection and furnishing of a band room, mess hall, men's kitchen, and gymnasium, for which Congress appropriated \$150,000 in the act approved April 27, 1904. It is the desire of these headquarters to expedite the erection of the building in question at the earliest practicable date, and as soon as the plans and specifications are finally adopted proposals will be invited for the erection of the new building—probably within the next few weeks. The construction of the guardhouse

and amusement room for the enlisted men at this post is necessary, and provision therefor appears in the estimates submitted by the quartermaster for the next fiscal year.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The exterior of the barracks has been painted, and various minor repairs have been made to all plumbing fixtures, also steam heating apparatus and ranges. A new hot-water boiler has been installed in the enlisted men's kitchen, and pipes have been laid to increase the water supply of the barracks. The pantry and kitchen of flat No. 1, junior officers' quarters, have been replastered, and a new solid porcelain sink installed in the pantry. A marble wash basin has been set up in the officer of the day's office, new range supplied for junior officers' quarters, and in the commanding officer's quarters a door has been cut in the east end of basement, and an area with cesspool and steps has been provided.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS.

The offices of these headquarters are located on the sixth and seventh floors of the Mills Building, 19 rooms on the sixth and 4 rooms on the seventh floor, with an aggregate floor space of 6,233 square feet, or 1,306 square feet less than were recommended by the special board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to allot floor space in the Mills Building. The four rooms on the seventh floor in the Mills Building were allotted to the Marine Corps on March 10, 1904, for use of the paymaster of the corps. All of the offices at these headquarters are very seriously overcrowded, so much so, in fact, that some of the officers and clerks are made uncomfortable and their efficiency interfered with. Examples in point are: Rooms 601 and 602, Brigadier-General Commandant's office, which contain 5 clerks together with their desks and file cases; room 616, quartermaster's office, which is occupied by an officer, the chief clerk, and draftsman of the quartermaster's office, also a large stationery case, large safe, and drafting outfit; and room 620, quartermaster's office, which contains 5 clerks, their desks and files. Room 610 is assigned to 3 clerks of the quartermaster's office and 1 clerk of the assistant adjutant and inspector's office. The placing of clerks of two different offices in one small room is objectionable for various important reasons. It is recommended that the Secretary of the Navy assign to the Marine Corps all of the rooms on the sixth floor of the new addition to the Mills Building now being erected, when completed. With this much-desired addition to the present space allotted the Marine Corps it will enable the officers to bring at least a portion of their permanent and valuable records now in store in an inflammable building at the marine barracks in this city to these headquarters. Frequent reference has to be made to these records and much valuable time of clerks is lost in going back and forth on street cars between the Mills Building and the marine barracks to obtain the information desired.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The barracks at this station is new, having been erected in 1903; therefore no repairs have been required on the building. The three

sets of marine officers' quarters were completed in November, 1903. Certain minor changes in the interior of the barracks have been necessary for the offices of the commanding officer and the officer of the day. The commanding officer's office has been divided into two offices by a partition, one of the offices for the use of the adjutant and the post quartermaster. The stable was also enlarged. Minor changes were made in the sewer trap and catch-basin, and outside blinds were placed on the windows of officers' quarters. In the general deficiency bill approved April 27, 1904, \$5,000 were made available for the installation of a water supply for fire protection and flushing system. Preliminary consideration has been given this matter, but nothing definite as yet has been done toward the installation of the water supply and flushing system. It is, however, hoped that at an early date this matter will be taken up for final action.

All the necessary supplies for the health and comfort of the student officers attending the school of application have been supplied by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, including the necessary camp and garrison equipage, the student officers having gone into camp late in the spring. Necessary tables, bunks, and large-size clothing boxes were also furnished for the officers. The quartermaster is now purchasing an athletic outfit for the equipment of the enlisted men's gymnasium. Lieut. William R. Coyle, U. S. Marine Corps, reported at the marine barracks, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., December 28, 1903, for duty as post quartermaster, relieving Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

NORFOLK, VA.

Owing to the contemplated erection of a new barracks at Norfolk, only such repairs as were absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the command have been made to the barracks at that place, such as repairs to the ceilings of rooms 3, 6, 11, 12, 16, 18, and 20, library, armory, and minor repairs to roofs, plumbing, and heating system in accordance with the recommendations of a board of survey dated September 26, 1903. The shooting gallery, known as building No. 35, a frame structure 12 by 100 feet, erected in 1897, was torn down as it was situated on the site of the proposed cistern of the yards and docks electric power house. The expense involved in tearing down the building was borne by the yards and docks department. The preliminary plans and specifications for a new, modern fireproof barracks and officers' quarters at Norfolk, for which Congress appropriated \$142,000, prepared by Bruce, Price & De Sibour, architects, New York, N. Y., are now under consideration by this office. It is the intention to advertise for proposals for the erection of same in the course of a few weeks. The erection of the barracks was unavoidably delayed owing to the deliberation as to the allotment of the site to the Marine Corps. The site selected at Norfolk is known as the "Schmoel" tract, 960 by 1,470 feet, at the intersection of Greene and Cossack streets. The tract contains $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is proposed to make Norfolk a post for two, if not three, battalions, with storage capacity for the necessary stores, supplies, camp and garrison equipage for such force, so that in the event of the arising of an emergency a command of from 300 to 600 men can promptly be equipped and embarked for any destination.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Only such repairs as have been found absolutely necessary were made on the barracks at this station. Based upon the report of a board of survey, dated January 29, 1904, repairs were made to the kitchen floor, porch, etc., in the barracks; also covers were supplied for four cisterns. The old mess hall has been converted into a store-room. Two new coal sheds have also been provided at a cost of \$80, and steps to barracks repaired and made serviceable. A passageway has been built between kitchen and mess hall; weather strips have been placed on all windows and doors in the commanding officer's quarters; an addition has been built to the stable for use as a police shed; a force pump installed for pumping water into the tank for use in the kitchen, and an oyster shell path has been laid from the barracks to building No. 19. A cooling room has been supplied for the preservation of the enlisted men's rations.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A marine guard, consisting of 1 officer and 30 enlisted men, was established at the navy-yard, Charleston, S. C., on October 7, 1903, and quartered in tents.

In accordance with the orders of the Brigadier-General Commandant, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, proceeded to Charleston for the purpose of selecting a suitable camp site and to make preliminary arrangements for the accommodation of the guard. The site originally allotted to the Marine Corps was not found suitable for the purpose intended, it being too low, not sufficiently drained, and too heavily wooded to be adapted to camp use. The site selected by Captain Matthews, and temporarily allotted to the Marine Corps by the Secretary of the Navy, is a portion of the naval reservation assigned to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It is elevated, remote from swamps, more healthful, and otherwise desirable for camping purposes. The quartermaster of the Marine Corps made a personal inspection of the camp in April last and the commanding officer of the post reported that there was urgent necessity for a building for use of the command, a temporary frame structure being required to protect the men from the intense heat as they were uncomfortable in tents and their health might be injured if so quartered for a lengthy period. Pursuant to the direction of the Brigadier-General Commandant, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, temporary wooden barracks were erected on plans prepared by the civil engineer of the station on the present camp site at a cost of about \$4,700, the expense being borne out of the regular appropriation "Repairs of Barracks." The water supply is furnished from the navy-yard system, which is connected with the city supply system.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

No repairs or improvements have been made at this post during the past year. The advisability of building a new washhouse with ample bathing facilities therein is being considered. The expense will have to be borne out of the regular appropriation. The five wooden buildings situated in the southwestern portion of the navy-yard, built by

the Marine Corps, which have not been used since 1888, were in such a dilapidated condition that in accordance with the recommendations of a board of survey they have been razed. These buildings were abandoned by the Marine Corps as being unsanitary, as the result of an epidemic of yellow fever, and have been entirely useless for practical purposes. Nothing has been done since my last annual report toward building a porch on the present barracks, for which purpose Congress appropriated \$3,500 in an act approved July 1, 1902. At an early date it will be necessary to build a new barracks, the present building now occupied by the men having formerly been a lumber shed belonging to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.

Owing to the fact that this station is isolated, the advisability of installing a small ice machine at that place for the manufacture of artificial ice for use of the command and the preservation of rations is under consideration. It is thought that a machine of about 200 pounds capacity daily would be sufficient for the purpose. Information from the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, as to whether or not power for running this plant can be obtained from some dynamo now running at the post above mentioned is being awaited. When such information is received further steps will be taken in the case. Screens have been placed in the windows and doors of mess hall, kitchen, and men's quarters, and a shower bath with hot and cold water connections has been installed.

ALGIERS, LA.

A marine guard consisting of 1 officer and 40 enlisted men was established at this post on June 15, 1904, the command going into temporary buildings assigned by the Department for its use as quarters. Bids were opened for the construction of barracks and quarters in February, 1903, for which object Congress appropriated \$15,000. Two bids were received, viz, John McNally, \$23,953; Juler W. Marker, \$19,385.

From the foregoing it will appear that the lowest bid received for the erection of the barracks and quarters at this place is in excess of the appropriation. Subsequently Congress appropriated \$6,500 additional for this purpose and the quartermaster of the corps is now considering a revision of the plans and specifications. It is the intention to invite proposals at an early date for the construction of the barracks and quarters above mentioned.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

A stable for the use of the post has been erected at an expense of about \$300; twelve basins and one shower bath have been installed in the men's quarters. Usual repairs of a minor nature, incident to the wear and tear of the building and plumbing system, have been made.

CULEBRA, P. R.

During the high wind storm in August, 1903, considerable damage was done to the camp; a number of tents were torn down, and more

or less damage was done to public property. Temporary barracks have been erected at this station, the work having been done by the enlisted men of the command. The old native shacks on the Government reservation have been removed. During the construction of the barracks a building was temporarily rented in the town for the preservation of instruments and medical stores and for the care of the sick.

PANAMA.

The camp is located at Empire and vicinity, and the command is partially housed in buildings belonging to the Panama Canal Company. From latest reports received it appears that the health of the command is good and the supplies furnished are sufficient and satisfactory. A crematory has been purchased in New York City and is now on the way for use of the detachment. If the Department decides that the battalion is to remain on the Isthmus it will be necessary to provide temporary structures for the health and accommodation of the officers and enlisted men, including bathing facilities.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

More or less extensive repairs have been made to the sewerage and plumbing systems at this post during the past year. Two water-closets, one bathroom, one sink, two surgeon's lavatories, and miscellaneous piping have been installed.

In accordance with the recommendations of a board of survey, dated March 8, 1904, the two bake ovens were condemned and replaced at an expense of about \$600, which was borne out of the regular appropriation, "Contingent." A new dish-washing machine was installed in the barracks.

In order to make the barracks, which is an old building, habitable, healthful, and comfortable for the command, extensive repairs to the woodwork, plaster, etc., were necessary. The repairs were urgent and the work was authorized immediately, being completed in June, 1904, at an expense of about \$3,000, which latter was borne out of the regular appropriation, "Repair of Barracks."

An appropriation of \$11,000 was made by Congress in an act approved March 3, 1903, for installing a heating system at Mare Island. In view of the contemplated erection at an early date of a new barracks at this station it is not considered advisable to proceed with the installation of this plant at the present time, although the work of preparing specifications and plans has proceeded and bids could be invited whenever desired. No steps, however, will be taken concerning this matter until it is definitely ascertained whether or not Congress will make an appropriation in the next annual supply bill for the erection of a new marine barracks at Mare Island to replace the old building, which latter is more or less dilapidated and unsafe owing to the earthquake shocks several years ago.

Having in view the foregoing it is recommended that the necessary action be taken to secure an appropriation from the Congress of the United States of \$350,000 for the erection of suitable barrack buildings and \$50,000 for three additional sets of officers' quarters. These amounts will be included in the estimates submitted to the Department by this office.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year 1903, appropriating \$30,000, under the head of "Public Works, Marine Corps," for constructing a marine barracks at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., the quartermaster of the Marine Corps received, in response to an advertisement in a San Francisco newspaper, authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of June 27, 1903, the following bids, which were publicly opened in the office of the acting assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal., on August 17, 1903:

Contractor.	Barracks complete, 6 months.	Barracks complete, 4 months.
Dorland & Campbell.....	\$32,631	\$34,031
American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co. (Limited).....	34,862	(a)
P. P. Quinn.....	35,557	(a)
Richard McCann.....	38,168	(a)
Carl Kreyer.....	43,400	54,500
Charles Stockholm.....	44,779	(a)
A. T. Spence.....	^b 47,600	(a)

^a No bid.^b Eight months.

From the foregoing it would appear that the lowest bid received is in excess of the available appropriation for barracks, notwithstanding the fact that the barracks is simple of design and without ornamentation. The plans and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Reed Brothers, architects, San Francisco, Cal., and their work was carefully considered and revised several times, and when finally approved it was believed that they called for a building which was suitable for the purpose intended and could be erected within the sum appropriated; in this opinion the architects concurred. To bring the cost of the barracks within the available appropriation it will be seen that further modifications of the plans and specifications therefor will have to be made and such modification is now under consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The assistant quartermaster's office and depot was located in the Rialto Building, San Francisco, June 30, 1904. As it was intended to increase the importance of this depot, more office and storage room was desired than could be procured in the Rialto Building, therefore it was necessary to rent an office and storeroom at No. 738 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.

PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

Various minor repairs have been made to the barracks and officers' quarters at this post. A new floor was put in the men's kitchen; plumbing and heating system were repaired, and shed erected for the preservation of quartermaster's stores. The recommendation of a board of survey for painting the exterior of the barracks is now under consideration. Reports from this station show that the accommodations are inadequate for the strength of the command, and that it

is advisable to make the present wings of the building one story higher. Provision is made in the estimate for the next fiscal year in the sum of \$8,000 for such object.

SITKA, ALASKA.

The marine officers' quarters at this post, costing \$4,825, and for the construction of which a contract was entered into on June 30, 1903, with Ellinger & Rudolph, were completed in October last. Maj. Joseph H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding marines at the post, in a report dated December 7, 1903, states that the workmanship and material furnished by the contractors are both satisfactory.

In order to afford the enlisted men suitable places in which to exercise, etc., during the severe winter weather, the porches of the barracks facing southwest were inclosed and large windows installed for the purpose of admitting plenty of light. Outside shutters have been placed on the barracks; metal window screens placed in the windows of the clothing room, armory, and guardroom for protection; shed for coal and wood erected; shelving and lockers placed in the clothing rooms, and the usual repairs to the plumbing and heating system necessitated by wear and tear have been made.

In accordance with the recommendations of a board of survey dated June 30, 1904, the floors of the barracks are being replaced with new ones. As an increased protection against fire, a modern suction and force pump with the necessary hose connections, etc., has been ordered to be purchased in San Francisco, Cal., and forwarded to Sitka.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Pursuant to a direction of the Brigadier-General Commandant, a detachment of marines, consisting of 1 officer and 49 enlisted men, left San Francisco, Cal., on the army transport *Sheridan*, February 1, 1904, for duty at Honolulu, Hawaii, as a guard for the protection of public property. The detachment was completely fitted out with a year's generous allowance of quartermaster's stores for use at the post. The command, on arrival, was quartered in an empty coal shed which was fitted up for temporary use at an expense of about \$1,000. Suitable light frame buildings should be erected for temporary use as quarters for the officers and enlisted men and for storage of supplies of the Marine Corps at Honolulu, but in view of the contemplated transfer of the naval station to Pearl Harbor, recommendations and estimates for suitable structures will be reserved until the Department's final decision in the case is rendered. If the question of transfer of site is not to be determined by the Department in the near future, some definite steps should be taken at once toward the erection of temporary barracks and quarters for the health and comfort of the command. Until July 1, 1904, subsistence supplies for the command were procured from the Army. Since July 1 an annual contract was made for supplying rations to the marines at Honolulu in the same manner as subsistence is obtained for marines in the United States proper.

MIDWAY ISLAND.

A detachment, consisting of 1 second lieutenant and 20 enlisted men, was fitted out by the quartermaster's department for four months' duty

on Midway Island to protect the cable station there. The detachment, in charge of Second Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, U. S. Marine Corps, left San Francisco, Cal., on the U. S. S. *Supply* April 11, 1904, and arrived at Midway Island May 2, 1904, stopping five days en route at Honolulu, Hawaii. A complete outfit of tents, camp and garrison equipage, whaleboat, and a supply of rations were sent with the detachment from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. An outfit consisting of Indian clubs, dumb-bells, boxing gloves, baseball and handball outfits, was also sent with this detachment in order to afford the men opportunity for athletic exercises, and it is thought that this will help to relieve the monotony at this isolated station. From a report received from Lieutenant Owen, dated June 10, 1904, it appears that the marine camp is established north of the center of Sand Island at an elevation of 13 feet and 330 feet from the shore. The site is apparently a healthful one.

GUAM, LADRONE ISLANDS.

Since the earthquake of September 22, 1902, buildings assigned to the Marine Corps have been repaired, and in order that full and complete information on the subject may be acquired, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, on duty at San Francisco, Cal., was directed to proceed to Guam for the purpose of inspecting the buildings assigned to the Marine Corps there with a view to putting them in thorough repair; for this purpose Congress made a special appropriation. Lieutenant-Colonel Prince sailed from San Francisco on August 1, 1904.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On March 12, 1904, pursuant to the direction of the Department, a provisional regiment consisting of 22 officers and 608 enlisted men, under command of Maj. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. Marine Corps, embarked on the U. S. army transport *Buford* at San Francisco, Cal., for service in the Philippine Islands. Five of the six companies dispatched with this command were transferred from the east coast, the sixth being taken from the marine barracks, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. This detachment arrived at Manila without incident of note and was distributed by the commander in chief among the various posts of the Marine Corps in the Philippine Islands. With this addition to the force the brigade on duty in the Philippines now consists of 43 officers and 1,297 enlisted men.

It is the purpose of the Brigadier-General Commandant to submit to the Department, at a later date, full and complete recommendations concerning the organization and disposition of the force of marines in the Philippine Islands.

SEOUL, KOREA.

On December 27, 1903, a detachment consisting of Capt. Arthur J. Matthews, First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, Second Lieut. William E. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, and 100 enlisted men were detached from Olongapo, P. I., and took passage in the U. S. S. *Zafiro* for service in Korea, in connection with the protection of the United States legation at Seoul. Of this command, First Lieut. Douglas C.

McDougal, U. S. Marine Corps, and 70 enlisted men embarked on their return to Olongapo on May 4, 1904, the remainder of the detachment remaining at Seoul.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

Prior to my taking up the duties of Brigadier-General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the school of application, which had formerly held its sessions at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., had been transferred to the marine barracks, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for reasons which have heretofore been set forth. Second lieutenants who were appointed from civil life under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, were sent immediately to that school and were given a thorough practical and theoretical course of instruction, in order that they might be fitted for their duties as marine officers, both ashore and afloat. The course was mapped out to cover the period of one year, but in order to comply with the Department's direction of February 11, 1904, to send a battalion to the Philippines to consist of 600 enlisted men, it was necessary to graduate the class then in attendance at the school after it had been under instruction for a period of but six months. In spite of their comparatively short course these young officers manifested a marked superiority in their knowledge of their duties over those who have been longer in the service but had not been accorded the advantages of the school of application. There are now under instruction at this school 29 second lieutenants.

The course of instruction which was submitted from this office was approved by the Department and has been put into effect.

It is the intention of these headquarters to avoid detaching these officers from instruction at the school prior to their having completed their entire year of preparation unless the most pressing exigency shall demand such action.

The new regulations for the government of this school, submitted herefrom, and amended and approved by the Department, have also been put into operation.

In this age when such comprehensive detailed knowledge of so many subjects is required of officers in any branch of the naval or military service it is deemed essential that the appointees to the Marine Corps be given every facility to acquire a complete mastery of their profession; to this end it is hoped that the course at the school of application may be so extended as to cover a period of two years, during which time, by dint of constant effort, it is anticipated that student officers will have an opportunity thoroughly to obtain the necessary instruction in the rudiments of their profession. The Brigadier-General Commandant proposes to send every officer in the Marine Corps below field rank through a course at the school when the conditions of the service shall admit of such action.

The school of application is now being conducted in the barrack provided for enlisted men. While this building is eminently fitted for the purpose for which it was designed, it is not suitable for use as a school for officers, and it is only by the employment of makeshifts that it is enabled to subserve its purpose. It is therefore strongly recommended that an appropriation of \$50,000 be secured from the Congress of the United States for the construction of a proper build-

ing for occupancy by the school of application at Annapolis. This recommendation seems to be not ill-timed, having in view the fact that Congress has signified its interest in the subject by generous provision for the Army in this direction.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO MARINE CORPS.

Since the passage of the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, providing for an increase of officers in the corps, in order that the commissioned personnel might be in proportion to the enlisted strength, examining boards have been convened from time to time at the marine barracks in this city for the purpose of determining the qualifications of candidates for appointment who have been designated by the Department. The young men who have been secured thus far have been of a desirable class, and appear to have within them the possibilities of developing into capable officers.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

A company of marines from the barracks at New York took part in the tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York City, from May 2 to 7, 1904, and acquitted itself most creditably.

MARINE BATTALION, CAMP HEYWOOD, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pursuant to the direction of the Department, in May of this year a battalion consisting of a field, staff, and color guard of 7, and two companies of 97 commissioned and enlisted each, being an aggregate of 201, under command of Maj. James E. Mahoney, U. S. Marine Corps, was sent to and encamped at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of properly guarding the United States naval exhibit there. The regular parades and drills of the battalion are a source of much interest to the visitors at the exposition, while the camp of the command is a model in all respects.

MARINE CORPS EXHIBIT, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

As a part of the United States naval exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Marine Corps has displayed a complete assortment of the articles of clothing, arms, and accouterments, and equipment issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted personnel.

MOUNTED PATROLS AT NAVY-YARD, MARE ISLAND, CAL.

In accordance with the recommendation of this office, as approved by the Department, the plan of providing mounted patrols has been put into effect at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., in order more effectually to provide for the protection of Government property at that place. The quartermaster of the Marine Corps has been directed to purchase 8 public horses, together with the necessary saddlery and other equipment, for use at Mare Island, and it is anticipated that very appreciable results will be secured from the use of these mounted patrols.

WINTER MANEUVERS, 1903-4.

Owing to the size of the force of marines which was serving on the Isthmus of Panama during last winter, it was not found practicable to detail a battalion for duty in connection with the winter maneuvers of the combined squadrons in the West Indies. It is regretted that such action was not possible, inasmuch as it is conceived that both officers and men should have an opportunity to participate in this practical work, in view of the fact that they derive a very appreciable advantage therefrom.

EXTRA PAY FOR GUN POINTERS, MESSMEN, GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS, ETC.

By the act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, all enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers, messmen, or signalmen, or holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars, are authorized to receive the same extra compensation, in addition to their monthly pay, as is allowed to enlisted men of the Navy. This action of the legislative body has remedied an unforeseen though serious injustice which has hitherto operated against the enlisted men of the Marine Corps detailed for and performing the same duty as enlisted men of the Navy: while the latter were receiving extra pay for said duty their less fortunate comrades were serving without additional remuneration.

NEW POSTS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The following new posts have been established in addition to the battalion encamped at St. Louis, Mo., hereinbefore mentioned, since the last report of the commandant of the corps was submitted, viz:

On April 18, 1904, a small guard detailed from the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, was established on Japonsky Island for the purpose of properly protecting the coaling station at that place; also the following, details regarding the establishing of which are hereinbefore set forth: Honolulu, Hawaii; Midway Islands, North Pacific Ocean; and Algiers, La.

In addition to the above-named posts, and in accordance with directions received from the Department, posts of the Marine Corps have been established at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Tutuila, Samoa, details concerning which are hereinafter mentioned.

TUTUILA, SAMOA.

On October 8, 1903, the Department approved a request for the establishing of a marine guard at the United States naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and in accordance therewith a guard of 30 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. Herbert J. Hirshinger, U. S. Marine Corps, was detailed for this duty. Owing to the many demands that were being made upon the Marine Corps at the time for the services of its officers and enlisted men, this detachment was not sent, but instead, pursuant to the request of the commandant, naval station, Tutuila, Gunnery Sergt. John F. Cox, U. S. Marine Corps, was dispatched to that station for duty in command of and as drill instructor for the Fita-Fitas, or native guard.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

On November 9, 1903, a battalion consisting of 11 officers and 301 enlisted men, under command of Maj. Lewis C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the U. S. S. *Prairie*, for the United States naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and went into camp at that place. The services of this battalion being required on the Isthmus of Panama, it was, on December 11, 1903, embarked on the *Prairie* and transferred to Bas Obispo, Republic of Panama, for duty at that place. On February 14, 1904, the situation, in the judgment of the Department, no longer requiring the services of so large a force on the Isthmus of Panama, this battalion was returned to Guantanamo and remained in camp there until May 11, 1904, when it was returned to the United States pursuant to the direction of the Department.

NEW OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

The following new offices of the Marine Corps have also been established:

On January 18, 1904, the assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, detailed for duty in the Far East, established his office at Manila, P. I.

On September 17, 1903, the assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, detailed for service on the West Coast, established his office at San Francisco, Cal.

On December 13, 1903, the assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, ordered to duty on the West Coast, established his office at San Francisco, Cal.

On March 3, 1904, the assistant paymaster, United States Marine Corps, detailed for service with the First Brigade of Marines, established his office at Cavite, P. I.

EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

On November 6, 1903, a detachment consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 4 privates from the U. S. S. *San Francisco*, and 12 privates from the U. S. F. S. *Brooklyn*, was ordered to take passage in the U. S. S. *Machias* to Djibouti, French Somaliland, for service as escort to the diplomatic expedition to Abyssinia. The marine contingent was commanded by Capt. George C. Thorpe, U. S. Marine Corps, who reported for this duty to Lieut. C. L. Hussey, U. S. Navy, commanding the entire expedition. During its two months' service in Abyssinia the command made more than forty camps and hoisted the United States flag in as many places, the detachment traveling by camel and mule caravan for 650 miles and performing its service in a most satisfactory manner. The commanding officer of the expedition reports that its performance of duty was efficient and that the impression it created was excellent.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADE OF MARINES, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Pursuant to the orders of the Department, two battalions, consisting, all told, of 635 commissioned officers and enlisted men, were embarked in the U. S. S. *Dixie* on December 27, 1903, and sailed from the navy-

yard, League Island, Pa., on the next day for Colon, Republic of Panama, arriving at that place after a quick and pleasant trip of six days. The *Dixie* was very commodious and 200 more men could readily have been berthed in her.

In accordance with the directions of the Navy Department, the Brigadier-General Commandant also took passage in the *Dixie* for the Isthmus of Panama, where, under the Department's instructions, he was to assume command of all marines on shore.

Upon arrival on the Isthmus it was found that the original *Dixie* battalion, under command of Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, had gone into camp at Empire (Emperador), and that the battalion formerly attached to the U. S. S. *Prairie*, commanded by Maj. Lewis C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, was stationed at Bas Obispo. Both battalions were in excellent health and were housed in small buildings, the property of the Panama Canal Company, which structures, previously to being occupied, had been thoroughly disinfected with a strong carbolic solution and were subsequently scrubbed out. All houses which were at any time occupied by United States marines on the Isthmus of Panama were similarly treated.

On January 7, 1904, all arrangements having previously been completed, one of the battalions which had shortly before arrived in the U. S. S. *Dixie*, commanded by Maj. Eli K. Cole, U. S. Marine Corps, was moved to Empire for station. Having in view the fact that Major Lejeune's battalion had already occupied a great many of the canal company's huts, it was impossible to quarter Major Cole's entire battalion in houses, consequently the overflow was put under canvas.

On January 8, 1904, the remaining battalion which had arrived in the *Dixie*, under command of Maj. James E. Mahoney, U. S. Marine Corps, was dispatched to Bas Obispo, where it was quartered with Major Lucas's battalion. The organization thereupon established was as follows:

The headquarters of the brigade, comprising the Brigadier-General Commandant, commanding; the adjutant-general, Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps; the aid-de-camp, First Lieut. Frank E. Evans, U. S. Marine Corps; chief quartermaster, Maj. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, and chief paymaster, Capt. William G. Powell, assistant paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, were established at Haute Obispo.

The headquarters of the First Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle, U. S. Marine Corps, with his staff, assumed station at Empire.

The headquarters of the Second Regiment, Lieut. Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding, with his staff, located at Bas Obispo.

Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, the chief commissary of the brigade, assumed charge of the quartermaster's and commissary depot which had been established at Colon.

Every effort was immediately brought to bear in the direction of securing proper sanitary conditions, and to this end large numbers of natives were employed, at very low rates, to cut undergrowth and clear away rubbish around the various camp sites. The effect of this action was very beneficial from a number of standpoints; it afforded employment for the indigent poor in the neighborhood,

and obviated the necessity of working the enlisted personnel under a tropical sun at labor which must have been additional to their already sufficiently arduous duties, thereby insuring a decreased sick list.

The requirements of security and information were immediately given attention, and numerous scouting parties were sent out with the object in view of thoroughly covering the surrounding country and securing satisfactory topographical maps of the same. Not only were all of the trails in the vicinity thoroughly covered and mapped, but a large map of the Isthmus was prepared containing all these routes, together with the principal topographical features.

The brigade remained intact on the Isthmus of Panama until February 14, 1904, when a battalion under command of Maj. Lewis C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, was withdrawn and ordered to proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba.

On February 16, 1904, the situation, in the judgment of the Department, no longer requiring the presence of the Brigadier-General Commandant on the Isthmus of Panama, that officer was detached, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and to resume his duties at the headquarters of the Marine Corps.

During the service of the brigade in Panama, by dint of stringent measures in the direction of sanitary precautions, the health of the command was remarkably good. The compulsory employment of mosquito nets prevented, to a large extent, inoculation by mosquitoes. The proportionate number of cases of fever was remarkably small, having in view the records of previous commands in Panama, and the cases that did exist responded quickly to treatment. There were no deaths in the command. The fact that much of the fever was due to mosquito bites was reasonably clearly demonstrated as the result of an expedition to Real, a point situated near the head of the San Miguel Gulf, on the Pacific side, on which occasion it was impracticable to employ nets, and the proportionate amount of sickness in the command was correspondingly great.

The average illness, as shown by the report of the chief surgeon of the brigade, was 4.05 per cent. The attention of the Department is invited, in this connection, to the report of Surg. L. W. Spratling, U. S. Navy, chief surgeon of the brigade, of date March 1, 1904, now on file in the office of the Surgeon-General, United States Navy.

The work of the brigade having been thoroughly covered by reports submitted to the Department previously hereto, it is not deemed necessary to enter further upon the subject.

The force remaining in the Canal Zone consists of a battalion of 10 officers and 407 enlisted men, under command of Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Great interest is being shown throughout the entire corps in the subject of small-arms target practice, but it is still impossible, owing to the lack of proper ranges, to bring the results of firing up to the desired standard. Every effort is being made to accomplish the best results with the limited opportunities at hand, but until proper ranges are established the returns must of necessity be unsatisfactory and frequently discouraging. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will give this matter serious consideration during its coming session, and that an appropriation for the purchase of land and construction of

suitable ranges can be obtained. Until this is done very little progress can be made in this very important branch of the enlisted man's training.

During the month of June, 1904, exhaustive experiments were carried out to determine the effect of firing over water, and especially the effect of ricochets, with the present high-power small-arms ammunition. The results of these experiments show that firing with the 1898 and 1903 models from the 600, 730, 800, and 1,000 yard points, from elevations varying from 4 to 35 feet, and under different conditions of wind and sea, as the sea became smoother ricochets were lower and more uniform in direction. Generally speaking, the results of these experiments are approximately as follows:

Firing at 600 yards the percentage of ricochets showed 61, and the percentage of hits out of these ricochet shots was 39; at 730 yards the percentages were 100 and 61; at 800 yards, 82 and 29; at 1,000 yards, 64 and 26, showing that the average of ricochets is about 77 per cent and the hits 39 per cent of this number.

It was further demonstrated that up to the battle-sight range of 375 yards about 75 per cent of the shots did not ricochet, but were buried in the water.

The results of these experiments seem to demonstrate that in firing over water it is advisable to underestimate slightly the range rather than to overestimate it, this following as a natural result from the large percentage of ricochets which hit the target after striking the water.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Similarly to last year a team from the Marine Corps was entered for the national rifle competition, which took place this year at Fort Riley, Kans., and for the "Dryden trophy," which took place at Sea-girt, N. J. The details in connection therewith, showing the preliminary work and the results of the competitions, are contained in the report of the inspector of target practice on file in this office.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is now conducted with excellent results through main offices and substations, located in the most populous districts between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River. At the present time the corps is but little short of the maximum strength allowed by law; with the increased number of recruiting offices, and through the interest being manifested by officers and non-commissioned officers on recruiting duty, the command will very shortly be recruited to its full strength.

The present style of poster in use is not satisfactory, being too small, and it is hoped that a generous appropriation can be obtained during the next session of Congress for the purpose of having a large and attractive poster lithographed. Designs for this are now under consideration.

The difficulty in obtaining medical officers of the Navy for duty at recruiting stations, and the consequent necessity of employing civilian surgeons for this work still obtains. It is hoped that this situation can be remedied, as the civilian doctors, being unfamiliar with the requirements of the service, frequently pass men whose physical con-

dition is not up to the high standard which the Marine Corps is maintaining. Permanently injurious results from this source are materially lessened, however, by the system now in vogue of having all recruits examined by the naval surgeons immediately after their transfer to a marine barracks. Should this second examination not prove satisfactory the men thus found disqualified are at once discharged.

Height qualifications exacting a minimum, upon enlistment, of 5 feet 6 inches and a maximum of 6 feet 1 inch, are being rigidly maintained except in extraordinary cases of exceptionally desirable men whose heights are between 5 feet 5½ inches and 5 feet 6 inches.

The following recruiting offices of the Marine Corps are now open, viz:

District of Buffalo, N. Y.: Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.

District of New York, N. Y.: No. 109 West street, New York City; 334 Third avenue, New York City; Newark, N. J.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.

District of Philadelphia, Pa.: Philadelphia, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.

District of Columbus, Ohio: Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

District of Detroit, Mich.: Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.

District of Chicago, Ill.: Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

District of St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Nashville, Tenn.; St. Joseph, Mo.

Also, Manchester, N. H.; Fall River, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; and Savannah, Ga.

MARINE BAND.

During the year just passed the Marine Band has been brought to an even higher state of efficiency than heretofore, largely through the conscientious efforts and attention to duty of William H. Santelmann, the leader. The band, as during previous years, has furnished the music for all receptions and other occasions of ceremony at the White House, and in addition thereto gives weekly concerts during the summer months at the White House, Capitol grounds, and the marine barracks, respectively, in this city. These occasions are largely attended and afford much pleasure to classes of the population who would otherwise be unable to enjoy a good musical programme.

At this juncture it seems only proper that the Brigadier-General Commandant should invite the attention of the Department to the recommendation made by his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Commandant Charles Heywood, in his last annual report (1903), at page 33 thereof. General Heywood earnestly suggested that the following changes in the pay of the leader, second leader, and musicians of the band be made, and that they be paid as follows, viz:

To the leader, the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps; to the second leader, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; to first-class musicians, \$100 per month; to second-class musicians, \$75 per month.

These recommendations the undersigned has the honor most earn-

estly to second, inasmuch as it is not only desirable but necessary that the best talent in the country be secured in order to retain the present high standard of the band as an organization.

This band differs in its status from any other in the naval or military service of the Government. It is called upon to perform at the most important ceremonies connected with governmental functions, where its programme is subject to the criticism of the diplomatic and other representatives of the nations of the world. For this reason, if for no other, it is considered essential that the personnel of the organization should be such as would insure the best results from a musical standpoint.

Owing to disagreements with the various musical unions of the country it is extremely difficult to get first-class men to enlist for the pay now given musicians of the band, inasmuch as the best men are moved to decline to reenter the service upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment, having in view the fact that they anticipate that they will be enjoined from accepting outside engagements. It is only by taking up outside work that these musicians can make their emoluments correspond to the amount they would be able to earn in civil life. The consideration of the Department of this matter is earnestly requested.

STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.

During the year just passed no additions were made to the authorized strength of the Marine Corps, it being retained at a total of 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men. In this connection the Brigadier-General Commandant desires to urge upon the Department the necessity of securing from the Congress of the United States an addition to the corps of 2,480 enlisted men, to be divided among the various grades as follows, viz:

Twenty first sergeants, 135 sergeants, 285 corporals, 20 drummers, 20 trumpeters, and 2,000 privates; total, 2,480.

The necessity for this action will be made readily apparent to the Department when it considers that every post of the Marine Corps is now short of the strength required in order to perform properly the service desired, to the end that Government property contained in the various navy-yards and naval stations be adequately protected. These headquarters are in constant receipt of communications from the various commandants requesting increases in the strength of the respective barracks under their command.

Although appreciating the necessity for these increases, this office has been without power to grant them, having in view the fact that it could only alleviate the conditions at one post by increasing the risk of damage or loss at another. These headquarters are now required to retain the force of marines in the Philippine Islands at, approximately, 1,500 men. A battalion of 420 strong is serving on the Isthmus of Panama, and another battalion, I am informed, will be required for duty at the United States naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, in the near future. Further than this, the various ships going into commission prior to January 1, 1905, will require a large number of men, and this office is, at present, considerably at a loss as to methods for meeting the many demands being made upon it for the services of officers and men. In addition to the foregoing the attention of the Department is

invited to the fact that, pursuant to its directions, new posts have been established during the past year at the United States naval station, Algiers, La., the United States naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii, on the Midway Islands, and an order is now on file in this office, which has been only temporarily suspended, for the dispatch of a detachment for duty at the United States naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. With the force at its command it will be absolutely impossible for the Marine Corps to meet the various demands with which it is being confronted. It will be observed that in the foregoing no account has been taken of the numerous ships which will be commissioned within the few months next following January 1, 1905. These vessels will all carry large marine guards, it is anticipated, and the necessity for so supplying them is an additional factor to be considered when the matter of increase in the enlisted personnel is taken up.

The premises considered, it is earnestly recommended that the Department submit to the next Congress a request for an increase in the strength of the Marine Corps as hereinbefore outlined, it being further urged that the appropriation for 10 first sergeants, 62 sergeants, 144 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 1,000 privates of the foregoing be made immediately available.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

In the United States.—Headquarters United States Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; assistant adjutant and inspector's office, San Francisco, Cal.; assistant quartermaster's office, San Francisco, Cal.; assistant paymaster's office, San Francisco, Cal.; Annapolis, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Iona Island, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Mare Island, Cal.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La. (Algiers); navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Port Royal, S. C.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.; naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; Sitka, Alaska; Washington, D. C.; Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

In the West Indies.—Culebra, Virgin Islands; Guantanamo, Cuba; Empire, Isthmus of Panama; San Juan, P. R.

In the Ladrone Islands.—Agana, Guam.

In the Philippine Islands.—Assistant adjutant and inspector's office, Manila; assistant paymaster's office, Cavite; marine barracks, Cavite; Isabela; Olongapo; Pollok.

In Japan.—United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

In the Hawaiian Islands.—Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the Pacific.—Tutuila, Samoa; Midway Islands.

In Korea.—Seoul.

On board ships in commission.—United States receiving ships *Franklin*, *Hancock*, *Independence*, *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Philadelphia*, *Santee*, *Southery*, *Wabash*; United States ships *Alabama*, *Albany*, *Amphitrite*, *Annapolis*, *Atlanta*, *Baltimore*, *Bancroft*, *Boston*, *Brooklyn*, *Buffalo*, *Castine*, *Chesapeake*, *Cincinnati*, *Cleveland*, *Columbia*, *Concord*, *Denver*, *Des Moines*, *Detroit*, *Dixie*, *Dolphin*, *Hartford*, *Helena*, *Illinois*, *Iowa*, *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Maine*, *Marblehead*, *Marietta*, *Massachusetts*, *Mayflower*, *Michigan*, *Minneapolis*, *Missouri*, *Mohican*, *Monadnock*, *Montgomery*, *Nashville*, *Newark*, *New Orleans*, *Newport*, *New York*,

Olympia, Oregon, Petrel, Prairie, Rainbow, Raleigh, San Francisco, Solace, Tacoma, Texas, Vicksburg, Wilmington, Wisconsin, Yankee.

In recruiting offices.—Districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts.

OFFICER AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Maj. Lewis C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, is now in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. The demand for the services of marine officers has been so great and so continuous that it has not been deemed advisable to detail any other of the commissioned personnel to attend the course at the Naval War College this year.

REPORTS FROM STAFF OFFICERS.

Reports from the various staff officers of the Marine Corps, covering the work of their respective departments during the past year, are on file in this office.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

First Lieut. Percy F. Archer, assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, March 31, 1904.

LINE.

From United States Marine Corps.—Second lieutenant, to rank from January 16, 1904: Sergt. William M. Small. Second lieutenant, to rank from July 28, 1904: Corpl. Joseph A. Rossell.

From civil life.—Second lieutenants, to rank from October 16, 1903: Davis B. Wills, Edward S. Yates, Harry O. Smith, Albert Hamilton, Fred D. Kilgore, Sidney A. Merriam, William A. McNeil. Second lieutenants, to rank from January 16, 1904: William P. Upshur, Lovick P. Pinkston, Arthur P. Crist, Edward W. Banker, William E. Parker, Epaminondas L. Bigler, Robert B. Farquharson, Charles R. Sanderson, Walter N. Hill, Tillman Bunch, Benjamin S. Berry, Russell B. Putnam, Benjamin A. Lewis. Second lieutenant, to rank from February 22, 1904: Lauren S. Willis. Second lieutenants, to rank from April 2, 1904: Arthur Stokes, John H. White, Reginald R. Hogan, Frederick A. Barker, Edward B. Cole, John Newton, jr., Emile P. Moses, William L. Burchfield, John H. Thompson, William T. Hoadley, Alexander M. Watson, Harold F. Wirgman, Edward P. Larned. Second lieutenants, to rank from July 28, 1904: Clayton B. Vogel, Edward H. Conger, Jeter R. Horton.

From United States Naval Academy.—There were no appointments to the Marine Corps from the United States Naval Academy during the past year.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, to colonel, December 27, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, to colonel, June 4, 1904.

Maj. Randolph Dickins, to lieutenant-colonel, December 27, 1903.

Maj. Harry K. White, to lieutenant-colonel, June 4, 1904.

- Capt. Ben H. Fuller, to major, December 27, 1903.
 First Lieut. Thomas F. Lyons, to captain, March 2, 1903.
 First Lieut. Frederic M. Wise, to captain, March 3, 1903.
 First Lieut. Julius S. Turrill, to captain, June 18, 1903.
 First Lieut. Macker Babb, to captain, October 30, 1903.
 First Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, jr., to captain, November 19, 1903.
 First Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, to captain, November 28, 1903.
 First Lieut. Herbert J. Hirshinger, to captain, December 7, 1903.
 First Lieut. John G. Muir, to captain, December 27, 1903.
 Second Lieut. Thomas H. Brown, to first lieutenant, March 2, 1903.
 Second Lieut. William G. Fay, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. William L. Redles, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. Charles F. Williams, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Nelson P. Vulte, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Harrison T. Swain, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Percy F. Archer, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Seth Williams, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Frederick C. McConnell, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.
 Second Lieut. William A. Howard, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Robert O. Underwood, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Jesse F. Dyer, to first lieutenant, March 6, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Richard B. Creecy, to first lieutenant, June 4, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

On March 24, 1904, a commendatory letter was sent by the Department to Private Charles G. Haas, U. S. Marine Corps, for conspicuous conduct in battle of Tientsin, China, June, 1900.

MEDALS.

Private Michael M. Haley, U. S. Marine Corps, was, on August 1, 1904, awarded a silver life-saving medal of honor by the Treasury Department in recognition of his gallant conduct in jumping overboard and making a brave effort to save a fireman of the United States Navy, attached to the U. S. S. *Albany*, from drowning, on December 20, 1902, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

- Maj. Gen. Charles Heywood, October 3, 1903.
 Brig. Gen. James Forney, June 3, 1904.
 Col. Robert L. Meade, December 26, 1903.
 Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, March 5, 1904.
 First Lieut. Edgar Hayes, July 29, 1904.
 First Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, June 3, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Hilary A. Herbert, jr., January 20, 1904.

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Capt. Robert M. Gilson, October 29, 1903.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Dikeman, May 23, 1904.

OFFICERS DIED.

Capt. Charles A. Stillman (retired), June 21, 1904, at Winchester, Mass.

Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy (retired), February 5, 1904, at Frederick, Md.

First Lieut. Richard G. McConnell, June 17, 1904, at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

First Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, April 13, 1904, on board the U. S. S. *Missouri*.

ENLISTED FORCE.

Enlistments, deaths, retirements, etc.

Enlistments.....	3,282
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps	212
From Army.....	134
	346
Total	3,628
Discharged, deserted, retired, and died	2,753

Number of officers and enlisted men in service.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Number on shore outside the United States	64	2,114
Number serving within the United States.....	133	2,886
Number on ships in commission.....	47	2,300
Total in service	244	7,360

Number of officers allowed by law, 278.

Number of enlisted men allowed by law, 7,532.

ARMY COURTESIES.

The military authorities have, as heretofore, courteously extended to the Marine Corps the use, whenever practicable, of space on United States army transports for transportation of personnel and material pertaining to the Corps.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

As a result of recent inspections, and a thorough consideration of the subject, it has been found necessary to comprehend in the annual estimates submitted from these headquarters the following items for which appropriations are urgently needed:

For additional officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	\$35,000
For additional officers' quarters at the marine barracks, navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.....	8,000

For guard-room, prison, and amusement room at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C	\$35, 000
For two sets of officers' quarters at marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.	20, 000
For water-tower, water system, pump, and connection with regular water service at marine barracks, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.	30, 000
For an addition of one story to each wing of the marine barracks, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash	8, 000
For commanding officer's quarters at marine barracks, naval station, New Orleans, La	10, 000

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular appropriations made for sustaining the Marine Corps have been expended to the greatest possible advantage, all purchases and expenditures being properly substantiated by vouchers.

Both the line of the corps and its staff departments are, in the judgment of the undersigned, in a high state of efficiency, such opinion being based upon a personal inspection of the various commands coupled with a careful observation of the practical operation of the various staff corps.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Brigadier-General Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT
OF THE UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1905.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1905.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and services of the United States Marine Corps for the past year:

Since the date of his last annual report the undersigned has made a personal inspection of the marine barracks at the various navy-yards and naval stations as follows:

Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; and the United States Marine Corps quartermaster's depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

The usual inspections at the various posts have also been made by the officers attached to the adjutant and inspector's department, and as a result both of the personal observations of the undersigned and from the reports of the adjutant and inspector it is found that a highly satisfactory condition exists as regards the discipline and efficiency of the personnel in general. This condition is extremely gratifying when consideration is given to the fact that both officers and men have been doing duty which is exceedingly arduous. The necessity for this extra duty is due to the fact that the corps has been and is deficient in the requisite number of officers, and that recruiting was entirely suspended for about two months during the present summer, and the strength of the corps thereby appreciably reduced, and also because the total enlisted strength of the corps is not sufficient for the numerous duties which it is called upon to perform. The duties which are necessarily required of both officers and men of the corps in time of peace are extremely onerous, and, in fact, such excessive duty as is forbidden in the Army by regulations.

IMPROVEMENTS AT VARIOUS POSTS.

Improvements have been made to the materiel in charge of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps to the extent which the appropriations have permitted, and from an examination of the various barracks it is believed by the undersigned that the best possible results have been secured from the money expended for such purpose.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In view of the fact that the quarters for both officers and enlisted men are to-day practically the same as they were prior to the Spanish-American war, the time has arrived when a very serious proposition, which it would be a physical impossibility to meet, would confront these headquarters should it become necessary to house the full quota of men allowed by law. Such a condition will confront the undersigned as soon as the corps is recruited up to its full strength, which will shortly be the case. With a view to meeting this emergency, the undersigned has this year directed the quartermaster of the corps to embody in his estimates a sufficient sum to begin operations to carry out a building program for the construction of officers' quarters and barracks which will approximate to the actual requirements of the service.

An examination of the appropriations made for the past seven years will convince the Department that comparatively little has been appropriated and spent for this purpose, and that the public works of the Marine Corps are now practically the same as they were prior to the Spanish-American war. The new buildings constructed have been simply to replace old and dilapidated barracks which were no longer habitable, and little, if any, money has been expended for the construction of additional barracks to accommodate the increase in the enlisted personnel of the corps. This increase has been, during the past seven years, from 2,600 to 8,771.

The necessity for quarters for officers and barracks for enlisted men, while apparent to the undersigned, has not heretofore been strongly urged, as appropriations for other purposes were needed, but the time has now arrived when it is absolutely essential, not only for the purpose of housing, but also for the health and comfort of the men, that systematic steps be taken to secure for the Marine Corps proper quarters for officers and men, and to that end estimates have this year been submitted as follows:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ten thousand dollars for an addition to the junior officers' quarters. The present junior officers' quarters consist of two apartments only, with one bath. At least two more apartments are absolutely required for the officers who are on duty at the post.

BOSTON, MASS.

An estimate of \$5,000 is submitted for the purpose of improving the parade ground, which is in a condition which is a menace to the health of the command. Much of it has been worn away, and in dry weather the dust falls in clouds, filling the barracks and quarters, ruining the furniture, and making life at the barracks very uncomfortable.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

One of the improvements made since the Spanish-American war has been the erection of a modern barracks at League Island, Pa., but no construction has been effected so far as pertains to quarters for

the commanding and other officers. It requires but little argument to show that it is absolutely necessary, for the efficiency of the command, that the commanding and other officers live in the yard with the men. This at the present time is impossible, as there are no quarters whatsoever for the officers of the Marine Corps, said officers living in the city of Philadelphia, about 6 miles distant. Directions have been given to place in the estimates an appropriation of \$60,000 for one house for the commanding officer and four for the junior officers.

This construction is highly necessary from a military standpoint; and from a business standpoint it will be more economical for the Government to build and maintain officers' quarters than to hire quarters for the officers, as is now done.

Six thousand dollars is estimated for the construction of a laundry at this station. This will be the means of saving a considerable sum of money now expended for laundry work for the post and by enlisted men serving there. It costs the enlisted men about \$1.50 each per month to have their laundry work done. This amount comes out of their pay. The expense to the Government to establish and maintain a laundry will be trifling and a hardship to the men will thus be removed, as it is proposed to charge them only the actual cost of labor and fuel—about 50 cents per month for each man. The saving for laundry work for the post proper will be an important item. The question of sanitation is also considered an important one, and the medical officers agree that if large posts have their own independent laundries it will conduce considerably to a sanitary condition of affairs in guarding against the transmission of contagious diseases.

An estimate of \$15,000 is submitted for the construction of a post exchange and amusement room at League Island, which will materially add to the health, comfort, and contentment of the enlisted men, as well as aid their morals and promote the efficiency of the command. From the experience furnished in the Army, where amusement buildings have been constructed from Government appropriations, and from our own limited experience with quasi post exchanges and amusement rooms, it is found that the men are much more contented than at places where they are obliged to go outside to seek recreation. Every effort should be made to have the barracks conform as nearly as possible to a home. This object is materially aided by the establishment of a post exchange and amusement room.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The only estimate submitted for the barracks at New York is \$6,000 for a laundry, and the remarks under League Island as to a similar item apply with equal cogency to this.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

By authority of the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Corps has established and is now maintaining a school of application for student officers and noncommissioned officers at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. In order properly to instruct these officers and noncommissioned officers at least eight or ten officers should be regularly attached to the post for instruction purposes. There are

now at said post but three sets of junior officers' quarters and no commanding officer's quarters. Thirty-six thousand dollars has therefore been inserted in the estimates for the purpose of building one commanding officers' house and two additional houses for duty officers and instructors. Only a few officers now have quarters at Annapolis, the majority of officers on duty there being obliged to live in the city of Annapolis, quite a distance from the barracks, and the time occupied in going to and from their homes for meals, etc., is considerable, besides being an inconvenience. These considerations, together with the great benefit invariably accruing to the service from officers being resident at the barracks, afford ample argument to warrant the approval of this estimate.

The sum of \$5,000 has been inserted in the estimates for the erection of a stable at this station. At the present time the public animals belonging to the Marine Corps are temporarily housed in the Naval Academy stables, but the space so occupied is required by the Naval Academy authorities, and some provision must therefore be made for the Marine Corps. With the amount above stated it is proposed to build a brick stable near the barracks.

Five thousand dollars has been inserted for the erection of a storehouse and platform for the storage of mines and ordnance equipment required for the instruction of student officers at the school of application. There is at present no building available for the storage and preservation of such equipment. For the sum stated a suitable building can be provided for the purpose.

NORFOLK, VA.

A barracks holding 400 men is now being constructed at Norfolk, but only three sets of officers' quarters are being erected in connection therewith. At least four additional sets should be provided, and for that purpose \$48,000 has been inserted in the estimates. If these quarters are not constructed, many of the officers on duty at Norfolk will be required to live outside the yard and at a great distance from the barracks. The same comments with reference to the advisability of officers living in barracks made under the caption "League Island" are applicable to these barracks.

The same arguments for the insertion of the sum of \$6,000 for the establishment of a laundry which were urged for League Island are applicable to Norfolk.

Fifteen thousand dollars is absolutely necessary for the purpose of fencing in and improving the parade ground, providing a water and sewer system, and general repairs and improvements to the Marine Corps site. The necessity for a fence is obvious. The site upon which the new barracks are being built was formerly farm land; it is rough and unimproved; in places there are pools of water which will have to be drained to the river, and the necessity for a water and sewerage system is therefore apparent.

Five thousand dollars is necessary for the erection of a brick structure sufficiently large and otherwise satisfactory for public animals and vehicles, which will be required as soon as the marines move to the new barracks.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

There are at present no officers' quarters at Pensacola. The officers on duty there live in small rooms, partitioned off from the men's quarters. They are therefore lacking in comfort, convenience, and privacy. Furthermore, the space taken up by the officers is needed for the comfort of the men as well as for an armory and clothing room. In order to construct two frame cottages for the officers stationed at Pensacola, \$15,000 has been included in the estimates.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1901, and April 27, 1904, \$15,000 and \$6,500 were respectively appropriated for marine barracks and officers' quarters. Three unsuccessful efforts have been made to construct said barracks and quarters with the appropriation now available, and it is estimated that at least \$15,000 additional will be required to construct a frame structure, as modest in design as is consistent with strength, for the comfort of the enlisted men. It is believed that with the additional \$15,000 asked for, a satisfactory bid can be obtained to build said barracks and quarters, which are urgently needed, as the command is now quartered temporarily in several old plantation buildings assigned by the Navy, which not only constantly require extensive repairs, but must soon be torn down to permit of the building program of the Navy being carried out.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Several years ago the barracks at this station were seriously damaged by an earthquake, the walls of the structure being cracked and more or less thrown out of plumb. The building is a very old one and unsuitable for barracks. Only temporary repairs have been made to the barracks since the earthquake, it being expected that Congress would provide a modern substantial building. A board of survey, convened sometime ago by the commandant of the navy-yard, Mare Island, made a thorough inspection of the present barracks and quarters and reported that the buildings should be demolished and new buildings constructed. This board was composed of experts. It is the opinion of the quartermaster of the corps and that of the officers on duty at Mare Island, and also of the undersigned, that the present building is unsafe, and that it should be torn down and replaced by a modern, substantial fireproof structure. In addition to the construction of a new barracks the board recommended that additional officers' quarters be erected. In the near future it will be necessary to keep at Mare Island two battalions of marines, each of a strength of from 350 to 400 men. It is therefore deemed advisable that there should be two barracks, one for each battalion. Such a force on the Pacific coast would result in material economy to the Government in sending relief forces to the Philippines, to Korea, and to China.

An estimate of \$300,000 is inserted for the new barracks, and \$50,000 for four sets of officers' quarters. Six thousand dollars has also been inserted for the construction of a laundry.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

By the acts approved July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903, \$30,000 and \$16,000, respectively, were appropriated by Congress for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Repeated efforts have been made to obtain bids within the appropriations to construct these buildings, but without success, and the \$15,000 (\$10,000 for barracks and \$5,000 for officers' quarters) asked for in the present estimates is considered absolutely necessary for the proper construction, keeping in view the fact that the cost of labor and material on the Pacific coast is in excess of that on the Atlantic coast, and to the further fact that the material must be transported to the island by boat.

BREMERTON, WASH.

The exigencies of the service require an increase in the strength of the command at this station, and there are, at present, no quarters available to accommodate such increase. The quartermaster of the corps is of the opinion that the adding of a second story to each of the two wings of the present building will provide sufficient accommodations for immediate requirements, and the sum of \$12,000 is therefore requested as being a reasonable amount for the proposed addition. There is but one set of officers' quarters at Bremerton; another set is absolutely necessary, and \$10,000 is required for that purpose.

SITKA, ALASKA.

In a recent report received from the commanding officer at Sitka, it is recommended that the plot of ground known as "Lot G, Greek Church property," adjoining the northwest end of the Marine Corps reservation, approximately 127 by 22 feet, be purchased for the use of the Marine Corps. From the correspondence transmitted by the commanding officer it was noted that the warden of St. Michael's Cathedral offers to sell this plot of ground for \$400. In submitting the estimates to the Department the correspondence relating to the plot was transmitted, and it is considered that the necessity for procuring this additional lot of ground will be apparent by reference to the correspondence referred to.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

The marines at Honolulu are now temporarily quartered in a coal shed which the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, has, under date of August 11, 1905, informed these headquarters will be required in the near future for the storage of coal. Provision must therefore be made for a marine barracks at said station, and to that end \$30,000 for its erection has been incorporated in the estimates, and a further sum of \$12,000 for the construction of officers' quarters.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

The sum of \$14,000 is included in the estimates for construction work at this post, it being the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$18,500 which was made available in the deficiency appropriation.

tion act approved March 3, 1903, for repairs and improvements of barracks, quarters, and storehouses at said station. The necessity for the reappropriation of this money is due to the fact that the Comptroller of the Treasury decided on February 7, 1905, that this amount was not now available because it was placed in the digest of appropriations as available during the years 1903-4. It is considered that this money is necessary to make the required repairs and improvements to the barracks, quarters, etc.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

In accordance with instructions received from the Navy Department, acting upon the recommendation of the general board, the sum of \$200,000 has been incorporated in the estimates for the erection of marine barracks and officers' quarters at this station. The estimate is based upon buildings of reinforced concrete construction to correspond with buildings of the same character to be erected at that station by the Navy.

The following is a brief résumé of the important public works in course of construction during the past year for the Marine Corps:

DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1903, and after due competition, a contract in the sum of \$87,150, was awarded on August 30, 1904, to Cramp & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for the erection of a depot of supplies on the site recently purchased at the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. The contract provided that the work must be completed on or before August 30, 1905. The work has progressed satisfactorily, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy. During the erection of this building the depot of supplies has been temporarily located in buildings at 1116 South Broad street and 1030 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A contract in the sum of \$3,747 was also awarded on June 15, 1905, to Cramp & Co. for the construction of an armory building 20 by 78 feet in the rear of the new depot of supplies.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pursuant to the acts of Congress approved April 27, 1904, and March 3, 1905, respectively, and after the usual competition required by law, contracts in the sum of \$155,653 were entered into with the Charles McCaul Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for the erection and completion of an addition to the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., including band room, mess hall, gymnasium, and completion of guardroom, prison, and amusement room, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, architects, Washington, D. C. The construction work is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected will be completed within the contract time.

MARINE BARRACKS, NORFOLK, VA.

Pursuant to the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903, respectively, making appropriations for the erection and completion of a marine barracks and commanding officer's and junior officers' quarters, Norfolk, Va., a contract was, after due competition, entered into on January 5, 1905, with the Penn Bridge Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., for constructing the barracks at a cost of \$93,011 and quarters at a cost of \$39,595, on plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Bruce, Price, & de Sibour, architects, New York, N. Y. The new buildings are being erected on the site allotted the Marine Corps, known as the "Schmole" tract. The contract calls for the completion of the buildings on or before November 5, 1905. The construction work is progressing satisfactorily. Owing to the unexpected difficulty in obtaining a secure foundation for the barracks, it was found necessary to drive piles, and the work on that building has been thereby somewhat delayed.

A rifle range has been established on a farm near Williamsburg, Va., for the year beginning July 1, 1905, and the necessary butts, etc., have been constructed. A temporary outdoor gallery has been constructed near the barracks for preliminary practice.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

All of the offices at these headquarters are seriously overcrowded, so much so, in fact, that most of the officers and clerks are not only made uncomfortable, but their efficiency materially interfered with. Twenty-three rooms are assigned to these headquarters in the Mills' Building, 19 of which are on the sixth and four on the seventh floor. The aggregate floor space is 6,233 square feet, or 1,306 square feet less than required and recommended by the special board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to allot floor space in the Mills' Building. The average dimensions of floor space of each of the rooms now occupied are 14 by 18 feet. To show the crowded condition of the rooms, the following illustrations are submitted:

Rooms 601, 602, and 603, office of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, each of which is 14 by 18 feet, contain 11 clerks, 10 desks, 6 typewriter tables, and 10 file cases. Rooms 608 and 609, office of the adjutant and inspector, each 14 by 18 feet, contain 8 clerks, 6 desks, 4 tables, and 10 file cases. Room 616, office of the quartermaster, about 14 by 18 feet, is occupied by an officer, 3 clerks, and 1 draftsman, 4 desks, 3 typewriter tables, 1 file case, 1 safe, and 1 bookcase, and room 620 contains 6 clerks, 6 desks, 5 typewriter tables, and 2 file cases. Room 610 is assigned to 3 clerks of the quartermaster's office and 3 clerks of the assistant adjutant and inspector's office. It also contains 5 tables, 2 file cases, 1 letterpress, a telephone switchboard, and the telephone operator. The placing of clerks of two different offices in one small room is objectionable for various important reasons.

In view of the urgent necessity for increased floor space it is earnestly recommended that there be allotted to the headquarters of the Marine Corps additional floor space in the Mills Building or that provision be made for the rental of ample quarters elsewhere in the

immediate vicinity of the Mills Building. Under present conditions, owing to the limited space allotted to these headquarters in the Mills Building, it is impracticable to afford storage facilities for the permanent and valuable records of the Marine Corps now stored in an inflammable building at the Marine Barracks in this city. It is necessary to refer to these records quite frequently, and much valuable time is lost for the reason that clerks are obliged to go back and forth between the Mills Building and the Marine Barracks to obtain desired information.

NEW POST OF THE CORPS.

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, naval station, Key West, Fla., and in accordance with directions received from the Navy Department under date of June 26, 1905, a marine guard consisting of 1 officer and 30 enlisted men has been detailed for duty at the above-mentioned station, and will be transferred there about October 2, 1905. Temporary barracks and quarters for the use of this guard have been fitted up in buildings belonging to the Navy.

REDUCTION OF STRENGTH OF POST.

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned the Department, on May 29, 1905, directed that the complement of marines on duty at the marine barracks, Dry Tortugas, Fla., be reduced from 1 commissioned officer and 30 enlisted men to a total strength of 1 first sergeant, 2 corporals, and 9 privates. This reduction took effect July 1, 1905.

MARINE GUARD, UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING, CHINA.

The President of the United States having directed that a marine guard be substituted for the company of the Ninth U. S. Infantry on duty at the United States legation, Peking, China, orders were issued directing the transfer from the First Brigade, United States Marines, to Peking, China, of a detachment consisting of Capt. Harry Lee, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding, First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and 100 enlisted men. This detachment sailed from the Philippines for China on the U. S. army transport *Logan*.

The men composing this detachment were selected from those having at least eighteen months to serve in their current enlistments, and were fully fitted out with new equipments, excepting the new regulation full-dress and undress coats and caps, these latter articles being forwarded direct to Peking from the quartermaster's depot of supplies in Philadelphia, Pa. No tentage was required, inasmuch as the guard will occupy the barracks within the legation compound vacated by the infantry guard. Arrangements were made by the quartermaster of the Marine Corps with the chiefs of departments of the Army for the transfer to the Marine Corps of such of the barrack furniture, military stores, Krag-Jørgensen ammunition, and other equipage at the barracks in Peking as might be of service to the marine guard, reimbursement for the cost of same to be made in the usual manner by the transfer of funds.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Larned, U. S. Marine Corps, was detached from the Marine Barracks, navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on August 20, 1905, and ordered to proceed, via San Francisco, Cal., to Peking, for duty with this guard.

First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, was appointed disbursing officer for duty with this guard, and the Department issued the necessary authority to enable him to draw bills of exchange, in order to supply himself with funds for the transaction of public business.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, this guard will be furnished with the navy ration, all of which rations are authorized to be commuted.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, at the request of these headquarters, took the necessary action to the end that a medical officer, one hospital steward, and one hospital apprentice, first class, were detailed for duty with this guard. A complete medical outfit was also furnished for its use.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ, PEKING, CHINA.

By order of the President, Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps, was, under date of March 14, 1905, detailed to report to Hon. W. W. Rockhill, United States minister at Peking, China, for duty as military attaché to the legation at that place. This is an innovation, as it is the first time an officer of the corps has been detailed for this purpose, and it is believed that the best results will follow from such assignment.

UNITED STATES MARINE BATTALION, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

On October 14, 1904, orders were issued from these headquarters, directing the transfer of a detachment consisting of Capt. William H. Clifford, U. S. Marine Corps, and 100 enlisted men from the Marine Battalion, Camp Heywood, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., to the United States Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for duty, the transfer to be effected on November 1, 1904.

On October 27, 1904, Hon. David R. Francis, president of the exposition, telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy requesting that this detachment be not ordered away from the exposition, but that it be permitted to remain there until December 1, 1904. President Francis stated that this request was made owing to the fact that the Marine Battalion was one of the most interesting features of the exposition, and its transfer on November 1 might have a deplorable and demoralizing effect. The Secretary of the Navy directed that the order for the transfer be deferred until November 15, 1904, and, accordingly, orders were sent to the commanding officer of the battalion to delay the transfer until November 14, 1904. He was also directed to transfer the detachment under command of First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, U. S. Marine Corps, instead of Captain Clifford, and, accordingly, the detachment left St. Louis for Annapolis on November 14, 1904.

The remainder of the battalion, under command of Capt. Alexander S. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, and consisting of 59 enlisted

men of the Marine Corps and 1 hospital apprentice of the Navy, were, at the earnest request of President Francis and by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, allowed to remain at the exposition until December 20, 1904, in order to protect Government property in the exposition buildings. On December 21, 1904, this detachment, under command of Captain Williams, was withdrawn.

MARINE BATTALION, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Pursuant to the orders of the Department, a battalion consisting of 12 commissioned officers and 447 enlisted men was embarked on the U. S. S. *Yankee* December 12, 1904, at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and sailed the next day for Colon, Republic of Panama, arriving there on December 20, 1904. This battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps, and was sent to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of relieving the marine battalion under command of Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, which was then stationed at Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, the latter battalion having served about one year on the Isthmus.

On December 10, 1904, orders were issued from these headquarters directing the transfer of Major Lejeune's battalion to the United States upon the arrival of the battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood at Camp Elliott. The former battalion, consisting of 8 officers and 360 enlisted men, was embarked on the *Yankee* December 22, 1904, and sailed the same day from Colon, arriving in Hampton Roads, Virginia, on December 31, 1904.

On January 26, 1905, in obedience to orders received from the commander in chief, Caribbean Squadron, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood transferred all of his command, with the exception of one full company, consisting of 4 officers and 165 enlisted men, to the U. S. S. *Divie*. One company, consisting of 3 officers and 108 enlisted men, was disembarked from the *Divie* at Guantanamo, Cuba, to await the arrival of the *Yankee* at that place, leaving on board the *Divie* 5 officers and 194 enlisted men. The men transferred from the battalion to the *Divie* at Colon were fully equipped and supplied with all necessary stores. The *Divie* sailed from Colon February 1, 1905.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the commanding officer, Camp Elliott, the detachment under command of Capt. William N. McKelvey, U. S. Marine Corps, on board the *Yankee*, was on June 22, 1905, detached from the battalion and constituted a provisional battalion for service on board that vessel.

The command at Camp Elliott consists at the present time of 4 officers and 136 enlisted men. The health of the command has been uniformly excellent, the percentage of sick since January 1, 1905, having been small, and no deaths having occurred.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION, ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE.

In accordance with a request from the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, under date of November 3, 1904, Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama, was directed to act as the representative of the Bureau of Equipment to assist in selecting

the site for and superintending the construction of the wireless telegraph station on the Isthmus of Panama. Upon being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood in December, 1904, Major Lejeune turned over to that officer the supervision of this wireless telegraph construction. The construction work has now been completed to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of the Department this character of work on the part of officers of the corps.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION BY GENERAL HUERTAS ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

On November 17, 1904, General Huertas, commander of the army of the Republic of Panama, attempted to foment an insurrection against the Government of Panama. In obedience to orders from the commander in chief, United States Pacific Squadron, Maj. John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding marine battalion, Camp Elliott, directed Capt. Louis McC. Little, U. S. Marine Corps, to proceed, in command of Company A of the battalion, to Ancon, Panama, for the purpose of protecting American interests.

Rear-Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commander in chief, United States Pacific Squadron, in forwarding the report of Major Lejeune relative to this movement, stated as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to praise the promptness with which Major Lejeune acted in obedience to my orders, and to corroborate from the best of sources his statement as to the excellent behavior of the marines under Captain Little's command.

The company under Captain Little's command returned to Camp Elliott on November 24, 1904.

The good conduct and soldierly bearing of this company while on duty at Ancon received special mention from Governor Davis, Colonel Gorgas, and other officials on duty at Ancon.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Owing to the numerous demands for men on board ships and at home stations, it has been impossible to keep the brigade in the Philippine Islands up to the strength determined upon by the Department for the expeditionary force and to properly instruct it for its duties. Efforts are now being made to enlist men for this specific purpose, and it is expected shortly that sufficient men will be recruited to reinforce said detachment. It is hoped that there will soon be sufficient officers and men in the Philippines to form a properly organized brigade, it being the intention of these headquarters to maintain an organized brigade of at least two regiments in the Philippines.

The report of last year stated that it was the purpose of the Brigadier-General Commandant to submit at a later date full and complete recommendations concerning the organization and disposition of the force of marines in the Philippine Islands. These recommendations have been delayed, owing to the fact that at no time during the past year has the strength of the Marine Corps been sufficient to permit the requisite number of men being sent to the Phil-

ippines to effect a reorganization such as is rendered necessary by existing conditions and by the instructions received from the Department as to the strength of said brigade.

TARGET PRACTICE.

During the past year gallery practice has been conducted wherever galleries were available, and range practice whenever practicable. The corps is, however, seriously handicapped by the lack of proper range facilities, even though all possible efforts have been made to provide suitable ranges upon which marksmen might qualify.

To the extent of the range facilities target practice has been carried on in accordance with the Firing Regulations, United States Army, 1904, and it is noted from the report of the inspector of target practice that a goodly number of the men who have gone on the range have qualified as required by said regulations.

The undersigned takes pleasure in bringing to the attention of the Department the highly meritorious work done by the team representing the United States Marine Corps in the national competition recently held at Seagirt, N. J., in which 38 teams were entered from the regular service and from a large number of the militia of the States. The Marine Corps team stood fourth in this competition (the national match).

As an indication of the progressive work done by the team the attention of the Department is invited to the fact that the aggregate score made by the team this year in the national match was 282 points in advance of the score made by the team last year, and that said aggregate was 38 points in advance of the score made by the winning team last year. In addition to the excellent work done by the team in the national match, two members of the team took second and tenth places and received prizes in the national individual match, with 649 competitors. The team also won the first prize in the regimental skirmish match, making a grand total of 933 points, the highest score ever made in a competition of this character. As the result of its victory in said match for two years in succession, the cup, a very handsome one, is now the permanent property of the United States Marine Corps.

In connection with the general subject of target practice the undersigned intends, if the exigencies of the service permit, to secure a range centrally located during the coming year, and to inaugurate for the Marine Corps a competition such as is annually arranged for the Army. With the Department's permission a program will be prepared in which prizes and trophies will be offered successful competitors, it being believed that such competition in the corps proper will greatly stimulate a most important qualification of the soldier—the ability to shoot. In addition, the successful competitors will be eligible for the Marine Corps rifle team which takes part in the national and other matches, such as those held at Seagirt this year.

RECRUITING.

Owing to the contingency of an abnormal number of discharges during the past year, due to the fact that the four-year terms of enlistment began to expire concurrently with the five-year terms, the

question of recruiting has been a very serious one. Owing to an inadequate appropriation—coupled with new legislation whereby no deficiency could be created—recruiting was practically suspended during the months of May and June, 1905. After the 1st day of July, 1905, however, renewed efforts were made, and 13 offices and 57 substations are now established and in operation. It is believed that before the end of the current year the corps will be recruited to its full quota.

OFFICERS.

Although the enlisted personnel of the corps has from time to time been increased, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of officers, and at the time when the last increase in officers was made said increase was in no way commensurate with the demands made upon the corps. The condition which confronts these headquarters at the present time is an extremely serious one, as the arduous duty done by the officers at the various posts is not only very trying, but also prevents proper time being devoted to studies and the usual routine necessary for the proper education of an officer. In order temporarily to relieve the present condition of affairs it is recommended that the line of the Marine Corps be increased by 24 captains, 24 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants. If this recommendation is approved by the Department and legislation is enacted accordingly, the Marine Corps will still be very short of the number of officers allowed the Army for a corresponding number of enlisted men.

The heads of the various staff departments have submitted reports to these headquarters with reference to the work of said departments, and from said reports, as well as from personal observation, it is believed that the present constituted strength of said departments is not commensurate with the personnel of the corps. The volume of work is constantly increasing, and it is considered that the best interests of the service would be subserved by an increase of the staff departments as follows:

In the adjutant and inspector's department: One lieutenant-colonel.

In the quartermaster's department: One lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains.

In the paymaster's department: One major, 1 captain.

INCREASE OF ENLISTED MEN.

The attention of the Department was invited last year to the urgent necessity of increasing the enlisted personnel of the corps by an addition of 2,480 men, and the Department, after due consideration, approved such recommendation and the necessary estimates were submitted to Congress, which, however, in its wisdom, saw fit to provide an increase of but one-half this number, i. e., 1,240. The reasons urged last year for an increase can more strongly be urged this year, owing to the fact that the ships going into commission and about to be commissioned require further inroads upon the enlisted strength of the corps, and the commandants of the various navy-yards and stations have placed themselves on record as to the increased requirements of their commands. A detailed statement will be submitted to the Department, if desired, showing the present strength of the var-

ious commands and the necessities for the immediate future, but it is not believed that this will be necessary in view of the fact that the Department saw fit to approve of this increase last year.

INSTRUCTION OF NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS AT THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, ANNAPOLIS.

During the past year 37 of the officers who have been appointed to the Marine Corps have been ordered to the school of application at Annapolis, Md., where they have been subjected to a rigid course of instruction. Of these newly appointed officers 19 have graduated from the school since the date of my last report.

It is the intention of the undersigned, as soon as the class now at the school graduates therefrom, to order thereto certain officers who, since their appointment, have not had an opportunity to take the course of instruction.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS—ENLISTED MEN—FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Keeping in view the requirements of the law, and in order that these headquarters might properly advise the Department as to the selection of worthy noncommissioned officers for commissions, this office, on November 10, 1904, sent a circular letter to the commanding officers of all posts of the corps directing them to submit to these headquarters the names of not more than two enlisted men of their commands whom they deemed fit to become candidates for commissions in the corps. This action was taken with a view to holding a preliminary examination at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to determine the fitness of such enlisted men as had been recommended. One noncommissioned officer was found to possess the necessary qualifications and, after passing the required examination, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the corps.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

On March 4, 1905, a regiment of marines, consisting of 30 officers and 568 enlisted men, and the Marine Band participated in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt.

MARINE-CORPS EXHIBIT, LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

In accordance with directions received from the Navy Department under date of April 14, 1905, the collection of Marine Corps uniforms, arms, accouterments, etc., which was a part of the Navy Department exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., during 1904, was shipped to Portland, Oreg., and installed in the Navy Department exhibit in the Government building at the Lewis and Clark exposition in that city.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

At the invitation of Col. George R. Dyer, president of the Military Athletic League of the State of New York, and in accordance with the direction of the Brigadier-General, Commandant, a company of marines from the Marine Barracks, navy-yard, New York, N. Y., participated in the annual tournament of the league, which took place in Madison Square Garden, New York City, during the week of May 7 to 13, 1905. This company, as in former years, presented a very creditable appearance and reflected great credit on the Marine Corps.

ARMY MANEUVERS, THOROUGHFARE, VA.

On August 29, 1904, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, was ordered to proceed to Maneuver Camp No. 2, at Thoroughfare, Va., for the purpose of establishing a camp for the officers of the Marine Corps who were detailed as observers of the army maneuvers at that point. The efforts of Captain Matthews in this connection were highly creditable.

The following officers of the Marine Corps were detailed as observers at these maneuvers from September 5 to 9, 1904; Col. Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany; Maj. Chas. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Maj. Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector.

In addition to the above-named officers the Brigadier-General, Commandant, accompanied by Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps, proceeded to Maneuver Camp No. 2 on September 5, 1904, for the purpose of witnessing the maneuvers.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Maj. Dion Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, has, since January 30, 1905, been on duty as a member of the permanent staff of the War College as lecturer and instructor in military matters, as well as military advisor in matters connected with land operations, and to perform such military work as may, from time to time, be referred to the college by the general board.

Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps, was in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College from June 1, 1905, to September 23, 1905, but was detached on the latter date and ordered to duty as instructor at the school for noncommissioned officers, marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

STUDENT OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT THE TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, R. I.

On May 10, 1905, a class consisting of 2 officers (instructors), 27 student officers from the United States marine barracks and school of application, Annapolis, Md., and 24 noncommissioned officers from the school for noncommissioned officers, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., was sent to the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for a course of instruction in submarine mines. This class remained at the torpedo station until June 14, 1905, when, having completed the course of instruction, they were returned to the stations from whence they had been transferred.

Commander Albert Gleaves, U. S. Navy, commanding the torpedo station, in a communication addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, under date of June 16, 1905, which communication was referred to these headquarters, made the following report concerning the instruction of the above-mentioned class:

The torpedo school takes pleasure in commending to the Bureau of Ordnance and to the Brigadier-General, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, the zeal and interest displayed by the entire class during their connection with this station.

REPORTS FROM STAFF OFFICERS.

The reports from the heads of the different staff departments of the corps, which are now on file in this office, show that such departments are in excellent condition.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Four hundred and eighty-five enlisted men of the Marine Corps have been awarded good conduct medals and bars, and it is thought that the increased pay which they receive by reason of holding such medals and bars is an incentive to their reenlistment in the corps.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

DEPOSITS OF PAY BY ENLISTED MEN.

That the necessary steps be taken to secure legislation to the end that enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps may make deposits of pay and receive interest thereon as is now provided by law for the enlisted men of the Army and of the Navy.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

That the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, War Department, series of 1905, by which enlisted men of the Army are entitled to campaign badges for service ashore in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands during certain periods, also campaign badges for service ashore with the Peking Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901, be made applicable to the men of the Marine Corps who were at the time members of and serving with the Army and have since enlisted in the Marine Corps. Also that provision be made for the issue of similar medals to marines who at the time of the service mentioned in General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, were enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served with the Army, and who are still serving in the Marine Corps or elsewhere.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR COOKS.

That legislation be secured to establish a school of instruction for cooks with a view to the more economical and better preparation of the ration.

AUTHORITY FOR ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS AND INSPECTORS TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

That the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, be amended so as to authorize all of the assistant adjutants and inspectors of the Marine Corps to administer oaths.

DOUBLE TIME FOR SERVICE IN CHINA AND KOREA.

That legislation be secured by which marines serving with the legation guards at Seoul, Korea, and Peking, China, may be credited with double time for such service in the same manner as is given for service in the Philippine Islands.

MONEY PRIZES FOR EXCELLENCE IN GUNNERY FOR MARINES SERVING ON BOARD SHIPS.

An effort is being made in the current estimates so that marines who are serving on board ships, and are detailed as gun pointers and members of gun crews, may receive prizes to which they are entitled (but which the Comptroller of the Treasury decided could not be paid owing to the wording of the appropriation act). It is understood that the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has inserted the words "and marines" in the proper place in its estimates, and the undersigned has directed both the paymaster and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps to insert, under the proper subhead, the necessary phraseology which will obviate the objections found to exist by the Comptroller.

ARMY COURTESIES.

It gives the undersigned great pleasure to bring to the attention of the Department the fact that the courtesies which have been hitherto extended by officials of the War Department to the Marine Corps have been continued during the past year, and have added much to the efficiency of the corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

Capt. Albert S. McLemore, assistant adjutant and inspector, with the rank of major, December 15, 1904.

LINE.

From United States Marine Corps.—Second lieutenant, to rank from December 3, 1904: Corpl. Edward P. Dieter. Second lieutenant, to rank from March 10, 1905: Sergt. Maurice E. Shearer.

From civil life.—Second lieutenants, to rank from December 3, 1904: Henry N. Manney, jr., Clifford P. Meyer, Franklin B. Garrett, Samuel W. Bogan, Calvin B. Matthews, Albert E. Randall, Arthur A. Racicot, jr., James R. N. Boyd, Ross S. Kingsbury, Frederick A. Gardener, Tom D. Barber, Hermann T. Vulte. Second lieutenants, to rank from March 10, 1905: Edward W. Sturdevant, jr., Andrew B. Drum, Victor I. Morrison, Ward Ellis, Harry G. Bartlett, Charles A. Lutz, Calhoun Ancrum, David M. Randall, Holland M. Smith, John

R. Henley, Templin M. Potts, jr., Ralph S. Keyser, John D. Nevin, Henry S. Green, Valentine V. Sweeney, Ralph L. Shepard. Second lieutenant, to rank from March 23, 1905: Howard W. Stone. Second lieutenant, to rank from April 13, 1905: Julian P. Willcox. Second lieutenants, to rank from June 19, 1905: Bennet Puryear, jr., William W. Buckley, William C. Wise, jr., William D. Smith, Harold B. Pratt, Randolph Coyle. Second lieutenant, to rank from July 18, 1905: Philip H. Torrey. Second lieutenant, to rank from August 18, 1905: Benjamin B. Gossett.

From the United States Naval Academy.—There were no appointments to the Marine Corps from the United States Naval Academy during the past year.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, to colonel, adjutant and inspector, December 15, 1904.

Maj. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, to lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant and inspector, December 15, 1904.

LINE.

Lieut. Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, to colonel, December 9, 1904.

Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle, to colonel, February 28, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, to colonel, March 11, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Randolph Dickins, to colonel, April 1, 1905.

Maj. Thomas N. Wood, to lieutenant-colonel, March 6, 1904.

Maj. Lincoln Karmany, to lieutenant-colonel, December 9, 1904.

Maj. George Barnett, to lieutenant-colonel, February 28, 1905.

Maj. Charles A. Doyen, to lieutenant-colonel, March 11, 1905.

Maj. James E. Mahoney, to lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1905.

Capt. Laurence H. Moses, to major, June 4, 1904.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville, to major, December 9, 1904.

Capt. Thomas C. Treadwell, to major, February 28, 1905.

Capt. Dion Williams, to major, March 11, 1905.

Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, to major, April 1, 1905.

First Lieut. Macker Babb, to captain, October 30, 1903.

First Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, to captain, November 28, 1903.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Hirshinger, to captain, December 7, 1903.

First Lieut. John H. A. Day, to captain, March 6, 1904.

First Lieut. William W. Low, to captain, December 1, 1904.

First Lieut. Leof M. Harding, to captain, December 9, 1904.

First Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, to captain, December 15, 1904.

First Lieut. Harry R. Lay, to captain, March 11, 1905.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, to captain, April 1, 1905.

First Lieut. John W. Wadleigh, to captain, April 1, 1905.

First Lieut. William R. Coyle, to captain, August 1, 1905.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Robards, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1903.

Second Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

Second Lieut. Louis G. Miller, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

Second Lieut. Daniel W. B. Blake, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

Second Lieut. William E. Smith, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

Second Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.

- Second Lieut. Harvey C. Egan, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Elias R. Beadle, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Arthur B. Owens, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, to first lieutenant, April 1, 1904.
Second Lieut. James J. Meade, to first lieutenant, May 24, 1904.
Second Lieut. Charles J. E. Guggenheim, to first lieutenant, June 4, 1904.
Second Lieut. William A. McNeil, to first lieutenant, January 6, 1905.
Second Lieut. William P. Upshur, to first lieutenant, February 28, 1905.

RETIREMENTS.

- Col. Francis H. Harrington, December 8, 1904, with rank of brigadier-general.
Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, December 15, 1904, with rank of brigadier-general.
Col. Percival C. Pope, February 28, 1905, with rank of brigadier-general.
Col. Henry C. Cochrane, March 10, 1905, with rank of brigadier-general.
Col. Otway C. Berryman, March 31, 1905.
Capt. John S. Bates, December 1, 1904.
Capt. John G. Muir, August 29, 1905.
First Lieut. Frank E. Evans, February 28, 1905, with rank of captain.
Second Lieut. Hugh M. Howard, January 5, 1905.

OFFICERS DIED.

- Col. Thomas Y. Field (retired), February 12, 1905.
Maj. Richard S. Collum (retired), January 3, 1905.
Capt. Henry C. Fisher (retired), August 26, 1905.
Second Lieut. Alfred Devereux (retired), March 7, 1905.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

- First Lieut. Benjamin B. Woog, August 1, 1905.

DISMISSED.

- First Lieut. George H. Mather, January 5, 1905.

RETIRED OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY.

During the past year the following officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps have been employed on active duty in accordance with directions from the Secretary of the Navy, such officers being entitled to the full pay and allowances of the grade, but not to exceed that of major: Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, Capt. Frank E. Evans, First Lieut. Samuel J. Logan.

ENLISTED FORCE.

The enlistments and reenlistments in the Marine Corps during the past year have been as follows:

Enlistments	2, 852
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps.....	307
From U. S. Army.....	96
Total reenlistments	403
Total enlistments and reenlistments.....	3, 255
Total number discharged, deserted, died, and retired during same period..	3, 723

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

The following is the general distribution of the officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps at the present time:*

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
On shore duty within the territorial limits of the United States:		
Serving with troops.....	127	2, 560
Not serving with troops.....	35	
On shore duty outside the territorial limits of the United States:		
Serving with troops.....	47	1, 472
Not serving with troops.....	4	
On board ships in commission.....	59	2, 743
Total.....	272	6, 775

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular appropriations made for sustaining the Marine Corps have been expended to the greatest possible advantage, all purchases and expenditures being properly substantiated by vouchers.

As the five and four year enlistments have expired concurrently during the past year the corps has been deficient in its enlisted personnel to such an extent as to necessitate unfavorable action on numerous requests of commandants of naval stations for the increase of the marines at the yards under their command, and it has also made necessary the detail of recruits for duty on board ship and at naval stations before they had been in the service long enough to be properly turned over for that duty, and to that extent the Commandant is compelled to report that he has not been able to conduct the affairs of these headquarters as he should desire to do. It is gratifying to report, however, that notwithstanding the difficulties which have presented themselves, and as above outlined, the general efficiency of the corps has been maintained at a high standard, and as soon as the corps is recruited to its full strength it is hoped to be able to obviate, to a degree, the defects above outlined.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT
OF THE UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS

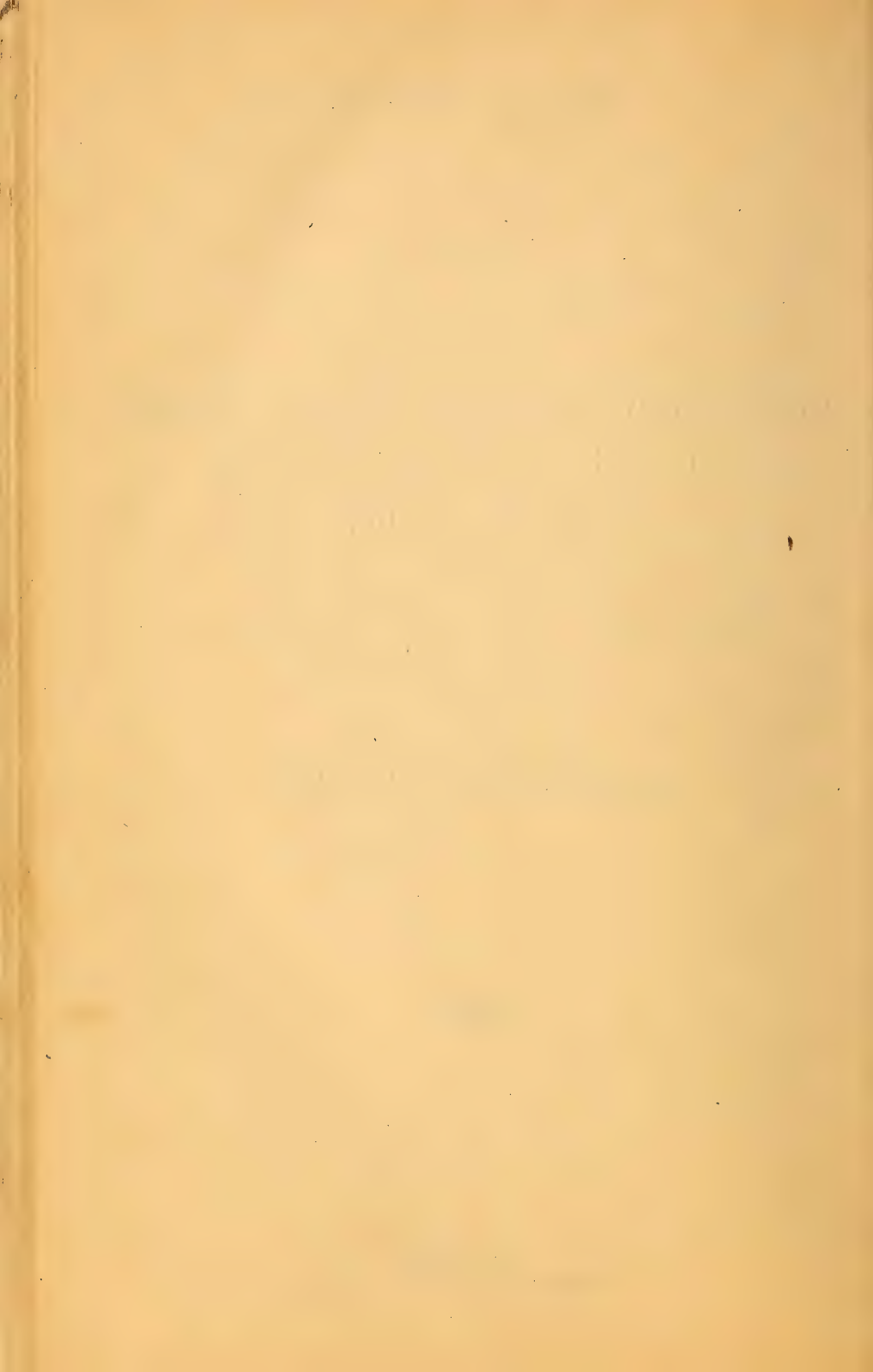
TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1906.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1906.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1906.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's instructions of August 8, 1906, the undersigned has the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the United States Marine Corps for the past year, and in connection therewith to transmit the annual estimates for the support of the Corps for the next fiscal year.

Since the date of the last annual report submitted to the Department, the undersigned has made the usual inspections of most of the marine barracks at the various navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic coast, and as a result of said inspections, as well as from the reports submitted to him by the adjutant and inspector of the inspections of the posts of the Corps made by officers of that Department, he is enabled to report that the general condition of the personnel is in a satisfactory state, and this notwithstanding the fact that both officers and men have been doing duty of the most arduous character, which, unfortunately, has been of a more or less continued duration owing to the causes set forth in the last annual report from this office. Later on in this report the attention of the Department will be invited to the question of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, with such recommendations in the premises as seem pertinent and necessary.

During the last fiscal year the money appropriated for matériel under charge of the Quartermaster's Department has been judiciously expended, the only difficulty being that the appropriations made were of so limited a character as to prevent such action being taken as, in the opinion of the undersigned, the matériel requires in order to place it in a proper state of efficiency.

Generally speaking, repairs of a minor nature, incident to wear and tear, have been made on all of the barracks and quarters of the Corps.

At Portsmouth, N. H., a third story has been put on the center wing of the barracks, and the boiler-house and bakery provided for by the act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, have been completed.

The new depot of supplies at Philadelphia was completed August 30, 1905, at a cost of about \$90,000. A one-story brick building adjoining the depot was erected and completed about September of the same year. The depot, as to design and workmanship, is satis-

factory, but is not sufficiently large for the present strength of the Corps, which has been increased since the construction of this depot was authorized. In view of the fact that the storage facilities in this new depot are inadequate, the undersigned has directed the quartermaster to embody in the estimates for the coming year the sum of \$200,000 to provide for the purchase of land and the building of an addition to the present depot which will give adequate storage and manufacturing space required for the present strength of the Corps, and the increased strength which must, necessarily, follow within a few years.

The addition to the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., which was erected under contract with the Charles McCaull Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., was completed in January last and is a very satisfactory structure. The work under contract with the same firm for further additions to the barracks, including a band room, mess hall, gymnasium, etc., is progressing satisfactorily. The building which, for about one hundred years, has been used for officers' quarters, has been condemned by a board of survey, as well as by a board of medical officers of the Navy, as being unsanitary and unsuitable for occupancy, and has been abandoned.

At Norfolk, Va., the work on the new barracks and officers' quarters, which is being constructed under contract with the Penn Bridge Company, is progressing favorably, and it is hoped that before the next annual report is submitted, both the barracks and quarters will be in a state of completion and ready for occupancy.

At Pensacola, Fla., in view of the fact that it has been definitely settled that the marines are to occupy their present quarters, which belong to the Navy, the veranda authorized by Congress will be provided, as well as a small porch for the officers' quarters.

Steps have been taken to construct a small substantial frame building for the use of the enlisted men at Guantanamo, Cuba, until modern and necessary permanent quarters can be provided.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of barracks and quarters at New Orleans, La., Congress, in the last appropriation act, having made the necessary provision for this purpose.

The addition to the barracks at Sitka, Alaska, has been completed, and this greatly increases the sanitary conditions, as well as the conveniences afforded the enlisted men at this station. The lot belonging to the United States, located on Lincoln street near the Greek Russian Church, upon which lot stood the clubhouse, has been turned over to the Marine Corps by the Treasury Department, and the building has been demolished. Steps have been taken to consummate the purchase of lot G, for which Congress appropriated \$400 in the act approved June 29, 1906.

Preliminary steps have also been taken with a view to erecting barracks and officers' quarters at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Congress having, in the last naval appropriation act, provided an additional \$15,000 toward said construction, and it is hoped that bids will be received which will be within the total amount now appropriated for this purpose.

During July last the marine camp at Midway Islands was completely destroyed by a hurricane, and the marines are now temporarily provided with quarters in a building owned by the Postal-Cable

Telegraph Company. On November 8, 1905, the magazine and contents were destroyed by fire, the origin of which has not as yet been determined.

The question of the site for the temporary marine barracks and officers' quarters at Olongapo, P. I., has been recently settled by the Department, and the buildings are now in course of construction and will shortly be completed. The ice plant was reported to be ready for operation about the middle of August, 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The undersigned reiterates the views expressed in his last annual report as to the inadequacy of the quarters for both officers and enlisted men in the Marine Corps, practically nothing having been done by the last Congress to remedy the condition which was presented in said report, and to which attention is invited. In view of the foregoing he has directed the Quartermaster to submit estimates for the next fiscal year as follows:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Twelve thousand dollars for an addition to the junior officers' quarters, the present quarters consisting of but two apartments, with one bath. A least two more apartments are absolutely required for the officers who are on duty at this post.

BOSTON, MASS.

An estimate for \$5,000 is again submitted for the purpose of improving the parade ground, which continues to be a menace to the health of the command, as much thereof has been worn away, and in dry weather the barracks and quarters are filled with dust, ruining the furniture and being detrimental to the health of the command.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PA.

It is purposed to construct at League Island one of the laundries which was authorized by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906. Attention is invited to the comments made in my last annual report with regard to the increased efficiency which will accrue to the service provided the commanding and other officers at this station were furnished with Government quarters. The general proposition of officers living in close contact with their men is one which requires no argument for its support, and, furthermore, as the construction recommended would result in a saving of expense to the Government in addition to its importance from a military standpoint, directions have been given to embody in the estimates \$60,000 for the purpose of constructing one house for the commanding officer and four for the junior officers.

In view of the fact that League Island is centrally located and is almost daily increasing in importance as a navy-yard, it is found that the present barracks are inadequate, and it is therefore deemed advisable to construct additional quarters at this station, and the Quartermaster has, therefore, been directed to embody in his estimates the

sum of \$125,000 for the construction of an addition to the present barracks, which, if allowed, will materially increase the efficiency and comfort of this command.

The undersigned renews his recommendation, and has directed to be embodied in the estimates the sum of \$15,000 for the construction of an amusement room at League Island, which is deemed especially necessary in view of the isolated condition of this command. Attention is invited to the comments on this subject as contained in the last annual report of this office.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The only estimate submitted in connection with the marine barracks at this station is one of \$16,000 for the construction of a commanding officer's quarters, there being at the present time no quarters for the commanding officer, he being compelled to live in quarters which were constructed for junior officers, and, in consequence thereof, junior officers are required to live in the barracks provided for the enlisted men, or else under canvas.

It is purposed to build at Annapolis one of the laundries authorized by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

The barracks at Mare Island were constructed about forty years ago. They are not only unsafe and inadequate for the purposes intended, but also obsolete in design and construction. The sanitary condition is bad and, it being a very old building, considerable money is yearly expended to keep it in proper condition for habitation. The earthquake of several years ago did more or less damage to the building and weakened the walls, and this was accentuated by the recent earthquake. In this connection attention is invited to the comments in the last annual report of this office on this subject, and feeling that public works at this station are absolutely essential the undersigned has directed that an estimate of \$300,000 be inserted in the estimates for new barracks and \$60,000 for officers' quarters.

BREMERTON, WASH.

The authorities at the navy-yard, Bremerton, have repeatedly brought to the attention of the undersigned the necessity for an increase in the strength of the command at that station, but it has been impossible to comply with said requests as there are no quarters available to accommodate such increase, and as the Quartermaster is of the opinion that the addition of a second story to each of the two wings of the present building is feasible, and as by making such additions sufficient quarters for immediate requirements will be provided, directions have been given to embody in the estimates the sum of \$12,000 for this purpose, together with an estimate of \$10,000 for officers' quarters, which are highly necessary in view of the fact that there is but one set of officers' quarters at the station.

GUAM, L. I.

Necessary repairs to the buildings and storehouses occupied by the Marine Corps at Guam have been made from the regular appropriations. The injuries to the buildings by an earthquake some years ago have not been permanently repaired in view of the fact that the unexpended balance of the deficiency appropriation provided for in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, was recently declared by the Controller not to be available. Directions have therefore been given to embody in the estimates the sum of \$14,000, which is the unexpended balance referred to.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

As stated in the previous part of this report, steps have been taken for the construction of a small frame building at Guantanamo, Cuba, and directions have been given to incorporate in the estimates the sum of \$25,000 for the construction of a guardhouse at this station.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Quartermaster has been directed to embody an estimate of \$50,000 for the completion of the marine barracks at this station; this amount, if allowed, to be used for the construction of officers' quarters, which is a part of the general scheme, and which have not, as yet, been provided for.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

These barracks are entirely inadequate for the complement necessary for the proper policing of this navy-yard. It is not believed that sufficient space can be found within the present yard limits for the construction of adequate barracks and officers' quarters, and it is therefore earnestly recommended that the necessary steps be taken by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the purchase of land to the eastward of the present navy-yard limits in order that a proper portion thereof may be set aside for the use of the Marine Corps.

ESTIMATES OF RIFLE RANGES.

Under the head of rifle practise will be discuss the general question of the necessity of ranges, and the Quartermaster has therefore been directed to include in the estimates a sufficient sum to purchase land and construct a range in the Philippines where other ranges can not be utilized.

NORFOLK, VA.

The Quartermaster has been directed to embody in the estimates an appropriation of \$10,000 for filling in and grading the parade ground and the construction of roads and walks on the property ceded to the Marine Corps at this station. This amount is absolutely necessary to permit the Corps to make use of the barracks and officers quarters about to be completed.

CAVITE, P. I.

Owing to the requirements of the Navy at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., the marines have been segregated into Fort San Felipe, and from reports received from said station the accommodations for the men are not only insanitary and inadequate, but of such a character as to conduce to discontent and dissatisfaction, as the ordinary comforts are not granted to the men. The Navy Department owns a large strip of land at the head of Canacao Bay near Sangley Point, and if the necessary appropriations are made by Congress it is purposed to ask the Navy Department to cede to the Marine Corps so much of the land in question as may be deemed necessary. This suggestion of the undersigned, from a sanitary standpoint, meets with the approval of the Surgeon-General of the Navy who has just returned from an inspection of the station. Keeping this in view, the undersigned has directed the Quartermaster to include in the estimates the sum of \$75,000 for improving the grounds and building barracks for the marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

There are no officers' quarters at Pensacola, Fla., the officers on duty at that station living in small rooms in the barracks, which are partitioned off from the men's quarters. These rooms are lacking in every convenience, comfort, and privacy, and occupy space which is urgently needed for the comfort of the men. In order to construct two sets of frame quarters for the officers stationed at Pensacola, the Quartermaster has been directed to include in the estimates the sum of \$15,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The progress being made in the construction of shops, etc., at the navy-yard, Charleston, S. C., warrants the undersigned in recommending that the necessary steps be taken for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters at this station. Those now being used are of a temporary character and totally inadequate for the purpose, and the Quartermaster has therefore been directed to include in the estimates the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of barracks and officers' quarters at this station.

LAUNDRIES.

The necessary steps have already been taken for the construction of laundries at League Island, Pa., and Annapolis, Md., these laundries having been provided for in the appropriation act approved June 29, 1906.

The undersigned, as stated in his last annual report, believing that for sanitary, economical, and other reasons, laundries are highly essential at the various posts, has directed the Quartermaster to embody in the estimates the sum of \$22,500 for laundries, which, if appropriated by Congress, will be constructed at Mare Island, Cal., New York, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va.

VALUE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

In connection with the foregoing statement of the estimates submitted for public works of the Corps, it seems pertinent to bring to the Department's attention the fact that all the public buildings of the Marine Corps, including those recently constructed, can be replaced by new buildings which will cost not more than \$1,500,000. This seems conclusive evidence of the economy hitherto exercised and the necessity which now exists for the construction of quarters absolutely necessary to house the officers and men now authorized by Congress.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS.

The attention of the Department is invited to the comments in my last annual report on the question of the congested condition of these headquarters, which has not been improved. It is again recommended that either additional space in the Mills Building be assigned to the Marine Corps or that provision be made for the rental of ample quarters for these headquarters somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the Navy Department, not only owing to the reasons above stated, but also for the further reason that it is deemed highly essential that suitable facilities and protection be afforded the permanent and valuable records of the Corps, which are now stored in an inflammable building in the Marine Barracks in this city. Frequent reference is necessarily made to these records, and much valuable time of the clerks is wasted by reason of their being obliged to go back and forth to obtain information.

PANAMA.

A report recently made by the surgeon attached to the marine detachment serving on the Isthmus of Panama and forwarded to the Department shows the necessity for the immediate construction of proper barracks, and the undersigned takes this opportunity of renewing the recommendation made on said report that the necessary steps should at once be taken to provide proper quarters for this detachment, it being highly essential not only as conducive to their happiness and contentment, but especially necessary for the sanitary reasons which are set forth in the report above referred to and to which attention is invited.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

As a result of the earthquake which befell San Francisco in April last the offices of the staff departments of the Corps located in said city, together with their contents, were totally destroyed; the depot of supplies, together with its entire contents, was also destroyed. Temporary offices have been rented in Berkeley, Cal., where business is now being conducted.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

The marines are quartered in an old building at this station known as the "Coal shed," which has been equipped, as far as possible, for temporary occupancy. If the Department decides to maintain this

naval station, a modern barracks should be provided, the estimates being withheld until a definite conclusion on the subject of the site of the naval station in the Hawaiian Islands is decided by the Department.

MOVEMENT OF DETACHMENTS TO AND FROM PANAMA.

On December 9, 1905, a battalion under the command of Maj. Charles G. Long, consisting of 8 officers and 202 enlisted men, was embarked at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and was disembarked on the Isthmus of Panama on the 17th of December, 1905, as the relief of the battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood.

The battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood arrived at League Island on the *Columbia* December 23, 1905, and the officers and men were distributed among the different stations.

On May 20, 1906, under orders from the Department, a special expeditionary battalion, under the command of Maj. John A. Lejeune, consisting of 15 officers and 400 enlisted men, was assembled at League Island and embarked on that date on board the U. S. S. *Columbia* for temporary service, on the Isthmus. Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney also embarked as a passenger. This force was disembarked on the Isthmus on May 29, 1906, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mahoney on June 4, 1906, under orders from these headquarters, assumed command of all marines on the Isthmus, Majors Lejeune and Long reporting to him with their respective battalions. On July 6, 1906, the special duty for which they had been sent to the Isthmus having been completed, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahoney was detached, and the battalion, under command of Major Lejeune, now consisting of 14 officers and 383 enlisted men (the vacancies in Major Long's battalion having been filled) was reembarked on the *Columbia*.

On July 12, 1906, 2 officers and 98 enlisted men were transferred to the U. S. S. *Dixie* as a part of the expeditionary force on that vessel, and the remainder of the battalion under Major Lejeune, consisting of 12 officers and 233 enlisted men, arrived at Boston, Mass., July 21, 1906, and was shortly thereafter distributed to various shore stations. The battalion under Major Lejeune having been encamped at Corozal while on the Isthmus, a large percentage of the officers and men contracted malaria, and upon their arrival at Boston it was necessary to transfer 3 officers and 33 enlisted men to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. The battalion under Major Long having been habitually stationed at Camp Elliott at Bas Obispo, on higher ground, has been comparatively free from malarial infection.

The conduct and bearing of the marines under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahoney on the Isthmus was the subject of a commendatory letter to the State Department from Hon. Charles E. Magoon, governor of the Canal Zone.

BATTALION ON U. S. S. DIXIE.

On June 29, 1906, under orders from the Department, a battalion under the command of Maj. Albertus W. Catlin, consisting of 7 officers and 204 enlisted men, was embarked on board the U. S. S. *Dixie* at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., for service

in Caribbean waters. This battalion was augmented on July 12, 1906, as above mentioned, by the transfer of one company from the U. S. S. *Columbia*. Under date of August 15, 1906, the company from the *Columbia* was transferred to the *Yankee*, so that only the original battalion under Major Catlin is now on board the *Dixie* in Caribbean and Cuban waters.

BATTALION ON U. S. S. YANKEE.

The marine expeditionary force on board the U. S. S. *Yankee* has been maintained thruout the year with an average strength of 5 officers and 200 enlisted men.

The Department, under date of August 12, 1906, directed the *Yankee* to proceed north, and after participating in the ceremonies attending the review by the President, orders were issued detaching the officers and men, after ten days' leave granted them by the Secretary of the Navy, but owing to the orders of the Department to assemble the necessary number of men for expeditionary service in tropical waters, the entire battalion was sent south in the *Minneapolis*.

RIFLE RANGES.

A rifle range has been maintained thruout the year at Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va., on a tract of land rented for the purpose, with beneficial results to the officers and enlisted men participating in the target practice there.

In this connection the attention of the Department is invited to the recommendations for the purchase of land and equipping of target ranges for the Marine Corps. This has been previously referred to, but the need of it is more cogent now, when, due to the action of Congress, the pay of the men is affected by their proficiency in marksmanship, and it is therefore incumbent upon these headquarters to see that every opportunity is afforded the men to qualify on the range. The undersigned has directed the quartermaster to embody in the annual estimates provision for a range in the Philippines, and it is hoped that this will meet with the Department's approval.

LEGATION GUARD AT PEKING, CHINA.

The company of marines serving at Peking, China, as a legation guard has been maintained thruout the year, and on July 25, 1906, a relief company was embarked on the U. S. army transport *Sherman* at San Francisco, Cal.

The strength at which the company at Peking is to be maintained, if practicable, is 125 enlisted men.

SEOUL, KOREA.

The marine guard at Seoul, Korea, under the command of Capt. James W. Broatch, was, by order of the Department, withdrawn on November 3, 1905.

At the request of the State Department the Navy Department ordered the retention of one corporal of marines at Seoul for duty as warden of the jail.

The general bearing and conduct of the guard of marines on this special duty was most excellent, and there are on file at these headquarters commendatory letters which are of a most gratifying character.

FIRST BRIGADE OF MARINES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The strength of the brigade of marines in the Philippines is now approximately 38 officers and 1,300 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Brigade staff	7	7
Barracks, Cavite, P. I.		77
Navy-yard, Cavite, P. I.	7	216
Olongapo, P. I.	23	899
Naval prison, Cavite, P. I.		11
Polloc	1	20
Total	38	1,230

It is the intention of the undersigned, as soon as the condition of the Corps will permit, to increase the command in the Philippines to a total of 1,600 men, which is the number recommended by the general board and approved by the Department, and which it is believed is required for the proper performance of duty in the islands.

On April 5, 1906, at the request of these headquarters, the Department issued an order defining the duties of the brigade commander. This office expects shortly to observe beneficial results from the promulgation of said order.

The brigade commander was, on July 10, 1906, authorized to transfer his headquarters to Manila, P. I., and from cable information received those headquarters were so transferred on September 1, 1906.

OPERATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

During the trying days in San Francisco, incident to the earthquake and great fire in that city, from April 18 to May 10, 1906, the marines in the vicinity, in cooperation with the Army and Navy, rendered valuable assistance. The first force of marines on the scene was a company, consisting of 58 enlisted men, from the marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., under the command of Capt. Arthur T. Marix. This company was subsequently merged with a battalion from Mare Island under the command of Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany.

CELEBRATION OF MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

On May 20, 1906, the Marine Band and a company of marines, consisting of 3 officers and 68 enlisted men, under the command of Capt. Louis M. Gulick, proceeded to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the anniversary of the Mecklenberg declaration of independence, May 21 to 23, 1906. A model camp was established, and the detachment above referred to remained encamped there from May 20 to 24, 1906, when they returned to their proper station at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

The services rendered were eminently satisfactory to the authorities, and were the subject of a letter of thanks and commendation from the mayor of Charlotte.

LANDINGS OF FLEET MARINES AT CULEBRA AND GUANTANAMO.

During the past year the marines of the United States Atlantic Fleet, together with the special expeditionary battalion on the *Yankee*, have been, on several occasions, landed for brigade drills and encampments under the command of the fleet marine officer, and from the reports received at these headquarters it is inferred that they derived much benefit therefrom, and it is hoped that frequent opportunities for these maneuvers may be afforded.

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

All of the posts of the Corps have been supplied, so far as the appropriation would permit, with an outfit of indoor and field athletic supplies. It is the desire of these headquarters to be as liberal in these expenditures as possible, as it is strongly believed that these outfits will not only add to the contentment of the men, but will conduce to their physical development. The adoption of a uniform for baseball organizations of the Corps is now under consideration.

CLOTHING.

No material changes have been made in the articles of enlisted men's uniforms, except in the case of shoes. The recently adopted shoe of the Blucher type, with toe cap, is a great improvement over those previously issued, and has received favorable comment. The adoption of cotton underwear will add materially to the comfort of the men in the Philippines.

RATIONS.

The most thoro and rigid inspection of ration supplies delivered by contractors will be insisted upon at all of the posts of the Corps, this matter being considered extremely essential owing to the rates at which contractors have made contracts for the coming year.

TRANSFERS AND MEAL TICKETS.

Heretofore it has been the practise when transporting enlisted men from station to station on public duty to require railroad companies to advance cash for meals and transfers, when necessary, while en route. Such action met with much opposition from the transportation companies and was not upheld by the accounting officers of the Treasury. A new system has recently been adopted whereby the disbursing assistant quartermaster at these headquarters advances cash to officers concerned, to be given to enlisted men for these transfers, and the issuance of meal tickets in lieu of cash for subsistence. This scheme has proven satisfactory, as no complaints have been received. The meal tickets are presented to the quartermaster of the Corps, by whom they are promptly honored.

NEW POSTS.

During the past year no new posts have been established, nor has the strength of the posts now in existence been materially increased (altho numerous requests therefor have been made), owing to the lack of men for this purpose.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The inspector of target practice, in his annual report, invites the attention of the undersigned to the fact that there are no rifle ranges available for target practise at any of the northern posts of the Corps except such as may, from time to time, be used thru the courtesy of the National Guards of the various States. This is a condition which should not exist, and it is hoped that steps will be taken by which rifle ranges may be established for the use of the Marine Corps, but until then the undersigned purposes to attempt to make arrangements with the Bay State Rifle Association for the use of its range near Boston, Mass.; with the New York State Rifle Association for the use of its range at Creedmoor, Queens, Long Island, N. Y., and with the New Jersey State Rifle Association for the use of its range at Seagirt, N. J. If the necessary arrangements can be made, the marines at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., and Newport, R. I., will use the range near Boston, whilst those at New York will use the range at Creedmoor and those at League Island the one at Seagirt. If practicable, the undersigned proposes sending the marines at Annapolis, the two posts in Washington, and those at Norfolk, Va., to the range at Williamsburg, Va., for target practise.

During the summer of 1905 the Marine Corps rifle team underwent preliminary practise at Creedmoor, and while there participated in the various matches of the New York State Rifle Association, the team standing as follows in the several matches in which they took part:

The McAlpin	Second.
The Old Guard	Second.
Seventy-first Regiment rapid-fire and skirmish trophy	Second.
The Cruikshank trophy	Second.
The company team match	Third.

Individual prizes in the matches of the New York State Rifle Association were won by the following members of the Marine Corps rifle team:

Special novice match.—Won by Corp. Roy W. Beal, U. S. Marine Corps, with a score of 93 out of a possible 105.

Individual match, all comers, short range.—Fourth place was won by Corp. Ollie M. Schriver, U. S. Marine Corps, who made a score of 95 out of a possible 105.

All comers rapid-fire match.—Sergt. Henry W. Baptist, U. S. Marine Corps, took third place, with a score of 145 out of a possible 150.

On August 24, 1905, the team went to Sea Girt, N. J., where it participated in the various matches incident to the combined matches, national match, national rifle, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association match.

The following were the results:

National team match, 38 teams participating: Fourth place.

Dryden trophy match: Seventh place.

Regimental team match: Ninth place.

Regimental team skirmish match: First place, thus permanently winning the cup for this match. In this match the score made by the Marine Corps team was the highest ever made, the first run being 469 and the second 464, the aggregate being 933.

National individual match: First Sergt. John McP. Ketcham was second, score 415, winning a gold medal, and Corpl. Simon I. Scott was tenth, winning a bronze medal.

National team match: Marine Corps team was fourth, the final score being 4,360, which was 38 points above the score made by the winning team in 1904.

Reading individual match: Gunnery Sergt. Charles E. Clark stood fourth, with a score of 144 out of a possible 150, and First Sergt. John McP. Ketcham stood tenth.

The following prizes were won in the above-mentioned matches, and the position of the Marine Corps team therein was as follows:

Match.	Position.	Prize.
National team	Fourth ..	\$100.00
Regimental skirmish	First ..	Trophy.
McAlpin trophy	Second ..	16.00
Cruik-shank trophy	Second ..	38.40
Seventy-first Regiment trophy	Second ..	36.00
Old Guard trophy	Second ..	26.00
Company team	Third ..	9.00
Total amount in cash		225.40

The general work of the team was satisfactory, showing steady improvement over former years.

The Marine Corps rifle team, organized to compete in the national matches during the season of 1906, received its preliminary training at the rifle range, Williamsburg, Va., and was, on July 18, 1906, transferred to the range at Creedmoor, Queens, Long Island, N. Y., for participation in the matches of the New York State Rifle Association, upon the completion of which, on the recommendation of Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, commanding the team, they remained in camp at Creedmoor until they were transferred, on August 25, 1906, to Sea Girt, N. J., for participation in the national competition matches.

This year there were 40 teams competing in the national match at Sea Girt, and while the Marine Corps team was not organized until early in July and did not begin firing until the middle of that month, it is believed that the officers and men composing the team are, man for man, superior to those of the 1905 team. The team had an excellent course of training at Creedmoor, and in the national rifle competition at Sea Girt this year stood sixth, with an aggregate score of 3,113, the aggregate score of the winning team being 3,251.

Up until the latter part of 1904, it has been the custom to await the annual report of the inspector of target practice before issuing the insignia to the officers and enlisted men who had qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen. In order to avoid the delay which always followed such procedure, this office directed that as soon as an officer or enlisted man had qualified as marksman, sharpshooter, or expert

rifleman, a report should be submitted, accompanied by score cards, to this office, after which certificates and insignia were awarded to those qualifying. This method has proven much more satisfactory than the old one.

In February, 1905, the Small Arms Firing Regulations, United States Army, 1904, were adopted in toto for the Marine Corps, and in September, 1905, the Controller of the Treasury rendered a decision to the effect that enlisted men of the Marine Corps qualifying under these regulations were entitled to the extra compensation provided for such qualification, upon the same conditions as were the enlisted men in the Army. This has proven of much benefit, as the men now know that excellence in marksmanship brings with it a monetary reward.

Enlisted men of the Marine Corps serving afloat who qualify as gun pointers in the various classifications are now receiving additional compensation or prizes for such qualification, and as a result the interest in target practice with guns of larger caliber has materially increased. The following is the approximate number of marines serving on board ship who have qualified as gun pointers in the classes indicated:

Intermediate gun pointers, first class.....	4
Intermediate gun pointers, second class.....	6
Secondary gun pointers, first class.....	79
Secondary gun pointers, second class.....	86
Total	175

In accordance with orders from these headquarters a monthly report of marines serving on board ship who qualify as gun pointers in the various grades is rendered to the adjutant and inspector of the Corps. In this manner a correct record of the number of men so qualifying and the dates of such qualification is kept at these headquarters.

RECRUITING.

The contingency of an abnormal number of discharges due to the fact that the four-year term of enlistment expired concurrently with the five-year terms, referred to in the last annual report, continued until March 2 of this year, but notwithstanding this fact, the strength of the Marine Corps has steadily increased, altho the gains have, necessarily, been small. During the fiscal year July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, there were enlisted in the Corps approximately 5,500 men, a net gain during that period of 1,200 men, and under the present system it is believed that the Corps will shortly be recruited to its full strength. The high physical, mental, and moral standard which is endeavored to be maintained, coupled with the inadequate appropriation, as well as the great demand for labor of all kinds thruout the country, make it very difficult to secure a large number of men who can meet the requirements. Under the present improved methods, however, and at the present rate of recruiting, it is confidently believed that the Marine Corps will be recruited to its full strength before the end of the present calendar year.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Attention is invited to the comments in my last annual report as to the necessity for an increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Corps. The reasons set forth in the last annual report obtain at the present time with greater force, as no increase of numbers was granted by the last Congress, while the demands for both officers and men are daily on the increase. Unless prompt action is taken in this matter by Congress during its coming session the undersigned will be unable to carry out the directions of the Secretary of the Navy with regard to details, both ashore and afloat, and the efficiency of the Corps will suffer materially. The undersigned urgently recommends for the Department's consideration the increases for which estimates are submitted, as he believes that there is no question of greater importance to the future efficiency of the Corps.

The undersigned deeply appreciates the justice of the recommendation made by the Secretary in his last annual report that the Commandant of the Marine Corps be given the rank of major-general.

He believes that such rank is appropriate and proper for an officer who is by law and regulations made responsible for the discipline and efficiency of 278 officers and 8,771 enlisted men.

The legislation looking to this end was defeated in conference during the last session of Congress, and it is believed that the best interests of the service will be subserved by the Department renewing the recommendation made last year on this subject, and the undersigned has the honor so to recommend.

INSTRUCTION OF NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS AT THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

During the past year there have been ten (10) second lieutenants appointed in the Marine Corps, nine (9) of whom were from civil life and one (1) from the Marine Corps. All of these officers were sent to the school of application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Forty-four second lieutenants have been graduated from the school of application at Annapolis, and have been assigned to duty on board ship and at the various shore stations in the United States and in the colonial possessions.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

As has been the custom in recent years, a company of marines participated in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., in May, 1906, and from letters received from those in authority it is gratifying to state that the marines maintained the high standard of efficiency for which they have previously been recognized.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Maj. Dion Williams continues on duty on the staff of the Naval War College, as stated in the last annual report. Lieut. Col. George Barnett and Maj. Theodore P. Kane have also been in attendance upon the course at the War College during the present year.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SCHOOL, MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The school for noncommissioned officers at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., is still maintained with good results.

MARINE CORPS SCHOOL, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The necessary steps are being taken for the conversion of the land allotted to the Marine Corps at New London, Conn., to the purpose intended. Steps have been taken to judiciously expend the money appropriated by the last Congress, and the Quartermaster has been directed to embody in the estimates the sum of \$175,000 for the necessary construction and for the proper conversion of this station into a Marine Corps school of application for officers and preliminary school for recruits.

REPORTS FROM STAFF OFFICERS.

Reports from the heads of the different staff departments show them to be in an excellent condition, the reports being confirmed by the personal knowledge of the undersigned.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

During the past year 353 good-conduct medals and bars have been issued to enlisted men of the Corps, which proves that a fairly good percentage of men reenlist, and that those who are discharged leave the service with excellent reputations.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR MEN DETAILED AS GUN POINTERS, MESS MEN, SIGNALMEN, AND AS PRIZES FOR EXCELLENCE IN GUNNERY EXERCISES.

The act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, made provision by which enlisted men of the Marine Corps would receive additional compensation when detailed as gun pointers, mess men, and signalmen, and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practise, both afloat and ashore. This remedies a defect to which attention has previously been invited, and will materially benefit the Corps.

DEPOSITS WITH PAYMASTER.

The act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, also made provision for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps to deposit their savings in the same manner and under the same conditions as are now or may hereafter be provided for enlisted men of the Navy. This simply places the Marine Corps in the same status as is the Army and Navy, and will no doubt be of material benefit to the enlisted man.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR EXPERT RIFLEMEN, SHARPSHOOTERS, AND MARKSMEN.

The Controller of the Treasury having decided that the provisions of the last army appropriation act are applicable to the Marine Corps, the enlisted men of the Corps will receive the extra compen-

sation provided for in said act in case they fulfil the necessary qualifications. This legislation is of a most excellent character and will materially increase the efficiency of the Corps.

INCREASED RANK FOR OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, provided that any officer of the Marine Corps below the grade of brigadier-general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Marine Corps, and who has heretofore been or may hereafter be retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the service or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement; provided that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the Marine Corps and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

The necessary steps are now being taken to prepare the official records of those officers of the Marine Corps who are believed to come within the purview of this act in order that they may be forwarded to the Department for the necessary action in the premises.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

It is recommended that the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, War Department, series of 1905, by which enlisted men of the Army are entitled to campaign badges for service ashore in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands during certain periods, also campaign badges for service ashore with the Peking relief expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901, be made applicable to the men of the Marine Corps who were at the time members of and serving with the Army and have since enlisted in the Marine Corps. Also that provision be made for the issue of similar medals to marines who, at the time of the service mentioned in General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, were enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served with the Army and who are still serving in the Marine Corps or elsewhere.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR COOKS.

The undersigned renews the recommendation made in his last annual report, that legislation be secured to establish a school of instruction for cooks, with a view to the more economical and better preparation of the ration.

Next year it is the purpose of the undersigned, in view of the kind offer of the Commissary-General of Subsistence of the Army, to send to the army school of instruction for cooks certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps, in order that at least the chief cook at the principal stations of the Corps will be graduates of such school; also for the purpose of selecting one enlisted man, especially adapted for the

purpose, to receive instruction in order that he may subsequently, should Congress enact the necessary legislation to provide a school for cooks in the Marine Corps, act as general instructor at said school.

AUTHORITY FOR ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS AND INSPECTORS TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

The undersigned again renews his recommendation that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, be amended so as to authorize all of the assistant adjutants and inspectors of the Marine Corps to administer oaths.

DOUBLE TIME FOR SERVICE IN CHINA.

It is again recommended that legislation be secured by which the marines serving with the legation guard at Peking, China, may be credited with double time for such service in the same manner as is given for service in the Philippine Islands.

MOVEMENT OF DETACHMENTS.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 100 enlisted men, under the command of Capt. Hiram I. Bearss, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., November 6, 1905, on the army transport *Sherman* for duty with the First Brigade of Marines. This detachment arrived at Cavite, P. I., December 3, 1905.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 100 enlisted men, under command of Capt. Henry C. Davis, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1905, on the army transport *Logan* for duty with the First Brigade of Marines. This detachment arrived at Cavite, P. I., December 23, 1905. One officer and 20 enlisted men sailed on the same transport for the Midway Islands as the relief of Second Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler and the detachment under his command.

A detachment consisting of 8 officers and 203 enlisted men, under command of Maj. Charles G. Long, embarked on the U. S. S. *Columbia* at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on December 9, 1905, for the Isthmus of Panama, to relieve the detachment there under the command of Col. (then Lieut. Col.) Thomas N. Wood. Major Long's detachment arrived at Colon December 17, 1905.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 100 enlisted men, under command of Capt. George C. Reid, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1906, on the army transport *Thomas* for duty with the First Brigade of Marines. This detachment arrived at Cavite, P. I., February 1, 1906.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 150 enlisted men, under command of Capt. William H. Clifford, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., February 15, 1906, on the army transport *Sherman* for duty with the First Brigade of Marines. The detachment arrived at Cavite, P. I., March 14, 1906.

Two detachments, one consisting of 150 enlisted men for duty with the First Brigade of Marines, Cavite, P. I., and the other of 40 enlisted men for duty at the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands, both under command of Capt. Wade L. Jolly, sailed from San Fran-

cisco, Cal., on the army transport *Thomas* March 26, 1906. Both of these detachments arrived at their destinations in due time.

A detachment consisting of 11 officers and 480 enlisted men sailed from San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1906, on the army transport *Sheridan* for duty with the First Brigade of Marines, Cavite, P. I. A detachment consisting of 13 enlisted men, for service at Guam, L. I., accompanied this detachment, both being under the command of Capt. John N. Wright. These detachments reached their destinations in due time.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 25 enlisted men, under command of Second Lieut. Maurice E. Shearer, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1906, for duty at Midway Islands, and arrived at that place on June 11, 1906.

A detachment consisting of 4 officers and 112 enlisted men, under the command of Maj. John T. Myers, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1906, on the army transport *Sherman* for Peking, China. Major Myers was subsequently ordered to duty at Cavite, P. I., and Capt. Louis M. Gulick, who accompanied the detachment, to Guam, L. I.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO CUBA.

In compliance with the order of the Department dated September 14, 1906, to assemble two battalions of 400 men each at the navy-yards, League Island, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., for expeditionary service in tropical waters, orders were immediately issued for the assembling of the battalions, fully armed and equipped for immediate service in the field, at the posts named. The battalion assembled at League Island was designated the Second Expeditionary Battalion and the one assembled at Norfolk the Third Expeditionary Battalion.

The Second Battalion, consisting of 16 officers and 357 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Col. George Barnett, embarked on the U. S. S. *Minneapolis* September 17, and sailed on the morning of September 18, 1906. Of the Third Battalion, 2 officers and 143 enlisted men sailed at daybreak the morning of September 16, 1906, on the U. S. S. *Tacoma*, and 12 officers and 253 enlisted men sailed from Norfolk, Va., at 1 p. m., September 17, 1906, Maj. Theodore P. Kane, commanding. One officer (Capt. William C. Harllee) and 1 first sergeant were ordered to join the force on the *Tacoma* at Key West, Fla.

Under date of September 25, 1906, in compliance with instructions from the Department, the necessary orders were issued for the assembling of two additional battalions for tropical service, and the undersigned takes pleasure in reporting that these battalions, altho collected from the various posts of the Corps, were assembled within thirty-six hours after the order reached these headquarters, but unfortunately their departure was delayed owing to lack of water transportation.

The Fourth Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses, consisting of 18 officers and 550 enlisted men, of which 15 officers and 374 enlisted men were assembled at League Island, and on October 2, 1906, took passage in the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*. Three

officers and 176 enlisted men were assembled at Brooklyn, Mass., and on October 1, 1906, took passage in the U. S. S. *Prairie*.

The Fifth Battalion, under command of Maj. Edward R. Lowndes, consisted of 16 officers and 445 enlisted men. Of these, 8 officers and 240 enlisted men were assembled at Norfolk, Va., and on October 1, 1906, took passage in the U. S. S. *Texas*. One officer and 30 enlisted men sailed by mail steamer from Key West to Habana, while 1 officer and 12 enlisted men sailed by mail steamer from New Orleans, La. Four officers and 123 enlisted men were concentrated at San Juan, P. R., and transferred to Habana by the U. S. S. *Dixie*.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller was directed to proceed by rail and steamer to Habana and report to the senior officer present as the officer detailed to command the marines who were concentrated in Cuban waters.

In addition to the marines collected from the posts on the Atlantic coast, all the marines attached to the vessels of the Atlantic fleet were, on September 24, 1906, sent to Habana in the U. S. S. *Kentucky* and the U. S. S. *Indiana*.

The entire force of marines concentrated in Cuban waters, so far as the records of these headquarters show, is as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
First Expeditionary Battalion	10	306
Second Expeditionary Battalion	16	357
Third Expeditionary Battalion	15	397
Fourth Expeditionary Battalion	18	550
Fifth Expeditionary Battalion	14	405
Marines from fleet	24	780
Total	97	2,795

DETACHMENTS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following detachments arrived in the United States from foreign stations since the date of the last annual report:

October 19, 1905. On army transport *Sherman*: Two officers and 121 enlisted men from Cavite, P. I.

November 23, 1905. On army transport *Buford*: Twenty-one enlisted men from Cavite, P. I.

December 14, 1905. On army transport *Thomas*: Sixteen enlisted men from Cavite, P. I.

February 4, 1906. On army transport *Logan*: Thirteen enlisted men from Cavite, P. I., 14 enlisted men from Midway Islands, and 1 enlisted man from Honolulu, Hawaii.

May 29, 1906. On army transport *Thomas*: Eight officers and 361 enlisted men, under command of Capt. P. S. Brown, from Cavite, P. I. Included in this detachment were 13 enlisted men from Guam, Ladrone Islands, and 3 enlisted men from Honolulu, Hawaii. Eight officers and 300 enlisted men of this detachment left for the east, by special train, on May 30, 1906.

COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

Under date of May 11, 1906, Private Fenimore C. Remaley received a commendatory letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy for his daring attempt to save the life of Joseph G. Hughes, late private

U. S. Marine Corps, who was accidentally drowned at Charleston, S. C., on the afternoon of April 20, 1906.

Under date of May 19, 1906, the Acting Secretary of the Navy forwarded letters of commendation to the following officers of the Marine Corps "for their services in connection with the recent catastrophe in the city of San Francisco:" Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, First Lieut. Sidney W. Brewster, Second Lieut. Fred A. Udell, and Second Lieut. Arthur Stokes; also a letter of commendation for similar service to First Lieut. William E. Smith, under date of May 21, 1906.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

Commemorative medals were issued to the following officers of the Marine Corps by the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition thru the Government Board Louisiana Purchase Exposition (B. F. Peters, representative Navy Department, U. S. Government Board) for their participation in preparing the Government exhibit at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904: Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney, Capt. William H. Clifford, Capt. Alexander S. Williams, Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, and First Lieut. Samuel J. Logan, retired.

A commemorative medal was also awarded to the leader of the band, United States Marine Corps, William H. Santelmann, also medals to the United States Marine Corps detachment for its daily drills, and to the United States Marine Band.

The above medals were issued under date of February 27, 1906.

ARMY COURTESIES.

The undersigned takes much pleasure in bringing to the attention of the Department the fact that the courtesies which have been hitherto extended to the Marine Corps by the officials of the War Department have been continued during the past year and have added greatly to the efficiency of the Corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUT.

From United States Marine Corps.—Second lieutenant, to rank from December 30, 1905: Quartermaster Sergt. Charles S. McReynolds.

From civil life.—Second lieutenant, to rank from September 29, 1905: Robert L. Denig.

Second lieutenants, to rank from December 30, 1905: Logan Tucker, John E. Semmes, jr., Charles F. B. Price.

Second lieutenant, to rank from February 5, 1906: William C. Powers, jr.

Second lieutenant, to rank from March 14, 1906: Russell H. Davis.

Second lieutenant, to rank from June 16, 1906: Sydney S. Lee.

Second lieutenant, to rank from June 26, 1906: Robert Tittoni.

Second lieutenant, to rank from August 3, 1906: Ross E. Rowell.

From United States Naval Academy.—There were no appointments to the Marine Corps from the United States Naval Academy during the past year.

PROMOTIONS.

LINE.

- Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, to colonel, February 1, 1906.
Lieut. Col. Harry K. White, to colonel, June 16, 1906.
Maj. Franklin J. Moses, to lieutenant-colonel, February 1, 1906.
Maj. Con M. Perkins, to lieutenant-colonel, June 16, 1906.
Capt. Laurence H. Moses, to major, March 6, 1904.
Capt. Wendell C. Neville, to major, June 4, 1904.
Capt. Thomas C. Treadwell, to major, December 9, 1904.
Capt. Dion Williams, to major, February 28, 1905.
Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, to major, March 11, 1905.
Capt. John T. Myers, to major, April 1, 1905.
Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, to major, to fill vacancy of February 1, 1906, to take rank from June 4, 1905.
Capt. John H. Russell, to major, June 16, 1906.
First Lieut. Harry R. Lay, to captain, February 28, 1905.
First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, to captain, March 11, 1905.
First Lieut. John W. Wadleigh, to captain, April 1, 1905.
First Lieut. William R. Coyle, to captain, August 1, 1905.
First Lieut. William C. Harllee, to captain, August 30, 1905.
First Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, to captain, February 1, 1906.
First Lieut. Richard P. Williams, to captain, June 16, 1906.
First Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, to captain, June 16, 1906.
Second Lieut. Gerard M. Kincade, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Frederic Kensel, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson, to first lieutenant, March 3, 1904.
Second Lieut. Davis B. Wills, to first lieutenant, July 29, 1904.
Second Lieut. Edward S. Yates, to first lieutenant, December 1, 1904.
Second Lieut. Harry O. Smith, to first lieutenant, December 2, 1904.
Second Lieut. Albert Hamilton, to first lieutenant, December 9, 1904.
Second Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, to first lieutenant, December 15, 1904.
Second Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, to first lieutenant, January 6, 1905.
Second Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, to first lieutenant, March 11, 1905.
Second Lieut. Edward W. Banker, to first lieutenant, April 1, 1905.
Second Lieut. William E. Parker, to first lieutenant, August 1, 1905.
Second Lieut. William M. Small, to first lieutenant, August 30, 1905.
Second Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler, to first lieutenant, March 14, 1906.
Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, to first lieutenant, June 16, 1906.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Sanderson, to first lieutenant, June 16, 1906.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Hill, to first lieutenant, June 26, 1906.
 Second Lieut. Russell B. Putnam, to first lieutenant, July 1, 1906.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis, to first lieutenant, July 6, 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, January 31, 1906, with rank of brigadier-general.

Maj. Robert McM. Dutton, March 6, 1905.

First Lieut. Fred A. Udell, March 3, 1904.

Second Lieut. Alexander B. Mikell, March 15, 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. Robert F. Wynne, July 5, 1906.

Capt. William R. Coyle, August 14, 1906.

First Lieut. Province McCormick, jr., June 25, 1906.

Second Lieut. Reginald R. Hogan, July 12, 1906.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Larned, August 3, 1906.

OFFICERS DIED.

Brig. Gen. Francis H. Harrington, retired, April 1, 1906, at New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. Arthur McAllister, June 30, 1906, at New York, N. Y.

RETIRED OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY.

During the past year the following officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps have been employed on active duty in accordance with directions from the Secretary of the Navy, such officers being entitled to the full pay and allowances of the grade, but not to exceed that of major:

Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer.

Capt. John G. Muir.

Capt. Frank E. Evans.

First Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson.

First Lieut. Samuel J. Logan.

First Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses.

ENLISTED FORCE.

The enlistments and reenlistments in the Marine Corps during the past year have been as follows:

Enlistments	4,725
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps.....	455
From Army	137
Joined from desertion.....	299
	<hr/> 891
Total.....	5,616
Discharged, deserted, retired, and died during the same period.....	4,283

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

During the past year marines have been doing duty at posts and on board ships in commission as follows:

In the United States.—Headquarters United States Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa.; assistant adjutant and inspector's office, Berkeley, Cal.; assistant quartermaster's office, Berkeley, Cal.; assistant paymaster's office, Berkeley, Cal.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Iona Island, N. Y.; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; Naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Bremerton, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska.

In the West Indies.—Culebra, U. S. W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; San Juan, P. R.

Isthmus of Panama.—Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone.

Hawaiian Islands.—Honolulu.

Pacific Ocean.—Pago Pago, Samoa; Midway Islands.

Korea.—Seoul.

Japan.—United States naval hospital, Yokohama.

China.—United States legation, Peking.

Philippine Islands.—Assistant adjutant and inspector's office, Manila; assistant paymaster's office, Cavite, P. I.; headquarters First Brigade of Marines, Cavite; marine barracks, Cavite; marine barracks, navy-yard, Cavite; marine barracks, Olongapo; marine barracks, Pollok.

On board ships in commission.—Receiving ships: *Franklin, Lancaster, Wabash, Independence, Hancock, Southery, Pensacola, and Philadelphia.*

Cruising ships: *Alabama, Charleston, Cincinnati, Dolphin, Hartford, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Mayflower, Mohican, Ohio, Rainbow, St. Louis, Virginia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Chattanooga, Colorado, Dubuque, Helena, Iowa, Lawton, Marblehead, Minneapolis, New Jersey, Paducah, Raleigh, Tacoma, Washington, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Columbia, Galveston, Illinois, Kearsarge, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Newport, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wolverine.*

Also floating battalions on board the U. S. S. *Dixie* and the U. S. S. *Yankee.*

Recruiting offices.—Districts of Michigan, Iowa, Buffalo, N. Y., Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Pittsburg, Pa., Missouri, New York, and Maryland.

New marine detachments have been furnished to the following ships, which have been placed in commission since the date of the last annual report: *Charleston, New Jersey, St. Louis, Washington, Helena, Paducah, Tennessee, Wilmington, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Virginia.*

Marine detachments have been withdrawn from the following ships, which have been placed out of commission during the past year: *Atlanta, Cleveland, Monadnock, Olympia, Solace, Texas, Brooklyn,*

Denver, Nashville, Oregon, Terror, Castine, Des Moines, Newark, Severn, and Topeka.

The following is the general distribution of the officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps at the present time:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
On shore duty within the territorial limits of the United States, not serving with troops.....	32	-----
Serving with troops.....	33	1, 138
On shore duty outside the territorial limits of the United States, not serving with troops.....	3	-----
Serving with troops.....	163	4, 905
On board ships in commission.....	42	2, 098
Total.....	273	8, 141

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular appropriations made for sustaining the Marine Corps during the last fiscal year have been expended to the greatest possible advantage, all purchases and expenditures being properly substantiated by vouchers.

As stated in the previous part of this report, the four and five year enlistments expired concurrently until March 2, 1906, thus causing an abnormal number of discharges and a consequent lack of men to fill the demands made upon these headquarters, and to that extent the undersigned is compelled to report that he has not been able to conduct the affairs of these headquarters as he desired to do. It is gratifying to report, however, that notwithstanding the difficulties which have presented themselves, as above outlined, the general efficiency of the Corps has been maintained at a high standard, and as soon as the Corps makes the required number of enlistments to bring it up to its full authorized strength it is hoped that this condition will be somewhat ameliorated.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

O

NAVY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Brigadier-General Commandant of the
United States Marine Corps

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

1907



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1907

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1907.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's instructions of July 1, 1907, the undersigned has the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the United States Marine Corps during the past year, and, in connection therewith, to transmit the annual estimates for its support during the coming fiscal year.

During the period covered by this report inspections of practically all of the marine barracks at the navy yards and stations, both in the United States and in the insular possessions thereof, have been made, either by the undersigned or officers of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department. As a result of said inspections it is gratifying to be able to report that the general condition of the personnel, so far as refers to its health and discipline, is very satisfactory. This status is extremely fortunate, as it exists despite the fact that both officers and men are being compelled to do duty which is of the most onerous and trying character and an amount of guard duty which is absolutely forbidden in the Army.

The status of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is to-day the most serious one that confronts these headquarters, and special reference thereto will be made in this report, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem advisable.

The barracks occupied by the Marine Corps are totally inadequate for the number of men at the various posts, and they will be absolutely insufficient if the corps is recruited up to the strength which is deemed necessary to properly perform the duty assigned it at the various stations.

During the past year the money appropriated by Congress under the appropriation, "Repairs of barracks," has been judiciously expended in making minor repairs and alterations to the barracks and keeping them in a condition fit for habitation.

PUBLIC WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other purposes," which became operative on the 1st day of July of this year, appropriated the small sum of \$347,000 for public works of the corps. The necessary steps have been taken

by the Quartermaster's Department to carry into effect this provision of the law, and the following report thereof is submitted:

Thirty thousand dollars having been appropriated for the construction of officers' quarters at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., the Department was requested to assign a tract of land for this construction, and, as a result thereof, block No. 73 was, under date of September 10, 1907, so assigned. Architects are engaged on the plans, and proposals will shortly be requested for this construction.

For the purchase of ground adjoining the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and the erection thereon of an addition to said depot the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated. The land in question has been purchased at what appeared to the undersigned a reasonable figure, and the contract has been let for the building, the combined cost of which will be well within the amount appropriated by Congress. This construction work when completed will greatly facilitate the work of the Quartermaster's Department and will result in increased efficiency to the service.

Eighty thousand dollars was appropriated to complete the marine barracks, officers' quarters, walls, etc., at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and the necessary plans therefor have been made and the contract for said construction has been awarded.

The \$5,000 which was appropriated for roads, walks, and grading on the Marine Corps reservation at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., is being expended for the purpose indicated.

Architects are at work on the plans for the two sets of officers' quarters at Pensacola, Fla., for which the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated.

The same condition exists with regard to the construction work authorized at the marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and Bremerton, Wash., for which purpose \$10,000 and \$12,000, respectively, was appropriated.

The appropriation act for 1906 provided \$25,000 for an addition to the building assigned to the Marine Corps at the naval station, New London, Conn. Bids for the construction of this addition have been received and are now in the hands of the architect for report in view of the fact that said bids are in excess of the appropriation.

Satisfactory progress is being made on the revised plans and specifications for the new barracks and officers' quarters at the naval station, New Orleans, La., and proposals will be invited at an early date. The delay in erecting these buildings, for which Congress made three separate appropriations, is due to the fact that heretofore it has been impossible to obtain satisfactory bids within the appropriation.

The same condition prevails with regard to the appropriation made for the barracks at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. It is expected at an early date to advertise for bids for this construction work, and it is hoped that work may soon commence.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTEMPLATED.

In the estimates submitted this year for "Public Works" the total amount asked for is \$694,000. Considering the condition of the materiel of the corps, and the small amounts hitherto appropriated, this is believed to be modest, and it is earnestly recommended that the De-

partment favorably consider same. The items making up the above are as follows:

To erect an addition to the officers' quarters at Portsmouth, N. H., \$30,000 has been estimated. There are at present five officers on duty at this station, while the accommodations provided are fit for only three, and these are a part of the barracks which are urgently needed for the men.

For the purpose of erecting an addition to the marine barracks at Boston, Mass., \$20,000 is asked. A recent report from that station shows that both the barracks and officers' quarters are seriously overcrowded and that additional space is necessary for their health and comfort.

From recent reports received from the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., it appears that considerable dirt, rubble, and rubbish have been thrown up by the sea and dumped along the parade ground of the Marine Corps reservation, forming a swamp. It is desired to grade this and make it available for parade grounds. The cost of putting this ground in proper condition is estimated at \$8,000 and this amount has therefore been inserted.

New York is one of the most important stations of the Marine Corps, and there are generally on duty at that place from 450 to 500 men and from 7 to 10 junior officers. The officers' quarters are entirely inadequate and should be added to as soon as possible. A suitable site for the purpose is available and the sum of \$35,000 has been requested for this purpose. Consideration must be given to the fact that about \$5,000 of this amount will be necessary for piling, as in that portion of the yard available for this purpose piling is necessary.

The accommodations at the storehouse at New York are entirely inadequate owing to the increased importance of the post as a distributing station, which necessitates a large quantity of all articles of supplies to be stored there. Thirty thousand dollars have been inserted in the estimates to add to the storehouse, the lower floor of which it is intended to convert into a gymnasium for the enlisted men, as at present there is no gymnasium or room at the barracks which could be converted into a gymnasium, which is believed to be essential in order to keep the men contented when in barracks and which will add to their health and comfort.

In the last appropriation act \$30,000 was provided for officers' quarters at League Island, Pa. At this station all the buildings more than one story high must be constructed on piles, and rather long ones at that. At least \$70,000 will be required for four additional houses which are greatly needed, one for the commanding officer and the others for the duty officers, and this amount has been incorporated in the estimates.

Owing to the location of these barracks every effort should be made to provide for the men such amusement as will keep them within barracks and also prevent them from becoming discontented. An amusement room is, therefore, highly essential, and \$20,000 has been incorporated in the estimates for this purpose. This building would be used not only as an amusement room, but also as a gymnasium and post exchange.

When the building for which money was appropriated at the last session of Congress is completed in Philadelphia ample room will be provided for the accommodation of the clothing factory and general

supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, but there will not be room for the storage of arms, ammunition, accouterments, etc., and for their repair and preservation. It is deemed important and also economical that this depot should be extended and completed, so that it should in fact as well as in name be the depot of supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, wherein may be kept all articles required for the enlisted men of the corps, including facilities for the manufacture, preserving, and distribution to the several posts of the corps and to vessels of the Navy such articles as are required for sea and field service. For the purchase of land and the building necessary for this purpose \$70,000 has been incorporated in the estimates.

The barracks and officers' quarters at Norfolk, Va., are about completed, but the accommodations for the officers are entirely insufficient, and estimates have, therefore, been made for the building of two additional sets of quarters, for which \$35,000 has been requested.

Toward the completion and improvement of the grounds, walks, and fences, laying roads, walks, and sewers at this station \$20,000 are required.

Toward the completion of marine barracks and officers' quarters at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., which, when completed, are to cost \$300,000, \$200,000 is asked for in the present appropriation.

The attention of the Department has been repeatedly invited to the condition of the barracks at this station and the necessity for their being replaced by new barracks.

For the completion of officers' quarters at Olongapo in the Philippine Islands \$20,000 is necessary, and this amount has been inserted in the estimates. The officers at this station who are not provided with quarters are compelled to live in native huts, which are in every way unfit for Americans to live in. They are small, unsanitary, and without the usual human comforts and necessities.

For installing an electric lighting and heating system at the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, and renewing foundations in order to save the building \$5,000 is requested.

The reports which have been recently received from the Philippines more strongly than ever point out the necessity for the removal of the marines from the old Fort San Felipe barracks at Cavite. They are unsanitary and have been repeatedly condemned by the doctors. Estimates are therefore submitted in the amount of \$56,000 toward the completion of marine barracks and officers' quarters at Canacao.

STAFF OFFICES, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

It is expected that, in the next year, the staff offices and the depot of supplies, which were moved to Berkeley, Cal., after the earthquake and fire, can be returned to San Francisco, Cal., as it now appears that in a short time a satisfactory fireproof building for said purpose will be available.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

The Navy Department has informed these headquarters that the marines at Honolulu would shortly be required to vacate the coal shed in which they have been housed since said station was established. The necessary arrangements have been made for the temporary use.

for camping purposes, of a plat of ground belonging to the Navy, and the marines will be placed under canvas until the question of the location of the naval station in the islands is definitely settled.

MESSMEN.

The naval appropriation act for the current fiscal year made provision for payments to messmen, both afloat and ashore. This proviso simply extended the limitations to the marines serving ashore, as those on board ship were being paid as provided by navy regulations. In accordance with the legislation above referred to, the President, under date of September 18, 1906, issued the following Executive order:

Enlisted men of the Marine Corps, regularly detailed as messmen in a command, not to exceed one for every twenty men, shall receive the same compensation in addition to their monthly pay as is now or may hereafter be allowed enlisted men of the Navy under like circumstances: *Provided, however,* That marines must serve as messmen a whole month to be entitled to this extra compensation, and shall not be paid for service as such for fractional parts of a month.

In compliance with the above order the necessary instructions have been given. This legislation, as embodied in the Executive order above referred to, is considered extremely beneficial and tending to the betterment of the service.

PRIZES FOR EXCELLENCE IN GUNNERY EXERCISES AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The current naval appropriation act provided for the payment of prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, both afloat and ashore, and in accordance therewith, under date of October 1, 1906, the following Executive order was issued:

Prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, both afloat and ashore, in all competitions occurring subsequently to June 30, 1906, shall be awarded and paid to enlisted men of the Marine Corps in like manner, and in the same amounts, and under the same conditions as to enlisted men of the Navy.

This order places the marines on a footing with the enlisted men of the Navy, and is of the greatest importance to the corps.

SIGNALMEN.

The naval appropriation act for the current fiscal year having provided for payments to signalmen, both afloat and ashore, the undersigned, under date of October 19, 1906, submitted to the Department the following draft of a regulation which was recommended to be adopted and incorporated in the regulations:

Commanding officers are authorized to detail enlisted men as signalmen whenever the exigencies of the service require such detail, and when so detailed they shall receive the same extra compensation, in addition to their monthly pay, as is now or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men of the Navy.

On shore, within the continental limits of the United States, no men shall be regularly detailed as signalmen without the express authority of the Commandant of the corps.

Up to the present time no action on this recommendation has been taken by the Department, and the matter is earnestly brought to its

attention with the recommendation that the necessary instructions issue which will give effect to the legislation enacted by the Congress.

COOKS.

The current naval appropriation act provided that privates, regularly detailed and serving as cooks, shall receive, in addition to the pay otherwise allowed by law, the following compensation:

	Per month.
First-class cooks-----	\$10. 00
Second-class cooks-----	8. 00
Third-class cooks-----	7. 00
Fourth-class cooks-----	5. 00

In accordance with this legislation detailed instructions were, under date of March 14, 1907, issued to the commanding officers of posts as to the apportionment to be made in accordance therewith. This apportionment has been found to be satisfactory and the good results which were anticipated from this legislation have already been realized.

NAVAL STATION, SAMOA.

The undersigned regrets to report the death of Gunnery Sergt. John F. Cox, U. S. Marine Corps, who was killed in the collapse of the barracks of the native guard at the naval station, Samoa, caused by a landslide during a typhoon. He was in charge of the rural guard and died heroically in the discharge of his duties, his conduct being such as to call forth an extremely eulogistic order from the governor of the island.

RATION FOR MARINES AT CULEBRA, P. R.

The question of supplying rations at the marine barracks, Culebra, P. R., has been the subject of considerable thought at these headquarters, and the undersigned is pleased to report that the arrangements made between the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps and the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, under date of July 12, 1907, provides for the issuance of the navy ration at Culebra. This action will materially add to the health and contentment of the men at that station.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Although numerous requests were made to these headquarters to furnish a guard of marines for service at the Jamestown Exposition, it was impracticable to grant said requests owing to the shortage of officers and men. A Marine Corps exhibit, however, has been made and is reported to be very satisfactory.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The Marine Corps still suffers from lack of rifle ranges. Most of the posts are in the vicinity of large cities, the surrounding territory of which is thickly settled. The long range and great penetration

of the rifle now used, and the longer range and greater penetration of the rifle soon to be issued, make the location of ranges a problem of great difficulty.

At Portsmouth, N. H., arrangements have been made for the use of the 300-yard range of the National Guard of the State of New Hampshire. The marines from Boston will use the range at Wakefield, Mass.; from New York, the New York State range at Creedmoor, N. Y.; at League Island a 300-yard range belonging to the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, receiving ship, will be used. At Newport a 300-yard range belonging to the Training Station will be used. At Norfolk, the range recently established at Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va., is available for the full course.

The sharpshooter's course and expert rifleman's test require a range of 1,000 yards, which is available at very few posts. In fact there are few posts where the marksman's course, requiring 600 yards, can be fired. It is therefore impracticable to give the necessary instructions in rifle practice with the means at hand.

The Marine Corps rifle team assembled at Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va., for preliminary training, and was transferred to Creedmoor, N. Y., for participation in the matches of the New York State Rifle Association.

Upon the completion of these matches the team was transferred to Camp Perry, Ohio, where it participated in the matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association, and the National Rifle Association, and in the national matches. Upon the completion of these matches the team was transferred for participation in the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J.

The following classifications have been reported to date during the present target year:

Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906:

Expert riflemen	14
Sharpshooters	35
Marksmen	78
Marksmen, special course "A"	5

Firing Regulations, Small Arms, U. S. Navy:

Expert riflemen	6
Sharpshooters	55
Marksmen	13

The following appointments of gun pointers have been reported to date:

Secondary gun pointers:

First class	62
Second class	53

RECRUITING.

Owing to high wages and the great demand for labor throughout the country, it has been impracticable to fill the Marine Corps to its authorized enlisted strength. The net gain during the fiscal year was only 362, although every effort with the means available was made. A larger appropriation will have to be made under this head if the results are to be improved under present conditions.

The attractions of the service do not seem to be sufficient to obtain the number of men of the required standard to meet the demand. It

will therefore be necessary to increase the pay and allowances and to improve the general conditions surrounding the enlisted men in order to compete with the present conditions of civil life. The sum of \$13 per month, while never large, has become so small in comparison with the wages easily obtained in civil life, that enlistments effected may be said to be in spite of the pay rather than because of it.

Efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the recruiting service. The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that in each recruiting party one private may have the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, and one of corporal, has added to its efficiency, and has released a considerable number of noncommissioned officers to duty with troops.

PANAMA.

The marine battalion serving at Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama, was relieved about December 15, 1906, and at present consists of 7 officers and 186 enlisted men, who are doing extremely satisfactory work. They are still, however, housed in temporary barracks, and it is earnestly recommended that the Isthmian Canal Commission be requested to take up this matter, assign a site to and construct barracks for the marines on the Isthmus, for even though the men have been maintained in a high state of physical condition, it has been done only by the most strenuous efforts. The men have been uncomfortable, even though the Commission has done everything in its power to make the temporary barracks occupied by the men as comfortable as possible. This question of barracks has been under consideration for some time, and it is believed that now is the time to take action such as is recommended.

The commanding officer of the battalion reported, under date of November 21, 1906, in connection with the visit of the President of the United States to the Isthmus, that 1 lieutenant and 6 enlisted men were detailed for special duty with the President from the time of his arrival until his departure; their duty having been performed, as stated by the President, in the most intelligent and efficient manner, and, further, that their appearance was excellent. Upon the arrival of the President on the Isthmus his salute was fired by the marines, and on the occasion of his landing he was received by the battalion of marines with band and a salute of 21 guns.

Under date of November 17, 1906, the President addressed the battalion in front of Camp Elliott and commended them for their fine appearance and for the manner in which they had performed their duties on the Isthmus. In addition, the President spoke most highly of the United States marines; how promptly they had always responded when their services had been needed, whether in time of war or in time of peace, and directed the commanding officer of the battalion to promulgate his views to the battalion in a general order. This commendation was most gratifying to the undersigned, and must be to the Department.

CUBA.

The expeditionary force of marines which was sent to Cuba in September, 1906, was, with the exceptions below noted, withdrawn from time to time subsequent to October 12, 1906. There are at

present 39 officers and 891 men serving in Cuba at the following posts:

Station.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Headquarters, Habana.....	8	6
Camp Columbia.....	10	317
Nuevitas.....	3	67
Manzanillo.....	3	77
Saneti Spiritus.....	2	70
Palмира.....	2	71
Santo Domingo.....	3	79
Trinidad.....	2	60
Lajas.....	3	70
Baracao.....	2	50
Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.....	1	25
Total.....	39	891

Regarding the expeditionary force serving in Cuba, mention of which was made in my last annual report, 179 officers and enlisted men, comprising the marine detachments of the U. S. S. *Louisiana*, *Virginia*, and *New Jersey*, were returned to their ships on October 12, 1906. On October 23, 1906, 1 officer and 90 enlisted men were transferred from Camp Columbia, Habana, Cuba, to the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., via the U. S. S. *Denver*; 3 officers and 185 enlisted men to the U. S. S. *Newark* for transfer to the United States, and 4 officers and 304 enlisted men to the U. S. S. *Minneapolis*. On October 30, 1906, 5 officers and 2 enlisted men to the U. S. S. *Texas*; 8 officers and 236 enlisted men, comprising the detachments of the U. S. S. *Iowa*, *Maine*, *Kentucky*, and *Kearsarge*, left Cuba for the United States, and on November 1, 1906, 8 officers and 301 enlisted men sailed in the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* for League Island, Pa.

The undersigned, owing to the urgent need of officers and enlisted men, has made several attempts to have the force of marines detached from service with the Army, but for reasons which have hitherto been brought to the attention of the Department, it has been impracticable to withdraw said force. It is hoped that the conditions in the island will shortly assume such an aspect as will admit of the return of this detachment, as their services are urgently needed.

The commanding officer of the expeditionary force, Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, submitted a full and complete report of the operations of the marines during the critical time in the island, and it is extremely pleasant for the undersigned to report to the Department the satisfactory work done by this expeditionary force. The rapidity of their mobilization, the completeness of their outfit, and the general character and discipline of the men have won the admiration of all who have been connected therewith.

EXCERPT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

In the report of the operations of the Army of Cuban Pacification, dated Marianao, Habana, August 31, 1907, to The Adjutant-General of the Army by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. Army, commanding said army, the following comments are made with reference to the Provisional Regiment of Marines serving there:

The affairs of the Provisional Regiment have been intelligently and efficiently administered by Lieutenant-Colonel Moses. The marines have cooperated and

fitted in with the army and have performed every duty required of them with zeal, intelligence, and efficiency. The strength of the Provisional Regiment has been maintained to its standard by the receipt of recruits as vacancies existed therein. The discipline and instruction of the marines have been excellent, and my acknowledgments are due the officers and men thereof, and are hereby extended.

The above succinctly but very forcibly shows the high standard of efficiency which this Provisional Regiment of Marines, which on June 30, 1907, consisted of 55 officers and 976 enlisted men, has established, and as this regiment was in no way specially selected, but is composed of representative members of the corps, this state of efficiency, which reflects great credit upon it, is extremely gratifying to the Brigadier-General Commandant, and it is not doubted but what it is also to the Department.

MARINES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Since the last annual report the undersigned, owing to the shortage of officers and men, has not been able to keep the force in the Philippines up to the quota directed by the Department. This quota should be maintained even at a higher number when consideration is given to the duty which is now being performed by them, and of which the Department has knowledge.

In the annual report made by the brigade commander in accordance with paragraph 15 of Special Order No. 10, Navy Department, on July 1, 1907, he reports that at that time there were on duty in the Philippines 35 officers and 1,080 enlisted men, and invites attention to the shortage above referred to.

On September 11, 1906, the brigade headquarters and staff were moved from Cavite to Manila, quarters having been secured in an office building facing the Plaza McKinley in the walled city. The brigade commander reports that since said removal the work of the headquarters is more efficiently and promptly carried out. This simply corroborates the views which have been hitherto expressed by the undersigned on this subject.

The brigade commander invites the attention of the undersigned to the condition in which the men are housed in Cavite, in the old San Felipe Barracks. They are very much overcrowded, and their unsanitary condition has been frequently reported upon by the medical officers. Even though the question of a naval station in the Far East is still to a certain extent unsettled, it is evident that for many years to come there will be sufficient government property at Cavite to require a detachment of marines being stationed at that place. There is government ground available at the head of Canacao Bay, which is satisfactorily located so far as the navy-yard is concerned, and which is well suited from a sanitary standpoint, and the undersigned has, therefore, directed the Quartermaster of the corps to take the necessary steps to have a certain portion of this land ceded to the Marine Corps, and has also directed the embodying in the estimates of an appropriation for the construction of officers' quarters and a marine barracks at this place. The undersigned can not too strongly urge this matter to the favorable consideration of the Department.

Ever since the marines have been in the Philippines their rations have been procured from the Army. This, however, has been stopped

during the past year, and rations are being purchased in the open market, with the exception of fresh beef furnished by the Navy, although supplied by the Army. The cost of the ration in the open market is less than the cost of the Army ration with the 10 per cent added, and, in addition thereto, purchasing in the open market has the advantage that condemned articles can be at once returned to the contractor, which could not be done in the case of Army supplies. The brigade commander reports that the plan is satisfactory.

At Olongapo 6 one-company barracks and 6 sets of officers' quarters have been completed and are, in the main, satisfactory and very much relieve the condition of affairs at that place, to which attention has been previously invited. These barracks are, of course, of a temporary character, but will well fulfill their requirements until the building programme at Olongapo is sufficiently matured to warrant the construction of permanent barracks for the marines at that station.

The ice plant, which has been so seriously needed, has been installed and is reported as working satisfactorily. This is of material benefit, both to the health and comfort of the command.

All the buildings belonging to the Navy at Olongapo, which have been hitherto occupied by the marines, have been turned over to the Navy.

I deem it proper to invite attention to the comprehensive course of field exercises and practice marches which have been given the command at Olongapo, and which have shown it to be in a high state of efficiency. One march of 100 miles was made by a battalion in less than five days, and the men returned in good condition, as reported by the surgeon. Another detachment marched 50 miles in thirty-six hours without unduly distressing the men. This duty, which approximates the conditions of actual service in the field, is very beneficial, and its being successfully accomplished shows beyond peradventure the high state of efficiency of the command.

FINGER-PRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.

Under date of July 1, 1907, the undersigned directed that the finger-print identification system which was then in use in the Army and the Navy be adopted in the corps. Since that time records have been made of all men who have enlisted, as have also records been made of all men who, since that date, have left the service, and who, for one reason or another, are not considered eligible for reenlistment. The system, although in force in the corps but a short time, has, nevertheless, already shown the beneficial results to be derived therefrom, as it has detected the reenlistment of men who have been discharged from the service and who were not eligible for reenlistment. In order, however, that the finger-print identification record may be of the greatest benefit, arrangements should be made by which the records of the three services could be compared, as only in exceptional cases will a man who has been discharged from one of the services endeavor to reenlist in the same service. If he be desirous of committing a fraud upon the Government his natural tendency would be to endeavor to enlist in one of the services other than that from which he was discharged. There should either be established in Washington a sort of clearing house, in which the identification

records of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are received, and, though separately filed, are open to the scrutiny of the representatives of the three departments, or that a plan be adopted by the three services by which the identification records be made originally in triplicate, one to be forwarded to the department in which the man enlists, and the other two for the information of the other departments. The undersigned considers this a matter of importance and will invite attention thereto in a separate report.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attention is invited to the comments made in the last annual report with reference to the inadequacy of the barracks at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and in this connection the undersigned reiterates the recommendation therein made that the necessary steps be taken by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the purchase of land to the eastward of the present navy-yard limits in order that a proper proportion thereof may be set aside for construction work of the corps.

DEPOSITS WITH PAYMASTER.

The necessary regulations have been promulgated and the machinery set in operation to carry into effect the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, permitting enlisted men of the Marine Corps to deposit their savings.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

The attention of the Department is again invited to the suggestion made in the last annual report to the effect that the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, War Department, series of 1905, be made applicable to those representatives of the Marine Corps who were at that time members of and serving with the Army and who have since enlisted in the Marine Corps, and, furthermore, that provision be made for the issuance of similar medals to marines who at the time of the service mentioned in General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, were enlisted men of the Marine Corps who were detached for service with the Army and who are still serving in the Marine Corps or elsewhere.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR COOKS.

Recommendation is again made that the necessary legislation be secured to establish a school of instruction for cooks, with a view to the more economical and better preparation of the ration. Comment on the benefits to be derived from such a school seems to be unnecessary, as it is a well-recognized fact that the best of rations improperly handled can not approximate a poor ration properly handled.

AUTHORITY FOR ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS AND INSPECTORS TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

The undersigned is frequently called upon to detail officers of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department to carry on investigations of an important character which require testimony to be taken under oath,

and he therefore reiterates the recommendations made in his previous reports that the act approved March 3, 1901, be so amended as to authorize all of the assistant Adjutants and Inspectors of the corps to administer oaths.

DOUBLE TIME FOR SERVICE IN CHINA.

It is again recommended that legislation be secured by which the marines serving with the Legation Guard at Peking, China, may be credited with double time for such service in the same manner as is given for service in the Philippine Islands.

INSTRUCTION OF NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS AT SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

Slight changes in the curriculum at the School of Application at Annapolis have been made, the purpose of the undersigned being to make the course, as far as possible, practical, and to eliminate therefrom everything which is not deemed essential to properly qualify the young officer for the duty which he will be called upon to perform in the early part of his career.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Congress having failed at its last session to provide any increase either in the officers or enlisted men of the corps, the undersigned can not too strongly bring to the attention of the Department the absolute necessity for a reorganization and increase of both the officers and enlisted men of the corps. At the present time nearly 62 per cent of both the commissioned and the enlisted personnel are serving either on board ship, in Cuba, or in the insular possessions of the United States, leaving but 38 per cent in the United States. The impossibility of making details for the proper adjustment of home and foreign duty is perfectly apparent. In addition thereto it is well recognized that the tropical duty is of the most trying and enervating character, and as so many of the officers and men of the corps are performing this duty it can easily be seen that the general effect of such service is bound to be demoralizing. Owing to the fact that the increases of the Marine Corps which have been approved by the Department, and which in the last few years have appeared in the naval appropriation bill, have been ruled out on a point of order on the floor of the House after receiving favorable consideration by the Committee on Naval Affairs, the undersigned has this year refrained from submitting in his estimates any increase, either in the commissioned or enlisted personnel, but deems this a matter of such seriousness that not only is reference thereto made in this report, but he will, at an early date, submit to the Department his views as to what legislation should be at once effected to permit the Marine Corps to properly perform the duties which the exigencies of the service at the present time demand of it. Figures of a most convincing character can be submitted to show that the condition which now exists in the Marine Corps is of the most grave character and one which, if permitted to continue, will militate against efficiency.

REPORTS FROM STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The undersigned is pleased to be able to report that the staff departments are being managed with efficiency.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

During the past year 119 good-conduct medals and 70 bars have been issued to enlisted men of the corps. When consideration is given to the requirements necessary to have medals and bars awarded, the above showing is considered very good.

ARMY COURTESIES.

This past year has brought to the corps the same courtesies from the officials of the War Department which have been previously acknowledged, and the undersigned desires thus publicly to place on record his appreciation thereof and to record the benefits which have resulted therefrom.

POST EXCHANGES.

The reports of the inspecting officers of the corps showing that the general condition of the accounts of the various post exchanges are unsatisfactory, the undersigned appointed a board to consider and report upon a system of keeping accounts. This report is now under consideration, and when action thereon is taken a system of keeping accounts will be promulgated which will be methodical and uniform throughout the corps, and is believed will result in a more strict accountability of these moneys.

CEREMONIES.

During the past year the corps has, at various times, been called upon to participate in public ceremonies, and wherever it has been practicable these requests have been complied with. Many invitations had to be declined, owing to the impossibility to secure the necessary officers and enlisted men to participate. Whenever they have taken part their performance of duty has been favorably commented upon.

PURCHASE OF DISCHARGE.

Under date of February 4, 1907, the President promulgated an Executive order directing that in time of peace any enlisted man of the Marine Corps, serving in his first enlistment, who is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and who is not in debt to the Government, may, after one year from the date of his enlistment in the Marine Corps, apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge. In connection with this authority the President set forth the reasons for which men could purchase their discharge and the price to be paid therefor. This Executive order was published in Navy Department General Order No. 41, dated February 9, 1907, since which date it has been in full operation.

Numerous requests for the purchase of discharge have been received and considered, and those which appeared to the undersigned to be worthy of favorable consideration have received it.

It is the conviction of the undersigned that when the recruit fully learns of the privilege to purchase his discharge at the expiration of a year's service many of those who find the service not to their liking, and who now desert, will prefer to leave in a status of honor, and desertions will be accordingly decreased. The undersigned therefore records his belief that this Executive order will work to the benefit of the corps.

MOVEMENT OF DETACHMENTS.

A detachment consisting of 2 officers and 100 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. Frederic Kensel, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1906, on the U. S. army transport *Thomas*, for duty with the First Brigade of Marines, and arrived at Cavite, P. I., January 1, 1907.

A detachment consisting of 4 officers and 160 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from New York, N. Y., December 7, 1906, on the S. S. *Colon*, and arrived on the Isthmus of Panama December 13, 1906.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 60 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, for duty with the First Brigade of Marines, and arrived at Cavite, P. I., February 2, 1907.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 88 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. William A. McNeil, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from the United States on February 14, 1907, and arrived at Habana, Cuba, February 18, 1907.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 147 enlisted men, under command of Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from the United States June 19, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Sumner*, and arrived at Habana, Cuba, June 25, 1907.

A detachment consisting of 1 officer and 51 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. John Newton, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed on the steamship *Duncotter Castle* August 27, 1907, for the Isthmus of Panama, for duty with the marine battalion stationed at Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone.

DETACHMENTS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following detachments arrived in the United States since the date of the last annual report:

Four officers and 178 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. Louis G. Miller, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived from Cuba in the U. S. S. *Prairie* on November 26, 1906.

Four officers and 140 enlisted men, under command of Maj. Charles G. Long, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed from Colon, Isthmus of Panama, in the steamship *Colon*, December 19, 1906, and arrived at New York, N. Y., December 25, 1906.

Six officers and 84 enlisted men, under command of First Lieut. Edward A. Greene, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived from Manila, P. I.,

in the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, at San Francisco, Cal., December 27, 1906.

On January 15, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Logan*, 19 enlisted men arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P. I.

On February 13, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Thomas*, 1 officer and 88 enlisted men arrived at Newport News, Va., from Habana, Cuba.

On June 25, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Kilpatrick*, 47 enlisted men arrived at Newport News, Va., from Habana, Cuba.

On July 9, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Kilpatrick*, 45 enlisted men arrived at Newport News, Va., from Habana, Cuba.

On July 17, 1907, in the U. S. army transport *Logan*, 37 enlisted men arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Cavite, P. I.

SHIPS IN AND OUT OF COMMISSION.

Marine detachments have been furnished to the following ships which have been placed in commission since the date of my last annual report: *California*, *Connecticut*, *Georgia*, *Kansas*, *Milwaukee*, *Minnesota*, *Nebraska*, and *Vermont*.

Marine detachments have been withdrawn from the following ships which have been placed out of commission during the past year: *Baltimore*, *Boston*, *Columbia*, *Lawton*, *Marblehead*, *Minneapolis*, *Newport*, *Wisconsin*, and *Yankee*; also from the following ships which have been placed in reserve: *Indiana* and *Iowa*.

The marine detachment of the U. S. S. *Raleigh* was ordered withdrawn by the commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and the detachment of the U. S. S. *Tacoma* was withdrawn to serve ashore with the Provisional Regiment of Marines in Cuba and has not yet been returned.

APPOINTMENTS.

LINE.

From civil life.—Second lieutenants, to rank from March 14, 1907: Harold H. Utley, Howard C. Judson, Paul A. Capron, Allen M. Sumner, William F. Bevan, John Potts, Edward P. Roelker, Edward A. Osterman, Edward S. Willing, and James N. Sutton.

Second lieutenant, to rank from May 8, 1907: Reginald F. Ludlow.

Second lieutenants, to rank from June 18, 1907: Robert E. Adams and Edwin N. McClellan.

From the United States Naval Academy.—There were no appointments to the Marine Corps from the United States Naval Academy during the past year.

PROMOTIONS.

LINE.

First Lieut. John C. Beaumont, to captain, July 17, 1906.

First Lieut. Sidney W. Brewster, to captain, August 15, 1906.

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin, to captain, February 22, 1907.

Second Lieut. Arthur Stokes, to first lieutenant, August 1, 1906.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry, to first lieutenant, August 15, 1906.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole, to first lieutenant, February 22, 1907.

Second Lieut. John Newton, to first lieutenant, May 16, 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. John W. McClaskey, November 28, 1906.
 First Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, February 21, 1907 (with rank of captain).
 Second Lieut. Valentine V. Sweeney, April 6, 1907 (wholly).

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieut. John H. White, July 15, 1907.
 Second Lieut. Tillman Bunch, December 1, 1906.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, July 1, 1907.

RESIGNATIONS (FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE).

First Lieut. Harvey C. Egan, May 15, 1907.
 Second Lieut. Edward P. Dieter, May 15, 1907.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, December 18, 1906.

INCREASED RANK FOR OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, officers in the following grades in the Marine Corps were retired with rank of next higher grade to that actually held by them at date of retirement: Two colonels to grade of brigadier-general, 2 majors to grade of lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains to grade of major, 1 second lieutenant to grade of first lieutenant.

ENLISTED FORCE.

The enlistments and reenlistments in the Marine Corps during the past year have been as follows:

Enlistments	3, 825
Reenlistments:	
From Marine Corps.....	311
From Army	88
Joined from desertion.....	271
	<hr/> 670
Total	4, 495
Discharged, deserted, retired, and died.....	4, 133
	<hr/>
Net gain	362

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

During the past year marines have been doing duty at posts and on board ships in commission as follows:

In the United States.—Headquarters United States Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., assistant adjutant and inspector's office, assistant quartermaster's office, and assistant paymaster's office, Berkeley, Cal., Annapolis, Md., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Charleston, S. C., Dry Tortugas, Fla., Key West,

Fla., Pensacola, Fla., Iona Island, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Mare Island, Cal., Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Narragansett Bay, R. I., New Orleans, La., navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., Portsmouth, N. H., Puget Sound, Wash., Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Sitka, Alaska, and Washington, D. C.

In the West Indies.—Culebra, P. R., San Juan, P. R., Guantanamo, Cuba, and Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba.

On the Isthmus of Panama.—Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone.

In the Ladrone Islands.—Guam, L. I.

In the Hawaiian Islands.—Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the Pacific.—Midway Islands.

In Japan.—United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

In China.—United States Legation Guard, Peking.

In the Philippine Islands.—Assistant adjutant and inspector's office, assistant quartermaster's office, assistant paymaster's office, and Headquarters First Brigade of Marines, Manila, P. I., marine barracks, Cavite, P. I., marine barracks, Polloc, P. I., and marine barracks, Olongapo, P. I.

On board ships in commission.—Receiving ships: *Franklin, Hancock, Hartford, Independence, Lancaster, Pensacola, Philadelphia, Southery, Wabash.*

Cruising ships: *Alabama, California, Charleston, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Connecticut, Dolphin, Dubuque, Galveston, Georgia, Helena, Illinois, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mayflower, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Missouri, Mohican, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Paducah, Pennsylvania, Rainbow, Rhode Island, St. Louis, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wilmington, Wolverine.*

Recruiting offices.—Districts of Buffalo, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, northern Ohio, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
On shore duty within the territorial limits of the United States.....	123	3,210
On shore duty outside the territorial limits of the United States.....	99	2,567
On board ships in commission.....	55	2,224
	277	8,001
Undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge.....		123
		8,124

Number of officers allowed by law..... 280
 Number of enlisted men allowed by law..... 8,771

RETIRED OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY.

During the past year the following officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps have been employed on active duty in accordance with directions of the Secretary of the Navy: Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, Capt. John G. Muir, Capt. Frank E. Evans, First Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, First Lieut. Samuel J. Logan, First Lieut. Fred A. Udell, First Lieut. John W. McClaskey.

In concluding this report the undersigned trusts that the recommendations herein contained, especially those pertaining to the personnel, may meet with the favorable consideration of the Department, as such action will tend to the greater efficiency of the corps and cause it to be able properly to cope with the varied and multifarious duties which now devolve on it and which it has successfully performed in the past despite the difficulties under which it labored, but which have now reached such proportions that remedial action is absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Commandant.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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